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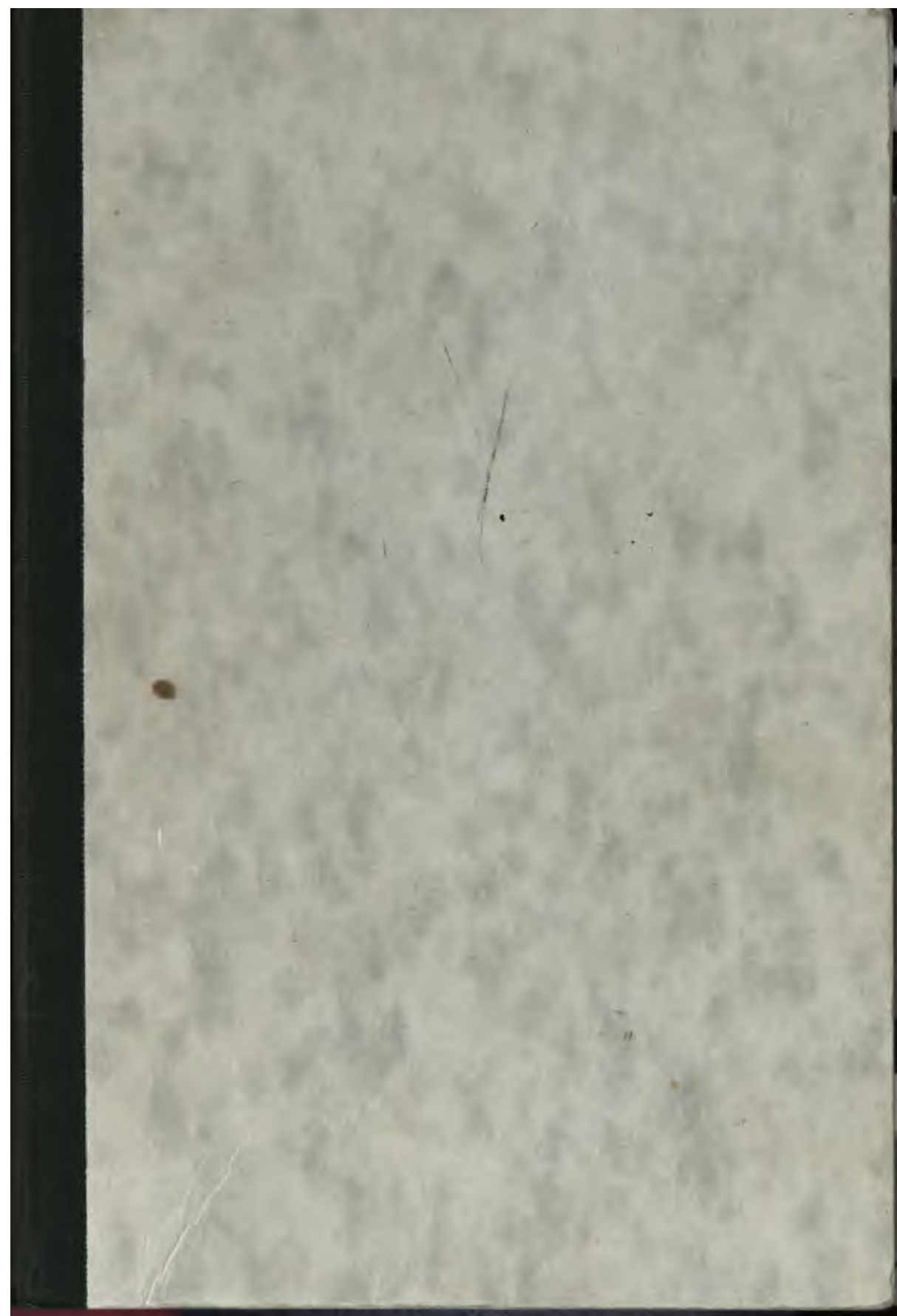
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**THE COTTON MILL
of SOUTH CAROLINA**

By AUGUST KOHN



THE
COTTON MILLS
OF
South Carolina

BY
AUGUST KOHN
COLUMBIA, S/C.

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ARTICLE I.—INTRODUCTION.

Five years ago The News and Courier detailed me to investigate and report on the conditions of the cotton mills in South Carolina. These observations were printed in the early part of 1903. Since that publication, five years ago, there have been momentous changes in the industrial and social world.

The cotton mills of South Carolina have prospered as have the people of this great State. Again The News and Courier has asked me to visit and report upon the conditions of the cotton mills.

Very many things have happened since the winter of 1902, when my last investigation was made to affect the cotton mill industry, and it shall be my endeavor briefly to outline these conditions as they are found. I shall state the facts as I see them, not gloss them over nor keep anything from the public; even if there should be anything to be kept from public view. The actual conditions, the real facts, the economic status, the home life, the trials and the joys of the operatives themselves are what the people, in my opinion, really want to know.

The unfamiliarity with mill conditions in South Carolina is due largely to the fact that this manufacturing industry has grown almost as if by magic. Twenty-five years ago the cotton mills amounted to but little in the economic history of this State. To-day very many more than one hundred thousand white people are entirely dependent upon this industry for their livelihood. To-day the cotton mills represent three-fourths of the capital invested in manufactures; in 1905 the actual proportion being 72.6 per cent. South Carolina is practically without any of the manufactories that enter into the making of steel and iron products, food stuffs, boots and shoes, furniture, clothing, leather goods, glass ware, agricultural implements, machinery, chemicals or ships. Indeed, it is difficult to realize that within a few years the cotton mills have grown to such an extent, in this State, that to-day they pay more than 80 per cent of the average wages earned by those engaged in all manufacturing enterprises, and that in money expended they represent more than half the aggregate of wages and that the Government reports that more than 62 per cent of the total value of the manufactured products of this entire State are from the cotton mills. And incidentally they pay half a million dollars in taxes for the support of the State and municipal governments.

There is a great deal that can be said about the cotton mills of South Carolina and the part they have played in our great industrial development. My purpose shall be to do this as briefly as is within my power because I firmly believe that whatever misunderstanding there may be either here or by the outside world as to labor conditions, the employment of children, or wages, is due entirely to a lack of information, and if the facts were really known there would be a much kindlier feeling and a far greater appreciation of what the cotton mills have done and are doing every day for the people who have cast their lot with the cotton mills and what the operatives themselves are doing.

The cotton mills of the South, and particularly those of South Carolina—because this State is foremost in the industry—have been the subject of a great many newspaper and magazine articles and public addresses. Many of those who have undertaken to present the conditions that exist here have been unfair, chiefly because they have not gotten facts but have used the distorted data of sensationalists.

Some few have been just. It would be senseless to undertake in the series of articles that it is proposed to publish to reply to the excited or hysterical writings of some of the women and space writers who have falsely pictured cotton mill conditions. Controversy of this kind can do no good, although the temptation is very strong to enter into a discussion with some of these agitators and pseudo philanthropists who do not seek or write the truth, but come with notes in their eyes. They probably would not describe conditions as they really exist here, because such writings would not be sensational enough to attract editors who are looking for copy with "human interest," or furnish material for a "grand stand" play for some who are seeking votes from the laboring masses.

For two months I have visited various cotton mills in South Carolina regardless of their location, bent upon finding out what are the actual conditions of the mills and the people, how they are prospering, and more especially what the operatives are doing for themselves, how they are treated, how they are paid, how they live, what they hope for and what their ambitions in life really are.

It has been an absorbing and I hope profitable study. A great many things that I have seen and heard I trust will be of interest to the people of South Carolina, and through these articles it is my hope to present them in such plain, unvarnished language that every one can understand the actual conditions in and about our cotton mills. Everything perhaps is not exactly as it ought to be, and if the shortcomings came within the range of my observations I expect to write of them without prejudice or color.

In my investigations throughout the State I have gone to the big mills at Pelzer, Pacolet, Piedmont, Union, Columbia, Lancaster and Spartanburg; I have visited the out of town mills at Whitney and other points. I have spent days of inquiry at Greenville and Spartanburg, at Lancaster, at Rock Hill, at Orangeburg, at Bennettsville, at McColl, at Graniteville—in the Horse Creek Valley—Newberry, and indeed, my purpose has been to visit typical mills, both large and small. My investigation has included the mills of the Piedmont as well as those of the Pee-Dee; those in the high hills of Lancaster as well as those in the low lands of Orangeburg; those making the coarsest of cloth fabrics as well as those at Spartanburg and Columbia making the finest of women's muslins.

If I have failed to get at the real conditions of the mills and more particularly of the operatives; and if I fail to present the facts it is not because I have not made an earnest effort to get them. In my inquiries I have not accepted the statements at "the office" but I have spent days among the workers, going into their homes, talking with them in the villages and in their home circle.

The more I see and read on this subject the more I am persuaded that very little attention has been paid to the history of the early efforts to establish cotton mills in this State. South Carolina has as abundant reason to be proud of the struggles of the pioneers in this great industry as she has to-day to boast of the conspicuous place she occupies in the modern era of cotton manufacturing. I hope to say something interesting on the subject of the early history and development of cotton mills in this State.

Then I want to show how the mills have grown year by year and prospered.

The real backbone of the mill industry as of any other is obviously workers—the "men behind the guns," so to speak, and it is my purpose to tell the people who these workers are, where they sprang from, how they live, what they do, how they dress, what they save, if anything; how they invest their money; what their religion, how they care for their children and of such things as I believe

the reading public and the thinking people of to-day want to know. Then I want to write something about the sanitary conditions and physique of these thousands of people, the effects of mill work, what they do for themselves, what is being done for them from humanitarian, or some may say, selfish business considerations, by those who give them employment and use their labor.

In another article I want to write about the great and substantial development of what is commonly known as "welfare work." How the cotton mills have spent their money for schools, teachers, kindergartens, churches, lyceums, libraries and amusement halls and even swimming pools, and co-operated in providing pleasures for their help. Then I want to say something about the conditions and the pay of the cotton mills as compared with the conditions and pay of these same people before they went to the cotton mills from their little mountain farms or elsewhere, and show how and why the average pay per day has increased until to-day it is more than 40 per cent higher than it was five years ago.

The problem to-day with the cotton mills is that of labor as it is with the farms and generally throughout the country. There are more spindles and looms in the country than there are people to work them. The result is that help has to be "spread out thin." The question is whether this scarcity of labor can best be met by foreign labor, the importation of Southern help, or whether the conditions will adjust themselves, and if on account of the lack of labor there is to be no further substantial development and growth of the cotton mill industry. This question of labor is really the most important from both the manufacturer's and consumer's standpoint.

"Child labor" is regarded by many as overshadowing all others. It is the favorite topic with outside writers, and I have made diligent inquiry into it; the causes of "child labor," the effectiveness of the existing statutes, the efforts of the mill officers to enforce the law, the views of the parents and the children and the tendency of high wages and prosperity to keep the younger members of the families out of the mills and finally the utter necessity, alas, too often, necessity to work little ones "to keep body and soul together." I have undertaken to gather data on very many phases of mill life, and my only fear is that the details may be tiresome, but it is only by such details that actual conditions can be presented for others to draw their own conclusions and in after years to have an appreciation of what part the cotton mills and their tens of thousands of workers play in the history and progress of the State.

ARTICLE II.—Historical.

It is admitted on all sides that South Carolina holds first place among the Southern States in the development of the cotton mill industry.

When the true history of the cotton mills is written it will be found that South Carolina was probably the very first State to undertake the development of cotton manufacturing. From what can be gathered it is safe, historically, to date the development from 1790, when cotton mill machinery was built along English lines. Various writers hold that the power loom was not used in England until 1806, and that it was not until 1812 or after that the power loom came into use in America.

It is perhaps just to concede to Slater the distinction of going into cotton mills in a business-like way, but the claim that the first mill built was erected at Beverley, Mass, in 1787 is questionable and the distinction of having the first cotton mill most probably belongs to South Carolina, as well as does the distinction of being now foremost in their development among the Southern States.

The cotton manufacturers have had a rough road to travel in South Carolina. Prior to the war the chief difficulty was on account of the prejudices against cotton mills, and the belief that the labor could be more profitably used on the farms. Up to the close of the war colored slave labor was very largely used in cotton mills. After the terrible struggle brought about by the war between the States and reconstruction there was no money with which to build cotton mills. It was not until the early eighties that the cotton mill industry was given the impetus by such men as Hammett, Converse, Montgomery, McCaughrin and Smyth, protagonists in an industry that has led up to the present era of prosperity and given this State more than three-and-a-half million active spindles.

But something of the early history of the industry in South Carolina would not be out of place here.

In looking over Gregg's "History of the Old Cheraws" this interesting reference, from a Charles Town gazette of December 22, 1768, establishing the fact that cotton goods were made in this State as early as 1768, will be of especial interest: "A gentleman of St David's Parish, in this province, writes to his correspondent in Charels Town: 'I expect to see our own manufactures much promoted in this part of the province. I send you some samples of what hath been already done upon this river and in this parish. The sample of white cotton was made in the proportion of twelve yards to one pound of cotton. Hemp, flax and cotton may be raised here in any quantity; as to wool, one cannot have much of it.'"

Later on the Gazette of March 2, 1769, says that cotton goods were still being manufactured, and that there was a growing demand for such products. This reference reads:

"It was stated in the Gazette of March 2, 1769, that, 'Many of the inhabitants of the north and eastern parts of this province have this winter clothed themselves in their own manufactures; many more would purchase them if they could be got; and a great reform is intended in the enormous expense attending funerals, for mourning, etc, from the patriotic example lately set by Christopher Gadsden, Esq, when he buried one of the best of wives and most excellent of women.

In short, the generality of the people now seem deeply impressed with an idea of the necessity, and most heartily disposed, to use every means to promote industry, economy and American manufactures, and to keep as much money amongst us as possible."

In 1770 there seems to have been a general movement towards developing the State along manufacturing lines, and a committee to establish and promote manufactures in the province was organized, with Henry Laurens, Esq, as chairman and treasurer of the organization. Petitions were circulated for the raising of money and it appears that considerable funds were raised for the promotion of manufacturing in this State at that time.

There evidently was considerable manufacture of cloth goods in this province prior to and during the Revolutionary period. In those days it does not appear to have been popular to organize corporations and the manufacturing was done by individuals—most of the planters being amply able to conduct such operations.

Governor Glen, in his "Answers to the Lords of Trade," reprinted by Weston in his "Documents Connected with South Carolina," on page 86 of Weston, under the heading "A List of all Such Goods as are Usually Imported," Governor Glen says: "Linnens of all kinds, from cambks to oznabrigs, of the manufacturing of Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland, to a great value, being all that are used here, EXCEPT A FEW MADE BY THE IRISH TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMS-BURGH, LIKE IRISH LINNEN."

Governor Glen was appointed Governor in 1739; recalled January, 1755, and his report was probably written in 1743 or 1749, as 1748 is the last year of which he gives statistics in several tabulated statements. This clearly indicates that even at this early date (1748) that the Carolina colonists were manufacturing cloth goods, at least for home consumption.

I have before me a letter, dated Charles Town, February 19, 1777, and written by Daniel Heyward, the father of Thomas Heyward, Jr, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. The letter was addressed to Mr Thomas Heyward, Jr, who was then attending a session of the Continental Congress, and in it Daniel Heward says: "My manufactory goes on bravely, but fear the want of cards will put a stop to it, as they are not to be got; if they were, there is not the least doubt but that we could make six thousand yards of good cloth in the year from the time we began."

This certainly shows that the Heywards conducted a considerable plant for the manufacture of cotton goods; and no doubt other individual planters made their own cotton clothes in the same way, because the United States Government Reports indicate that up to 1810 all of the established plants throughout the entire country made less than one million yards of cloth goods, while the planters and individuals made for "family use" more than fifteen-million yards of cloth goods. The industry was evidently then largely due to personal initiative.

In the South Carolina and American General Gazette of Thursday, January 30, 1777, there is this interesting evidence of the substantial development of cotton spinning and weaving among our people: "We are well informed that a planter to the northward, who three months ago had not a negro that could either spin or weave, has now thirty hands constantly employed, from whom he gets 120 yards of a good, wearable stuff, made of woollen and cotton, every week. He has only one white woman to instruct the negroes in spinning, and one man to instruct in weaving. He expects to have it in his power not only to clothe his own negroes, but soon to supply his neighbors. The following so laudable an example will be

the most effectual method of lessening the present exorbitant prices of cloth."

There is abundant reason to believe that in 1787 Mrs Ramage, a widow, living on James Island, Charleston District, South Carolina, established a regular cotton mill, which was operated by mule power. The City Gazette and Daily Advertiser of Charleston, in its issue of January 24, 1789, contains this news item: "It is with genuine pleasure we mention that Mrs Ramage has commenced the manufacture of cotton cloth, on James Island, which we sincerely hope will meet with that encouragement and support which will enable her to carry it on to such an extent as may induce others to follow so industrious and laudable an example, and which may render in a few years the importation of manufactures almost unnecessary. It is obvious to the discerning that the raw materials can be raised in this State on preferable terms to others that it must seem surprising manufactures of various kinds are not now adopted, as they certainly would be more advantageous to the citizens at large than any other species of speculation." Some doubt has been cast upon this venture of Mrs Ramage, because there is no trace of the plant to be found at this time. Mr A. S. Salley, Jr, secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission, advises me that there were a number of Ramages living in Charleston during that period and that a Mrs Ramage was a tavern keeper there.

My inquiries have been directed as to the conditions of the mills to-day, and this historical chapter is purely incidental and is given with the hope that it will lead to further research.

The histories of the cotton mill industry have generally credited the starting of the industry in South Carolina in 1799, but, as has been shown, there evidently was considerable manufacture prior to this time; but the historical workers are now paying credit to South Carolina as having had the first "Arkwright Cotton Mill in America," because they find reference to such a plant in English publications.

I take from the American Museum, VIII, Appendix IV, page II, July 1, 1790, this really interesting item:

"A gentleman of great mechanical knowledge and instructed in most of the branches of cotton manufactures in Europe, has already fixed, completed and now at work on the high hills of the Santee, near Stateburg, and which go by water, ginning, (?) carding and slabbing machines; also spinning machines, with 84 spindles each, and several other useful implements for manufacturing every necessary article in cotton. There is also a fulling and dressing mill for fine and coarse woollens established and at work on Fishing Creek, near the Catawba River, in full employ by the neighboring spinners and weavers, where woollens are dried, pressed and finished with great neatness by artists from Great Britain."

It is evident that the manufacture of cloth goods in this State took permanent shape before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Hammond, in his excellent Handbook, page 574, has this statement with reference to the early efforts in cotton manufacturing:

"Before and during the Revolution the families of planters and their slaves were clothed in cotton homespuns made in the State. A factory, weaving these goods for the supply of the adjacent country, was established some years previous to 1790, by the Scotch-Irish settlers, at Murray's Ferry, Williamsburg County, and Mr Benjamin Waring established, in the latter part of the last century, a cotton factory near Stateburg, for spinning and weaving "Manchester cotton stuffs." There is an interesting and full account of this plant in Drayton's "View of South Carolina," 1802, page 149-50.

I have before me an article from the Southern Quarterly Review for July, 1845, page 145, which gives some interesting information regarding this early Stateburg effort, which is twice referred to in the early efforts along these lines. Mr John B. Miller in 1845 wrote:

"Mr Roper tells us, in his address, that Wm Mayrant, of Sumter, was the first individual who attempted the establishment of a cotton manufactory in South Carolina. This, however, is a mistake, as appears from the following extract of a letter from Sumterville, in this State, published in the Charleston Courier of February 26, 1845, giving some reminiscences of a manufactory established in that vicinity more than a half century ago:

"Permit me to give you some account of a cotton manufactory that once was in operation near Stateburg, Sumter district, S. C., about five miles south of said village, on the road to Charleston, on or near the plantation of Mr Benl Warren, (Waring,) deceased. It was commenced in 1789 or 1790, by Mr John McNair, (my stepfather,) Mr B. Waring, I think, also, Mr George Poor, Mr Templeton and Mr Rogers. The machinery was made in North Carolina. There was a carding machine—I think for spinning—a reel that would reel 18 hanks. It remained a few years at the above place, and the copartnership was dissolved, and the carding, two spinning machines and the reel were removed to the plantation of Mr McNair, near Stateburg, on a plantation now belonging to the heirs of Mrs Rutledge, deceased. It was there worked a few years. Mrs McNair died and the machinery was sold to some person in Lincolnton, N. C. At this manufactory was manufactured huckaback, fustian, corduroy, jeans, bed ticking, bed quilts, figured and colored, plain white homespun and cotton stockings. Much cotton was spun for persons in this vicinity. Some long staple cotton was imported from the West Indies. I was very young at the time, therefore, have not as full a knowledge of the same as I could wish. If the above will be of any use, or will impart any information on this subject, you are at liberty to make this public.

"I am sir, respectfully yours,

John B. Miller.

"N. B.—There was a nail and weeding hoe establishment in Sumter district, near this place."

It is perhaps noteworthy, and too much cannot be said about the early encouragement that the cotton mill industry received in this State, and I should like very much to have the opportunity of writing a great deal more than I am now going to do, because of restricted space on what was done by this State toward encouraging cotton planting and the manufacturing processes.

In the early history of the State, as was the general custom of the times, lotteries, with the approval of the State Government, were quite popular; in fact, any one looking over the early statutes will find that money was raised for the building of the Episcopal Church at Georgetown, for the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston and for a church in Greenville, as well as for Trinity, and the First Presbyterian Church in Columbia by means of public lotteries. It was, therefore, not considered "bad form" to have a lottery for the "encouraging of manufacturing in this State;" and in the statutes of 1795 I find an Act "to authorize a lottery, the profits whereof shall be appropriated to the promotion of useful manufactures in this State." I quote the first paragraph of the statute, because of the importance of the State's aid to cotton manufacturing. The Act follows:

"Whereas, William McClure hath petitioned the Legislature to assist him in establishing a cotton manufactory in this State, and it would be very advantageous to this State to have useful manufactories established in the same:

"I. Be it therefore enacted, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a lottery shall be established and drawn, and finally concluded and completed, the profits whereof, after deducting the necessary expenses attending the same, shall be applied towards the promotion of useful manufactures in this State; that a profit shall be raised by the said lottery not exceeding the sum of eight hundred pounds; that Thomas Lehre, William Turpin, Col Thomas Taylor, John G. Guignard, Benj Waring, John Simpson and John Hunter, shall be, and they hereby are appointed, commissioners to conduct and manage the same; and the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall adopt such scheme or schemes for the purpose aforesaid as they may judge most proper, and shall appoint such time and place for drawing the same as they may think most advisable.

"II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said commissioners shall pay unto the said William McClure four hundred pounds out of the profits of the said lottery, two hundred to be paid as soon as they shall receive a sufficient amount to enable them to pay the same with propriety, and the remainder to be paid when the said lottery shall be drawn and completely concluded: Provided, that the said commissioners shall, in trust for the State, previously taken from the said William McClure an obligation or obligations under the penalty of twice the amount paid to him, with such security as they shall deem sufficient, with a condition that he shall, within a certain time, by them to be ascertained, erect and complete a manufacture of cotton into what is commonly called and known by the name of Manchester wares, in which manufacture the said William McClure shall constantly employ and instruct at least as many as seven white persons for the term of seven years.

"III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said commissioners shall hold the rest of the profits of the said lottery, and shall apply them towards the promotion of such useful manufactory or manufactories as they may think deserving their donation or support, taking care to require and take from every person to whom they pay any part of the said profits such a bond or bonds as they are directed to take from the said William McClure: Provided, that no appropriation of remaining at the disposal of the commissioners shall be made without the concurrence of five or more of the commissioners appointed by this Act.

"In the Senate and House the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the twentieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

"David Ramsay, President of the Senate.

"Robert Barnwell, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Of course every one remembers that South Carolina appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of the patent rights of Messrs Miller & Whitney for what is now known as the Whitney gin. This was the substantial encouragement that South Carolina gave to Eli Whitney as early as 1801 towards the development of his patent for "cleaning the staple of cotton from seed."

In the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia there is a volume, entitled "Georgia Grants," on the first page of which is this inscription:

Register Book of the Titles of Books to be Published in the State of South Carolina, kept in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said State passed the 26th day of March, 1784—entitled an Act for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences.

On the three succeeding pages copyrights and patents are recorded, after which such recording was discontinued, and the remainder of the volume was used to record the plats and grants of such lands lying on the north side of the Toogaloo, as had been granted to settlers by Georgia authorities under the impression that the territory lying between the Toogaloo and Keowee rivers belonged to Georgia. 1.

This is a copy relating to the cotton industry and shows the early efforts in this State:

On the 13th day of March, 1789, Hugh Templeton has deposited in the Secretary's office two plans, one said to be "a complete draft of a carding machine that will card eighty pounds of cotton per day;" the other "a complete draft of a spinning machine, with eighty-four spindles, that will spin with one man's attendance ten pounds of good cotton yarn per day."

On the 1st day of April, 1789, John Curry, of the City of Charleston, has deposited in the Secretary's office a model of a machine for picking or ginning cotton.

Again, there is in the appropriation bill for 1809 a paragraph emphasizing the desire of this State to foster cotton manufactures. It reads: "To Ephraim McBride, to be advanced to him on the conditions contained in a resolution of this branch of the Legislature, to enable him to construct a spinning machine on the principles mentioned in a patent he holds from the United States, one thousand dollars."

The records show that about 1809 there was a factory "for making check goods, handkerchiefs at Charleston, which turned out some very pretty goods."

In 1808 the homespun fad seems to have become acute, and the resolutions of the House of Representatives for that year show that at the June session a resolution was passed that all members of the General Assembly should appear during the sessions clad in homespun suits.

The next year, 1809, the Homespun Company of South Carolina made an effort to secure an appropriation on account of another patent, but the effort failed, as this paragraph from the resolutions of that year indicate: "Report of the committee on incorporations on the petition of John Johnson, Jr, president of the Homespun Company of South Carolina. That they have considered the same and cannot recommend the granting the loan prayed for; but do recommend that the said South Carolina Homespun Company be allowed until the next meeting of the Legislature to report on the utility of the machine called the Columbia Splicer, so as to entitle, in case the same be approved, the inventor of the same to the sum provided by law for his benefit."

The South Carolina Homespun Company of Charleston (1808) was the most important and pretentious undertaking in the cotton mill industry up to that time. Dr John L. E. W. Shecut appears to have been the moving spirit in this enterprise. He was elected president of the corporation at a meeting of the promoters, held the 26th of September, 1808, and from that time on there are considerable references concerning this enterprise. The exercises incident to the laying of the corner-stone brought out a gathering of three thousand people, and the occasion seems to have been one of great importance in Charleston. The address at the laying of the corner-stone was delivered by the Right Worshipful William Loughton Smith, but unfortunately the address, which I have had copied from the Charleston Courier of October 31, 1808, gives practically no facts, but is a general dissertation on the beauties of labor and the glories of the State of

South Carolina. About the only real fact in the entire address is contained in this paragraph: "You have just witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the first edifice, intended for domestic manufactures, on a great scale, in this part of the Union; and you have witnessed the interesting ceremony with emotions corresponding with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. Permit me to congratulate you, and my country at large, on this first step towards the completion of an establishment, from which, in view of the cold support from doubting friends and the warm opposition of decided foes, we may entertain flattering anticipations of the most successful results."

It is interesting, one hundred years after the delivery of what was a memorable address, to read what Mr Smith, the head of the Masonic Order at that time, said about the prospective cotton mill. Here is one of the climaxes of his address:

"Here will be found a never failing asylum for the friendless orphans and the bereft widows, the distribution of labor and the improvements in machinery happily combining to call into profitable employment the tender services of those who have just sprung from the cradle, as well as those who are tottering to the grave; thus training up the little innocents to early and wholesome habits of honest industry, and smoothing the wrinkled front of decrepitude with the smiles of competency and protection. Here, too, will be found an everlasting refuge for those unfortunates of other climes, expatriated, with their useful talents, by the iron hand of unrelenting despotism, or the intolerable pressure of taxation and hunger and wafted by the sighs of fellow misery to seek liberty and bread on these happy shores."

I am advised by Major Edward Willis, of Charleston, who is a grandson of Dr Shecut, that the Carolina Homespun Company's plant is now used by the Barton Lumber Company and that the original building, which was of brick, is still standing, and is in use by the Barton Company at its plant on the Ashley River, at the foot of Wentworth street.

The South Carolina Homespun Company was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000, but evidently this was not sufficient with which to operate the plant, because during the session of 1810 the General Assembly authorized a lottery to be conducted for the raising of money with which to complete the plant, provided, "there shall not be raised by means of this lottery a sum exceeding \$18,000."

Credit is due to the men who withstood general opposition, and invested their money in this initial plant in Charleston, and I am here quoting the inscription which was on the northwest corner of the plant of the Carolina Homespun Company:

"This stone was laid on Monday,
24th October, 1808,

by

Dr John L. E. W. Shecut, President,
and

Johnathan Lucas, Jr—Col Daniel Stevens.

John Johnson, Jr—C. B. Cochran.

Thos Bennett, Jr—Major Robert Howard.

John Horibeck, Jr—Dr Joseph Kirkland.
Directors.

While this industry was taking some shape on the coast there also appears to have been an effort to establish cotton mills in the Piedmont section, and this ex-

tract from the resolutions of 1812 indicates how the General Assembly co-operated with enterprising citizens of Greenville district in the efforts to establish a plant in upper Carolina.

The Legislative committee reports: "The committee to whom was referred the petition of certain persons praying aid to enable them to establish a cotton manufactory, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

"That from the information given them it appears that the purpose of the petitioners is to establish at some suitable place in Greenville district a manufactory for carding, spinning and weaving cotton, the machinery to be impelled by water, the number of spindles to be employed, not less than 500, which is calculated will prepare thread sufficient for weaving 250 yards of cloth per day. The sum with which the petitioners pray to be aided is \$10,000, to be repaid with 7 per cent interest, one-half at the expiration of two years, the balance at the expiration of three years; and the said payment to be secured to the State by a mortgage of real estate, of the value of not less than \$100,000. The committee, therefore, impressed with the importance of encouraging domestic manufactories, and believing that the small loan solicited may be extended to the petitioner without inconvenience or loss to the State, recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that a clause to that effect be inserted in the appropriation bill." The plant seems to have been established, but what became of it is not recorded.

From this time on the development seems to have been more or less spasmodic, but the industry was going through its experimental period in this State and meanwhile it was being hammered at by the real leaders among Carolinians.

Calhoun and Langdon Cheves and the others who were conspicuous in their leadership really thought that cotton mills had no place in the economic development of South Carolina. Jefferson was bitterly opposed in his early days to cotton mills, and John Randolph in an address said that "the cotton mills in the South would bring yellow fever, not in August merely, but from June to January, and from January to June."

Langdon Cheves, who was a leader of exceeding popularity, is quoted in the Southern Quarterly Review for 1845 as having said that "manufacturing should be the last resort of industry in every country, for one forced as with us, they serve no interests but those of the capitalists who set them in motion, and their immediate localities." This expression was not peculiar to any one class of leaders in South Carolina at that time.

About 1816 New England settlers went to the upper part of Carolina and laid the foundation for the tens of thousands of spindles which were in due course of time to hum in the Piedmont belt. Among these pioneers who went to the foot hills of the Blue Ridge were George Hill and Leonard Hill, W. B. Shelden and Clark, William Bates, who was the grandfather of Mr J. D. Hammett, the present successful president of the Chiquola Cotton Mills, at Honea Path; John Weaver and James Edward Henry. All of these men came about the same time, and several of them came together. It is most interesting to follow the work of these New Englanders, who came to this State to try to make a success of manufacturing "cotton thread." It is not essential whether the Hills or the Weavers started their factory first, but it is evident that the Hill factory, which was begun by Leonard Hill and John Clark, and which was probably the Industry Manufacturing Company, was started about the same time as the plant which was erected by Phillip Weaver, Lindsay Weaver, Thos Hutchings, William Bates and

John Stack. They both started their machinery about 1818. Mr R. Furman Whilden, of O'Neill's, thinks that the Weavers started their factory first, and that the Hills were just a little later than the Weavers. The Weavers borrowed money from W. G. Davis and Col Nathaniel Gist, and failed in 1819, when the Court records show that a judgment for \$12,000 was secured against them, but they continued to run the mill until 1821, when Weaver appears to have gone to Greenville County—his first plant having been erected on the Tyger River; and a short distance from this was the plant of Leonard Hill and John Clark.

Landrum in his history of Spartanburg is rather inclined to give the Hills the credit of having established the first cotton mill in Spartanburg County on the banks of Beaver Dam, and it is his opinion that the "Burnt Factory," which is the plant of the Weavers, was built a little later, but Mr Whilden is decidedly of the opinion that the Weavers and Bates's Mill was the first to be built in Spartanburg.

Neither of these plants exist to-day, but the property on which Leonard Hill built his first mill now belongs to the Enoree Manufacturing Company, one of the most prosperous corporations in Spartanburg County. William Bates, who was the father of Miss Bates, who married Col H. P. Hammett, the founder of Piedmont, tried his fortune at Rutherford, N. C., came back to South Carolina and took charge of a local cotton mill, which was afterwards known as the Batesville Mill, and which is now in successful operation by Mrs Mary P. Gridley, the only woman I know of who is the president of a factory. The present plant seems to have been started in 1848, although the site had previously been used for cotton manufacturing. In 1848 William Bates put in two spinning frames; and in 1858 this was followed by another plant on the other side of the stream, now known as Pelham. The building was burned in March, 1881, but was immediately rebuilt with a brick building in which the present operations are conducted."

The Hill factory in 1816 or 1817 contained 700 spindles and of course it is to be remembered that all of the machinery had to be hauled from Charleston to Spartanburg County by wagon. Hill died in 1840. The Rev Thos Hutchings, who was associated with Wm Bates and Weavers in the original enterprise, seems to have been a man of action in his day and generation. After his experience with the Burnt Factory, he went to Pelham, where he erected a mill which began operations in 1822. At this time Pelham was known as Lester's Ford. Later on Hutchings sold his plant on the Enoree and built near Batesville about 1833. And again in 1837 he built on South Tyger, at what is known as Cedar Hill.

As to the development in Greenville County, Col S. S. Crittenden writes me his personal recollections as follows:

"I can only tell you from my recollection, which goes back to about 1835, that at that time, in my early boyhood, there were three old cotton mills in Greenville County. One was Vardry McBee's, on Reedy River, six miles from the village, which operated spinning cotton yarn for many years before and after the war. After various changes this mill is still in successful operation, and, of course, much enlarged, as "Reedy River Cotton Mill" under the presidency of Mr James H. Maxwell.

"The Weaver Mill was established and owned by Mr John Weaver, a Northern man, who built it on a small creek, tributary of Tyger River, nineteen miles north of the then village of Greenville. This was successfully operated before and during the war by Mr Weaver, and for several years after his death by his widow. Since her death the property has been sold or divided, and the old cotton yarn mill discontinued.

"The Batesville Cotton Mill was established by Mr William Bates, a New England man, I suppose in about 1830. It was on the waters of Enoree River, ten miles east of Greenville. After changing owners several times it is still in successful operation with the distinction of having the only woman cotton mill president in the State—Mrs M. P. Gridley."

The leading spirit in the development of cotton mills in the Piedmont section was D. E. Converse, who went to Bivingsville in February, 1855. The story of this Bivingsville development and of Mr Converse is of enough interest and importance to command an entire chapter, but it would be impracticable to go into such detail, this historical sketch having already exceeded the limit set for this branch of my investigations.

It might be mentioned that Bivingsville subsequently became Glendale, and is now the site of the D. E. Converse Company property. In 1849 Mr Jas Finger built the Fingerville plant, on North Pacolet River.

The records of the time indicate that there was a cotton mill erected at Pendleton as early as 1828 and subsequently that there was a plant located there in 1838. The Rev Wm H. Mills, pastor of the Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, who is himself much interested, tells me that this "Pendleton Factory," which is located at Autun, near Pendleton, was begun March 1st, 1838, and that it was built by Mr B. F. Sloan, Thos Sloan and Berry Benson." Mr Mills states that this mill made yarns and coarse and heavy cloth, weighing about one-half pound to the yard. It was capitalized at \$50,000, and utilized white labor. It was run by water power, and it is altogether likely that Mr Mills's claim that this is the oldest mill in the South, in continuous operation, is correct.

The files of newspapers in the library of the University of South Carolina give many interesting side lights on the early history of cotton mills, and one of the most interesting articles refers to the plant of Gen David R. Williams, who seems to have operated a successful cotton mill near Society Hill, in Darlington County, on the waters of Cedar Creek. In the Columbia Telescope, of March 13, 1829, there occurs this timely editorial:

"In the advertising department will be found an advertisement of Gen Williams on the subject of his cotton factory, from which it will be seen that it is now in operation. The large capital and the great intelligence and energy of Gen Williams will make this a thorough experiment on the capacity of slave labor for manufacturing. If it shall be successful, and large capitals be invested in this way, we may expect an immediate repeal of the tariff. Our Northern brethren will no more consent to the competition of our manufactures than to that of Europe. We are well satisfied that whatever direction may be given to the capital and labor of the South, if it is successful, will be legislated upon for the advantage of the North without the slightest compunction for the injury it may bring us.

This is the settled policy of the majority. In the meantime, however, we wish Gen Williams all possible success in his spirited effort to develop the resources of the State; and besides the reward which a public spirited exertion carries with it, we hope he will also realize (what he, we know, will regard as secondary to it) his prospects of individual emolument."

Later on in May of 1829 there is a discussion as to the price of manufactured yarns, and some one, signing himself "Consumer" suggests that 25c per pound for Williams's cotton yarn was rather high, but the editor of the Telescope thinks that it is reasonable. In the Telescope of Friday, November 6, 1829, Gen Williams publishes correspondence between himself and John Branch, Secretary of the

Navy, the purport of which is that Mr Williams suggests to the Secretary of the Navy the possible use of cotton rope in connection with the rigging of war vessels, and Mr Branch promises to experiment with the samples of rope sent him by Gen Williams.

In closing this chapter it may be very well to refer to Mills's Statistics, which was published in 1826, and to say that in this compilation the only cotton mills in South Carolina referred to were that of Gen David R. Williams, near Society Hill, two mills in Spartanburg district, and that of Mr Garrison, in Pendleton district. Greenville does not at that time appear to have had any cotton mills, and under the head of Spartanburg is this statement: "Two cotton factories are established on Tyger River, which do very good business." These are evidently the plants built by the Hills and the Weavers. In the review of manufactures in Mills's Statistics for the State (1826) there were only four cotton mill plants recorded; but the various counties report that there was considerable cloth woven for local consumption. Under the head of manufactures in Georgetown there appears this significant report: "The cultivation of rice and cotton in this district is too profitable to permit much attention to be given to manufactures."

Marion district reports that "labor is too valuable in raising cotton to be devoted to manufacturing it into cloth."

In the report from Sumter it is stated that: "During the last war there was a cotton factory established in this district, which spun much cotton, but it declined after its termination." So much for Mills.

The Vacluse Cotton Mill, which was incorporated in 1833, was one of the earliest successful ventures in South Carolina, and employed thirty white and twenty colored operatives, operating 1,500 spindles and twenty-five looms.

Another of the early ventures was that of the Fisher Bros, who erected the first mill in Richland County, at what is now Dent's Pond, which was at that time called Sand Brook. Subsequently this venture was abandoned, and the Saluda Factory, on the Lexington side of the river, which continued throughout the war, was later established and was operated largely by slave labor until the close of the war, when it was operated by white labor. Hammond, in his handbook, states that at the Saluda Factory, near Columbia, one white overseer was in charge of ninety negro slaves as operatives, and that these slaves were "capable of learning within reasonable limits."

The real and the lasting development of cotton mills in South Carolina might be started with the Graniteville Cotton Mill at Graniteville, and the conspicuous figure in the effort to establish this plant, which has been in continuous operation since 1847, was Mr William Gregg, a merchant, who accumulated his fortune in the City of Charleston, and in a subsequent letter it shall be my purpose briefly to say something of him, and what he did towards giving the right start to the cotton mill industry in this State.

ARTICLE III.— Early Development.

I have traced the early development of the cotton mills down to the period when the far-seeing William Gregg, the foremost Southern manufacturer of his day, predicted the great future that was to be realized for the cotton mill industry.

About this time the Saluda Cotton Factory, near Columbia, was operating five thousand spindles and one hundred and twenty looms on what has been known as brown shirtings and "Southern stripes," which was a kind of colored cloth used for servants' garments. At the same time there were in operation the DeKalb Mills, near Camden; the Vacluse Mills, of which mention has already been made; the Mount Dearborn plant, on the Catawba River, and a yarn mill in Marlboro County. At this same time there were two mills in course of construction in the City of Charleston. One of these mills in Charleston is recorded as having had 3,165 spindles and 100 looms, and it was operated by steam.

About 1850 a mill, known as the Arlington Mill, is recorded as having been started in Spartanburg County. It is still in operation. The Saluda Company was organized in 1832, and its great difficulty was the lack of sufficient capital. Mr Gregg, in writing of the situation at Saluda, stated that it was capitalized at \$50,000, and that the dam alone should have cost that much money, and that had a similar mill been built in the New England States at that time there would have been at least \$400,000 capital in the treasury, before anything was undertaken.

One of the most interesting pamphlets in connection with the early history of cotton mills is that of William Gregg, the founder of Graniteville, written in Charleston, January, 1845, and called "Essays on Domestic Industry." Another companion piece is an essay by Mr Gregg, entitled "An Enquiry into the Propriety of Granting Charters of Incorporation for Manufacturing and other Purposes in South Carolina." This pamphlet was originally issued under the nom de plume of "One Of The People." When it was issued in pamphlet form Mr Gregg put his name on the title page. It appears that up to this time the State was opposed to issuing charters to corporations as we now know them. In other words, for some time prior to the granting of the charter to the Graniteville Company investors could not limit their liability by taking stock in corporations; but the idea was to secure individual responsibility or as copartners doing business, thereby involving full liability.

Mr Gregg sought a charter for the Graniteville Company, and his series of letters showed the great advantages and possible development of cotton mills in this State. Mr Gregg presented the argument with his accustomed force, and had secured valuable data in support of his positions. Capt William A Courtenay, who knew Mr Gregg, tells me that the only reason that the charter was granted was because of the confidence that the leading men of the State had in Mr Gregg, and because of his personal pledge that he would subscribe to at least one-half of the stock of the Graniteville Company.

A few years afterwards I find this reference to the fight for the charter of the Graniteville Company, which was granted. In the Watchman, of Sumterville, Mr T. B. Fraser, one of the editors of the paper, in 1850, has this editorial: "On another column will be found the usual notice that an application will be made to our next Legislature for a cotton factory, to be situated in or near Sumterville.

A few years since when the application of the Graniteville Company was before the Legislature, so great was the prejudice against manufactures that it received a favorable report from the committee on manufactures—a committee of nine intelligent legislators of South Carolina—only by a majority of ONE vote. The Act of incorporation was, however, passed, and the result has been the establishment of the first factory in the Southern States, both as to the quality and quantity of the articles manufactured—and which is, perhaps, at this time, the most profitable investment in the State." The Sumter enterprise was heartily commended.

Mr Gregg was really, in very many ways, a wonderful man, and if one to-day were to read his arguments and his reports he would be more convinced of this fact than ever. I have before me a copy of his fifth annual report as president of the Graniteville corporation to his stockholders, which is republished in De Bow's Review for 1855. In it he lays down these five essential causes for the failure of the cotton mill industry in this State:

"The first is an injudicious selection of machinery, and of the kind of goods to be made.

"The second is a lack of steady, efficient and cheap motive power.

"The third is an injudicious location.

"The fourth is the lack of proper effort for the religious and moral training of the operatives.

"The fifth is to embark in such an enterprise without sufficient capital."

How true these same pitfalls are to-day!

The epoch marking periods in South Carolina in the cotton mill industry may be said to be 1847, when the Graniteville Company first put its goods on the market, and the early eighties, when Col Hammett, Mr Converse, Capt John H. Montgomery, Capt Ellison A. Smyth, Mr John B. Cleveland and others began to see the possibilities of this industry, put their money into and began the extensive erection of cotton mills. The early efforts in South Carolina by such men as David R. Williams, William Bates, Hutchings, Gibbes and others were simply blazing the way to show the certainties of the industry.

In 1847 the Telegraph, of Columbia, devotes considerable space to an industrial review of the State, and gives the following statement of the then operating cotton mills:

"1. The De Kalb Cotton Factory, near Camden, doing a fine business.

"2. The Bivingsville Cotton Factory, near Spartanburg C. H., now the property of G. and E. C. Leitner—doing well.

"3. A new establishment now being erected by Dr Biving, on a large scale—not yet in full operation—but, from the intelligence and energy of the proprietor, we have no doubt of his success.

"4. The Saluda Factory, near Columbia, which has been undergoing repairs during the summer, but now again in operation, has been doing a fine business for the last three years.

"5. The Vaulcuse Factory, near Hamburg, under the management of Gen James Jones, we understand is doing well.

"6. The Graniteville Factory, near Aiken, lately established, and under the management of that intelligent and patriotic citizen, William Gregg, Esq. His name alone is a guarantee of the success of the establishment

"7. The Fulton Factory, near Stateburg, under the management of Col Dyson, an enterprising and meritorious gentleman, is doing well.

"8. The Mount Dearborn Factory, on the Catawba, lately put in operation, under the management of its enterprising proprietor, Daniel McCullough, Esq. is bound to succeed.

"9. The Marlboro Yarn Factory, owned by Messrs Townsend and McQueen, and now leased to an enterprising, practical manufacturer from the North. In this factory we understand none but white operatives are employed, but we have not been informed of its success since it has fallen into the hands of its present lessee. For several years previous under the management of M. Townsend, Esq. we believe it was doing well. The yarn manufactured at this establishment has been heretofore mostly contracted for at the North, and shipped and sold at a profit.

"10. There is also a small factory at Society Hill, owned by Col Williams, from which he supplies his own plantation, and those of the surrounding neighborhood, with a very superior article of cotton bagging. He also ships yarn to a Northern market.

"11. There is, besides, an extensive establishment of this kind now in progress of construction near Charleston, from which we have reason to expect the best results, and several minor establishments in the back country, where water power, equal to any in the world, abounds."

It may also be interesting to note that a number of cotton mills survived the war between the States. In an Almanac, issued by Joseph Walker, of Charleston, in 1867, I find the following list of cotton mills in South Carolina then (1867) in operation:

"Batesville Manufacturing Company—Buena Vista, Greenville district, S. C. Runs 1,260 spindles, 36 looms and employs 50 operatives. James Montgomery, superintendent.

"Lester Cotton Factory—Buena Vista, Greenville district, S. C. Runs 840 spindles, employs 30 operatives. Capacity to be doubled in a few months.

"Graniteville Manufacturing Company—Graniteville, Edgefield district, S. C. Runs 10,000 spindles, 300 looms, employs 330 operatives. Wm Gregg, Sr, president; Wm Gregg, Jr, superintendent; H. H. Hickman, treasurer; J. H. Giles, secretary; Geo Kelly, agent. The capacity of these mills to be doubled in three months.

"Kalmia Mills—Edgefield district, S. C., eight miles from Augusta, Ga. Runs 10,000 spindles, 600 looms, employs — operatives. Benjamin F. Evans, president, Aiken, S. C.; E. J. Kerrison, treasurer; B. F. Mordecai, J. W. Grady, Dr J. J. Chisolm, directors. The Kalmia Paper Mills are under the same company.

"Lawson's Fork Factory—Five miles east of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 1,600 spindles, 26 looms, 60 operatives.

"Valley Falls Factory—On Lawson's Fork, five miles north of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 500 spindles.

"Fingerville Factory—On Pacolet River, 15 miles north of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 500 spindles, 15 looms. Jos Finger, general agent.

"Hill's Factory—On Tyger River, 18 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 500 spindles. Jas L. Hill, superintendent.

"Cedar Hill Factory—On South Tyger River, 18 miles northwest of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. Lewis Green, superintendent.

"Crawfordville Factory—On Tyger River, 8 miles west of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. J. Bivings, manager.

"Barksdale Factory—On Enoree River, 20 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 1,000 spindles, 50 operatives."

Getting down to modern times, and to the real beginning of the present day success, I find that The News and Courier in 1880—27 years ago—printed this accurate list of the cotton mills in South Carolina, together with their spindles and looms:

Name.	Spindles.
1. Graniteville, Aiken.....	24,264
2. Camperdown, Greenville	12,840
3. Langley, Aiken	11,830
4. Piedmont, Greenville ..	10,624
5. Vacluse, Aiken ..	10,000
6. Saluda, Lexington ..	7,000
7. Glendale, Spartanburg ..	5,000
8. Reedy River, Greenville	2,600
9. Fork Shoals, Greenville ..	2,000
10. Buena Vista, Greenville and Spartanburg	2,000
11. Red Bank, Lexington ..	1,336
12. Pendleton, Anderson ..	1,600
13. Batesville, Greenville ..	1,152
14. Fingerville, Spartanburg	1,000
15. Cedar Hill, Spartanburg	800
16. Valley Falls, Spartanburg	500
17. Crawfordville, Spartanburg.....	480
18. Westminster, Oconee ..	264
	<hr/>
	96,933
Looms	1,933

To-day the list will be almost ten times as long, and the number of spindles, which is the basis of calculation for development, almost 400 times as great. There are to-day over 3,500,000 spindles in actual operation in South Carolina!

In a subsequent letter it is my purpose to give a complete, and, I hope, accurate, list of all of the cotton mills in operation in this State, together with the number of spindles in operation, the number of looms and a great deal of kindred interesting data that I have procured directly from the mills.

The evolution of the cotton mills in South Carolina has been exceedingly slow; partly because of slave labor being regarded as more profitable when employed in growing cotton, and because white labor was not available to any extent for mill purposes; and for the further reason that the leaders of public thought were considerably prejudiced against manufacturing industries, and many of the intelligent people invested their money outside of the confines of the State.

The plodders who brought the development up to such a point that it could possibly be used as a basis for "double quick" movement after 1880 were such men as William Bates, the Weavers, and particularly William Gregg.

The revolution, which has been defined as evolution on the "double quick," began about 1880 in South Carolina, because of the general recognition that it was best "to carry the mills to the fields," because South Carolina was beginning to see daylight and accumulate some money after the trials of the war and reconstruction; because there was a better feeling on the part of the machinery and commission people of the North and East towards the South; and, finally, because some few Southern men, and particularly those in this State, had the "nerve" to invest largely in cotton mills.

ARTICLE IV.—Where the Help Comes From.

South Carolina with its millions of spindles now requires thousands of operatives to man the machines.

The question of labor is obviously always foremost in any industrial enterprise, and it is well to look closely into this question in connection with the cotton mills. If more attention were paid to the status, physical, social and economic, of the people before they move to the mill towns there would be a great deal better understanding of the conditions as they exist to-day. Very many people make the mistake of starting at the wrong end in considering the South Carolina cotton mills. Investigators have come to South Carolina and have not been altogether satisfied with the conditions of the laboring classes, and have gone off, writing all sorts of misleading statements. What they should have done in justice to the mills, as well as to the operatives themselves, would have been to go to the fountain head of labor for these same mills. Since the mythical "Golden Age" it has been one of the unfortunate conditions of life that many are poor, many are poorer than others. "Ye have the poor always with you" is Biblical. Those who go to the cotton mills to earn an honest living have not accumulated fortunes, nor have they met with marked success in their previous callings. In the economy of the world it is necessary that some people should be operatives in cotton mills, as well as it is necessary that some people should run banks and do other things that are supposed to be more pleasant than physical toil for a living. Those who are to-day in the cotton mills of South Carolina are as good and as honest people as can be found in this country. A great deal has been said about their being of Revolutionary stock and such things—all of which is true. But the essential point at this time is to remember that the people who went into the cotton mills in South Carolina at the beginning of the industry were native born. Mr Gregg, in his fifth report, (1855,) has this to say about the operatives who were contributing to the success of the Graniteville Mills: "We may really regard ourselves as the pioneers in developing the real character of the poor people of South Carolina. Graniteville is truly the home of the poor widow and helpless children, or for a family brought to ruin by a drunken, worthless father. Here they meet with protection, are educated free of charge, and brought up to habits of industry under the care of intelligent men. The population of Graniteville is made up mainly from the poor of Edgefield, Barnwell and Lexington districts. From extreme poverty and want, they have become a thrifty, happy and contented people. When they were first brought together, the SEVENTY-NINE out of a hundred grown girls who could neither read nor write were a by-word around the country; that reproach has long since been removed."

These people and their descendants are to-day found in the cotton mills at Graniteville and in that vicinity. After Graniteville came the development in Spartanburg and Greenville; and of these people I might quote from a recent article by Principal Baldwin, of the Piedmont Industrial School, Charlotte, N. C., in which he writes of the help as follows:

"I am satisfied that they are the finest body of people on earth doing similar work. Descended from the early English, Scotch and Germans, they have been sleeping, as it were, while the procession of progress has been passing by. Self-

ous, independent, as all hill and mountain people are; sensitive, because of that independent spirit; for the most part sober, they are a people of untold possibilities, now that they are beginning to arouse themselves from the drowsiness of generations and to grapple earnestly with the duties of this active, work-a-day world.

"If we have been looking overmuch on the dark side, let us glance at some of the actual achievements during the last twenty or twenty-five years.

"First of all, I would say that they have learned how to work. On the farm they worked pretty hard for six months in the year; the other six months doing practically nothing. Now the vast majority are regular workers. A good many shirk more or less, and there is much more moving than ought to be, but, notwithstanding these things, the fact remains that the great majority are regular and faithful workers. The significance of this is very far reaching.

"They are now for the first time an economic force. From fifteen to twenty-five years ago there was in the South a great industrial stagnation. There was no need to talk about making bigger crops. They already made too much cotton—the money crop—and the result was a price that did not give them even a meagre living; many having had to mortgage land or stock to live at all. Their crop was spent before they made it. There was never any money for any purpose. This whole element of people might at that time have been wiped off the face of the earth without any considerable shock to the industrial interests of the country.

"How different to-day! Their labor is the source of a large part of the national wealth, and if the cotton mills of the South and their operatives were to be blotted out the shock of it would reach unto the uttermost parts of the world."

This is the view of the situation by one who has lived among these people for years.

After the development in the Piedmont sections there came the building of cotton mills in the Lancaster and Chester territory, and these, too, were operated by native help; and over in the Pee-Dee sections, in Marion and Marlboro, where the major portion of the industry is located in that section of Carolina, the help has from the outset been native. These people went to the cotton mills because they could not in justice to themselves and their families continue on the farms, and did not feel justified in continuing to neglect their children. It was all that they could do at that time to eke out an existence for themselves and their loved ones, and they went to the cotton mills, where they received their pay with clock-like regularity every fortnight. Mill work was not to their liking; it was constant, it was unenjoyable and persistent work. They had not been accustomed to continuous work, and that is to-day the one bugbear in the way of the cotton mills in South Carolina. They all have plenty of help, but they cannot by any persuasion, pay or premiums, induce their operatives to appreciate the old-time maxim that "keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

Until within the last few years there were practically no other than South Carolinians or their descendants in the cotton mills, and practically all of these came from the farms, where they had been small landholders, who had failed at farming, or tenants who had not been able to make enough money out of their share cropping to continue, or laborers who had not made enough to keep them on the farms.

When the spindles in South Carolina went over the two million mark the manufacturers had to go outside of the State for help. They first went to North Carolina, and there are to-day thousands of North Carolinians in our cotton

mills. These people are very much like our own. They are of the same stock, their ideas, their habits, their previous conditions and their religion are very much the same. South Carolina was not alone, however, in calling upon North Carolina for help with which to operate its new tens of thousands of spindles, but contemporaneously there sprung up a demand for these same people from the cotton mills of North Carolina. The greater portion of this help came from the mountainous sections around Asheville, Hendersonville, Waynesville and even further west towards the Tennessee line. The cotton mills employed their own agents, sending them out to bring in this new labor. They often carried with them an operative who was at work in the mill and who was satisfied, and then they spread broadcast hand-bills in the vicinity outlining the advantages and attractiveness of working for cotton mills. Here is a sample of one of the "dodgers" that was generally distributed several months ago:

WANTED

500 Operatives to Work in a Cotton Mill.

The Pacolet Manufacturing Company, of Pacolet, S. C., can furnish steady employment for over 300 days in the year for boys and girls over 12 years old, men and women at average wages, as follows:

Experienced 12 to 16-year-old boys and girls from 50c to \$1.25.

Experienced boys and girls over 16, and men and women, 75c to \$1.50.

Old men, 60 to 70 years old, 75 to \$1.

Beginners make enough for a good living, and, as they become experienced, will increase their wages. In a short time they become experienced enough to draw regular wages. Some beginners have come here and, after three days, were making \$1 a day.

We furnish you good, comfortable houses at 50c a room per month. We furnish you wood, coal and provisions laid at your door at market prices. Pacolet Mills houses are located on a hill and place is noted for its health and free from all malarial diseases. Only a short distance from North Carolina mountains. We have good water, a splendid system of free schools, churches of different denominations; in fact everything that appeals to one who wishes to improve the condition of his family. Our mill is heated with steam and is warm and comfortable in the winter. We make coarse cloth, and can have our windows open during the summer to give nice cool air through the mill. If you are a poor man there is no better location for you to select than Pacolet. It behooves every man to either educate his children or place them in position to learn good trades. If you are only able to give your son or daughter a common school education, and they then teach school, they can make thirty-five dollars per month for four months in the year. If he or she should learn to be a good weaver, \$40 per month for the year round would be their wages, and have a good, comfortable room, and no exposure in the rain, snow or cold. We will advance you your transportation and if you remain with us six months the same will be given you.

We want families with at least three workers for the mill in each family.

If you are interested write us and tell us how many you have in family; how many whole tickets and how many half tickets you want, where you will take the train and name of your depot agent and on what date you will start, giving us plenty time to send your depot agent transportation for you.

PACOLET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

After awhile the "pockets" of laborers around Clyde and Waynesville became exhausted, and the mills had to go farther west in their hunt for labor, and that accounts for the many Tennesseans who are now at work in our cotton mills.

Last year the condition grew so acute in the demand for labor—the spindles were being increased so rapidly—that it was thought advisable to undertake the introduction of foreign labor; and as a result Commissioner E. J. Watson, co-operating with the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the "Wittekind" brought into this State several hundred foreign cotton mill operatives, who were installed in the cotton mills as an experiment. It is my purpose to devote a separate chapter to the subject of immigration as applied to the cotton mills, because the necessity for more help is the one real problem that confronts the cotton mills of South Carolina to-day.

The labor conditions vary in the different parts of the State. In some the need is more acute than in others; in some the labor is almost entirely of home origin, while in others it is very largely from North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Anderson Cotton Mills, which constitute a very considerable portion of the industry, are largely supplied by former farmers from the Elberton and Hartwell sections of Georgia; and the Georgians there outnumber those from other States, although native help predominates. There are practically no New England operatives in any of the cotton mills in this State. Every now and then a "tramp" weaver from the New England section will wander into a Southern cotton mill, and, after a few days' work, will "move on" to another mill.

There are here and there foreign laborers in the mills, and those who apply themselves are doing well. At the time of my visit to Monaghan Cotton Mills in Greenville, there were fifty Belgians; at the Pelzer Cotton Mills there was a remnant of about twenty-eight Germans, who came over on the "Wittekind;" at Union there were several foreigners who had been working in the mill prior to the advent of the "Wittekind." In Charleston there are a number of foreigners. In Rock Hill there are a few. In Anderson there are a number of families of foreigners, who came to this State thirty years ago.

It is, of course, the desire of the cotton mills to hold their original help, and at Piedmont, Pelzer and Graniteville, and most of the older mills it was found that the proportion of new help was exceedingly small. Of course some of the old help had gone as a leaven to the newer mills, but this is discouraged as much as possible.

The history of the early efforts of the industry in this State indicate that slave labor was very largely used. Experiment has since been made on several occasions, notably in Charleston and in Columbia, with colored help, but it has proven a failure, largely because of the lack of ambition on the part of the colored people as a race to accumulate money, and because of the disposition of the people to work two or three days in the week and rest for the remainder of that period. There are, however, a considerable number of colored people employed very satisfactorily in the cotton mills as openers of cotton, as scrub men, in the machine shops and boiler rooms, in the picker rooms at some of the mills, and almost entirely in what is known as the outside force that attends to the cleaning of the grounds and the sanitary arrangements. For instance, by way of illustration of the use of colored help, I find that there are between thirty and forty colored men employed at Newberry. Of this number eight or ten were on the "yard;" the average pay per day was from 75c to \$1 each. At Piedmont there were forty-three colored men on the "yard," one gathered waste, one worked in the ware

house, one did manual labor in the cloth room, and there were only two in the mill proper. At Union-Buffalo there were about forty altogether. Some few of them were employed in the picker room under white men. At Lancaster there were from forty to fifty colored men. At Graniteville, which includes the two mills at Graniteville proper and the Vaucluse property, there were eighty-five, of which number thirty-three were on the "yard gang." At Pacolet there were fifteen to twenty employed as outside help, the number in the mills being twenty-five to thirty; at Chiquola there were five negroes employed. At Orangeburg there were a few colored men employed.

These are simply given as types of what is regarded now as the possibilities of colored help in connection with mill work. All the colored help is used for manual labor, and not in conjunction with white help; only colored men are employed.

The mills in the Pee-Dee section, which are comparatively small, use considerable local help, but draw largely on North Carolina, which is quite near. The McColl Mills have a large proportion of North Carolina help, as the mills are only about three or four miles from the North Carolina line.

While I was at Orangeburg the president of that mill received a letter from Hampton County, asking for employment for a family of eleven. Quite a number of people from Hampton County are now working to advantage in these mills. Colleton County has also supplied a considerable portion of the help in the mills of the lower part of the State.

One of the giants of the cotton mill industry was Col Jas L. Orr, president of the Piedmont Cotton Mills for a number of years. In an article that he prepared he had this to say about those who had labored with him to make a success at Piedmont:

"It will be observed that every one, from superintendent down, were born in this Piedmont section, and learned his business in this mill—demonstrating, as well as anything else could, that Southern men can learn the mill business and compete successfully with those who have had generations of training. The employees of Piedmont to-day occupy a very different position in society from that held by mill hands formerly. They are more intelligent and, therefore, command the respect of others. Many advantages are enjoyed by them which cannot be had in sparsely settled localities."

In subsequent articles it is my purpose to show why and how the conditions of those who went to the cotton mills have been so materially improved, and what advantages they enjoy in the mill communities that they cannot hope to gain in their isolated mountain homes.

ARTICLE V.—Why They Go to the Mills.

The people who work in the cotton mills are very much like the rest of mankind. There are more than 34,000 actual operatives on the pay rolls, and the rule seems to be to count at least two and a half times as many as being dependent upon the efforts of those who are actually in the mills—the mill population easily running to 125,000. As has been stated in my previous letter, practically all of the help now in the cotton mills has come from the farms, and mainly from those in South Carolina. It has not been very many years since farm labor was but poorly paid for. About 1897 and 1898, when the raw cotton was selling at less than the cost of production, there was a general influx to the cotton mills; and most of those who went there then still remain with the mills. The general impression among competent mill men is that not more than 10 per cent of those who go to the cotton mills return to the farms. It appears that the first year in the mills is generally the hardest. The help goes into the factory absolutely without experience, and it is particularly difficult for them to withstand the confinement of the building, and to be able to stand on their feet on the wooden floor. A great many of those who for the first time go into the cotton mills have difficulty with their feet. The mill help is shortest in the summer time, and this is because of the desire of a great many operatives, particularly those living in the mountainous sections, to spend the heated months in their former mountain homes.

It appears to be an accepted fact that if the operatives remain for two years in the mills they very seldom, if ever, leave the mills for the farm. The attraction of the cotton mill, to those who are in them, in a word, is the cash money.

They do not go to the mills because they are partial to day labor, but they go there simply because they know that at the end of every two weeks, whether the crops are good or bad, whether cotton is bringing five or fifteen cents, whether the cotton mill is making money or losing money, whether the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or not, that their pay envelope is going to be handed out to them by the paymaster.

There have been frequent occasions in this State where mills have actually been running for a time at a loss to their stockholders, and the mills have continued operations in justice to the operatives and to hold the help together, because when labor is once disorganized it is difficult to reassemble.

It is not my purpose to argue whether or not it is more profitable to work on the farms or to labor in the cotton mills, but I am simply going to look into it from the standpoint of the operatives themselves. It was my purpose, wherever I went among the operatives, to inquire why they left the farms and preferred the cotton mills. I talked with men and women along these lines, and only in two or three instances did I find a marked preference for the farm, and a sincere desire, such as was expressed by Mr Jenkins, of the Chiquola Mills, to return to the fields of Greenville. Such a desire was also expressed by an old man—Mr Coleman Allen—who wanted to go back to the mountains of North Carolina, although he seemed very well satisfied at Pacolet.

As a general thing among those whom I interviewed, and at every place that I visited I talked along this line, there was a general disposition to remain at the

cotton mills, and, as I have previously stated, the chief and convincing reason that they have for remaining is the cash consideration. In quite a number of instances the people would go over their experiences on the farms as compared with their pay in the mills, and showed me why it was preferable for them to remain at their present work. For instance, at Piedmont, I met Mr Joe Parker, who was working in the mill at the time. He inherited a farm, about seven miles from Piedmont. He has been working in the cotton mills for about nine years and seems to be a sturdy, wide-awake young man. He is married and has one child; neither the wife nor child work in the mill. He was 27 years of age in August, and his experience is given in detail, because it may be regarded as typical of those who have gone from the farms to the mills—except that Mr Parker owned his own place. Mr Parker told me that he made three light bales of cotton on his place; the first of which he sold at ten cents, the second at eleven cents, the third at ten and three-quarters cents per pound. He made from thirty-five to fifty bushels of corn per acre, but this was not enough for his needs. He borrowed the money with which to buy a horse for his farm operations.

At the close of the farm year he found that he was \$150 behind, and he there-upon concluded to sell his little farm, consisting of twenty-two acres, to Mr Jas C. Sitton for \$600, accepting part cash payment and part deferred payment therefor.

Mr Parker said that on the farm he came out behind, while in the mill he made enough to live on at the rate of \$1.25 per day, which was his compensation. He did not particularly fancy mill work, but he thought that it was best for himself and his family that he sell his farm and accept the certainty that he was receiving at the Piedmont Cotton Mills.

It is not at all an uncommon thing to find among the operatives' families that have left the mills, after having accumulated enough money to venture into farming operations, return and resume their work in the mills. There are some people who cannot succeed at farming as well as some people who cannot succeed in any other line of work, while a great many others fail, and this may account for the fact that so many who go from the mills to the farms fail on the farms, because mill work is very largely mechanical, and what little head work is necessary comes from others than those who have been experimenting on the farms and there failed.

There are to-day a number of owners of small farms working in the cotton mills. I should say that it would be conservative to figure that fifteen hundred farms in this State are owned by cotton mill operatives. In a great many mills there are as many as a dozen operatives who own farms, and they prefer very often to rent out these farms rather than hazard the experiment of making money on them.

The great majority of those who have gone to the cotton mills from farms belong to what is known as the tenant class; that is, they were renters upon some of the various plans of conducting small farms in vogue in this State. The systems of tenancy are not altogether the same throughout the State, but are generally on the same lines. Under the State law the landlord has the first claim upon the crop. This is, of course, altogether right, despite the arguments of the Socialists, and whether the crop is good or bad, the first claim is that of the landlord. In the Pee-Dee section, for instance, the landlord furnishes the land, pays for the fertilizers, supplies the house, wood and water, pays for the ginning and bagging and ties, and in return for this the tenant gets half of the crop. It is

considered very good for a tenant to make fifteen bales of cotton. Of this amount he is entitled to seven and a half bales, which, at the rate of \$50 per bale, would bring \$375. If he plants eight acres of corn and makes twenty bushels to the acre, his share would be eighty bushels. Some of this corn would, of course, have to be used for his stock. Then the head of the family could hire himself out for a part of the year, if he were so inclined, to do hauling or other manual labor, and, to give him the full credit, he ought to make \$150 in addition to his cotton. This would net him \$525. If this family were made up of three hands; that is one plough and two hoe hands, and they went to the cotton mill, they would make on the very lowest basis \$900 a year. From the figures that I expect to give later I will show exactly what such a family ought to make. Now the question is whether or not such a family would rather live on the farm, and get less cash money, or whether they would rather go to the cotton mill and "handle the coin."

In Newberry I interviewed several families—the Bouknights, Cromers, the Leopards and others—who had gone from the mills to the farms, and who were returning to the cotton mills. Mr Cromer's case was very interesting, because of the position that his daughters took in that they did not care to "bury themselves" on the farm, but preferred the community at the cotton mills. Mr Bouknight had undertaken a farm, and, after losing considerable money, had decided that the mill was better than the farm.

In Spartanburg the system is very much the same as it is elsewhere—the landlord furnishes the land and stock, and gets one-half of the crop, and the tenant receives the other half; the expenses of fertilizing being shared. Various estimates have been made as to what ought to be made by a tenant farmer in the Piedmont section, but, owing to the undulating character of the farms, the average farmer does not make as much per acre as is made in the Pee-Dee section. And just here it may be very well to note that Mr D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., takes the position that cotton mill help cannot be gotten from the farms where it is more profitable to work on the farm, and that on that account cotton mills will not flourish in Texas and in other sections, where the farms are exceedingly fertile and the results of farm labor are especially remunerative.

To go back to the Piedmont territory. If a farmer will raise, say, eight bales of cotton and sell this cotton at \$55, his gross proceeds will be \$440. The cotton seed will about pay for the fertilizers. Such a farmer would plant from twenty to twenty-five acres, fifteen to eighteen of which would be in cotton and about six acres in corn, and the experience seems to be that at the end of the year, after he has paid the merchant for the advances that he might have gotten during the year, say, about \$75, that he will not have enough money to buy an outfit of new clothes for himself and family. Of course there are some exceptions, where the family is industrious, and by special exertions, manages to save some money out of the farmer's extra labor, but unfortunately such is not the general rule among the people of our State.

When I was over in McColl, which is a distinctly rich agricultural section of South Carolina, I had a long talk with a young man, named Smith, in the drug store of Dr J. C. Moore. He told me that he had worked for a number of years on the farm of Mr Gilbert McCahan, and that he was decidedly of the opinion that it was better to work in the cotton mill, because of the certainty of the wages. He received \$1 per day and his wife was earning \$1 10 per day at the

Marie Mills. The work in the mills, in his opinion, was more pleasant and free from exposure in the summer sun. In that section the system seems to be for the landlord to furnish the land and fertilizer, and for the tenant to supply the labor, stock and feed it, and for each to get half. Twenty-five acres was regarded as a very good average to the tenant.

Just a moment after my conversation with Mr Smith I met Mr J. J. Lane, a prominent and influential member of the General Assembly, who lives near McColl. Mr Lane was good enough to go over the situation with me and outlined various systems of tenancy. He said that one of the systems in vogue in his county was for the land-owner to bear all the expenses, such as those in connection with the land, fertilizers, tools, stock, etc, and for the "cropper" simply to give the labor, and under that division the tenant received one-third of the crop and the landlord two-thirds. Under this system, if the tenant raised thirty bales of cotton the landlord received twenty bales and the tenant ten bales. Mr Lane stated that it was now very seldom that a desirable white tenant could be secured, that the large majority of tenants were colored people, and that altogether the farm conditions and the securing of desirable tenants were very unsatisfactory, and that the labor conditions were not what they should be either with colored men or women, and that white labor was unfortunately getting to be very scarce on the farms. Mr Lane did not think that those who had gone into the cotton mills would ever be suited for farm laborers again. In this connection, away off in Anderson County, I had a talk with Mr Vernon Kay. He is employed at the Chiquola Cotton Mill, and owns a farm in Anderson County. He has written down as one of his maxims that he will not rent to any one who has ever worked in a cotton mill. I asked him why he had taken this position, and he said that last year he had lost \$200 on a two-horse farm, and that he would rather let his land lie idle than rent to any one who had been in a mill. His reason for this is that the cotton mill operatives have been spoiled and do not appreciate the necessity for constant work, and that when a farm is "in grass" it needs work, and that just about that time the mill-farmer will have the notion that he can rest, as he does in the cotton mills; that the farm labor is so different from the mill labor that he thinks it unwise to rent his farm to those who have lived in mill communities. In other words, the mills, on account of the scarcity of labor, have been unable to teach the help that to "keep everlastingly at it" is the basis of success in farming as in other walks of life.

In Orangeburg I had an operator-farmer figure on the comparative income, and he told me that it was considered mighty good to make as many as twenty bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that out of this the tenant would get ten bales, which, if sold at \$50 per bale, would net \$500. He figured the corn as bringing \$32 50 and his share of the fodder \$12 50 and the cotton seed \$30—this would be about \$800 altogether. He estimated that he and three others in family would make twice as much cash money in the mills, and that was why he preferred working in the mill.

In Anderson I met a Mr Perrin on the street car. He had come from Georgia to the Orr Mills, and he had four boys and eight girls. With a force of eight out of his family working in the mill they easily earned \$10 a day; some of them making \$1 50 apiece. Mr Perrin stated that they could not make anything like this money on the farm, near Elberton.

As I have previously stated, a great many of the present-day operatives are coming from the mountainous sections of North Carolina. One of the mills in the

Piedmont section has distributed very freely all around Clyde, North Carolina, a hand-bill, which reads as follows:

"Three years ago I owned a little mountain farm of two hundred acres. I had two good horses, two good cows, plenty of hogs, sheep and several calves. I had three girls and two boys; ages run from 11 to 21. On my little farm I raised about four hundred bushels of corn, thirty to forty bushels of wheat, two hundred to three hundred dozen oats, and cut from four to eight stacks of hay during the summer. After I clothed my family, fed all my stock during the winter, I had only enough provisions and feed to carry me through making another crop, and no profit left. I sold my farm and stock, paid up all my debts and moved my family to a cotton mill. At that time green hands had to work for nothing till they learned their job, about one emonth, but now my youngest daughter, only 14 years old, is making \$6 per week, my other two are making \$7 50 each per week, and my two boys are making \$8 each per week and I am making \$4 50 per week; a total of \$166 per month. Mr provisions average \$30, house rent \$2, coal and wood \$4, total \$36; leaving a balance of \$130, to buy clothes and deposit in the bank.

"My experience is that, while you are on the farm tolling in rain and snow, feeding away what you have made during the summer and making wood to keep fires to keep your family from freezing, you could at the same time be in a cotton mill and in a good, comfortable room, making more than you can make in the summer time on the farm, and there is no stock to eat up what you make. At the mills, children over 12 years old, after they learn their job, can make more than men can make on farms. It is not every family that can do as well as the above family, but it only shows what a family can do that will try and work. Most any family can do half as well--so divide the above number of workers' wages by two and see if you would not still be doing well.

"Give this matter your careful thought."

I had a talk with Mr Morgan, who is now at Piedmont, and what he had to say is typical of hundreds of others. Mr Morgan was born and raised at Rossman, in Transylvania County, North Carolina. He owns a farm of 100 acres, for which he paid \$150, and on this he raised, until he went to the Piedmont Mills, corn, beans, potatoes and cabbages, and with his boys skinned tan bark and sold it at the railroad station. Mr Morgan has four girls, two of whom work in the mills. His conclusion is that it is much more profitable to work in the mill, and that the work "ain't so laborious" and "ain't so tough." A great many of these North Carolinians, as well as those from this State, are accumulating money and buying small farms not only in this State, but are considerable investors in real estate in North Carolina.

In a subsequent article it is my purpose to write of these investors to some extent.

In Rock Hill I met another North Carolinian, who came to the mill with his family and all of their earlier possessions in a one-horse wagon. When they arrived at Rock Hill Mr Fewell very generously provided food, on which the family lived until they could work. This family now has five operatives in the mill. They have \$1,000 in bank. When they went to the mill there was not one member of the family who could either read or write. Now they can all read and write. When they went to the mill they had not more than a "shift" of clothing; now they are all well dressed. The head of the family, after he had been at the mill, thought that he could farm, and invested \$300 in the experiment. He failed. A

curious thing about this man is that every pay day he insists on having all of his money in silver.

I wish very much that some of these agitators, and particularly those who are really hunting for the facts in connection with the cotton mills, and who are willing to "dig," to learn the truth about the mill operatives as compared with their previous condition, would go to the mill villages and talk to some of the older people, and not to those who think those who go to make inquiry are hunting "sore spots." They ought to talk to an old man, like Richard Vincent, who has been connected with the Pacolet Cotton Mill for twenty-three years, to get at the real comparative conditions; and I want to emphasize the word COMPARATIVE. They can find men like Richard Vincent at almost any of the old mill communities; certainly at Pelzer, Graniteville, Piedmont and the older of the large factories. Mr Vincent is now 73 years of age, and he has gone through all of the "gaits." He has been a grits miller, a farmer and a mill operative. His children have been on the farms and have worked in the cotton mills, and he is decidedly of the opinion that the best place for himself and his companions is in the cotton mills. He says that he has reached this conclusion not only on account of the money consideration, but on account of the school and church advantages, as well as because of the community of interests. Mr Vincent has enjoyed excellent health, and is at work to-day at the age of 73. He does not believe that girls ought to work on the farms. He has money in the savings bank, was a good Confederate soldier; does not owe any one a cent, has a willing help-mate, owns a good cow, and is altogether a good citizen. Mr Vincent is employed in the cloth room at the Pacolet Mills, where he receives \$1 per day.

People can succeed at whatever they undertake, provided they stick at it and show a reasonable amount of judgment. It is the same on the farm as it is in the cotton mill, but more judgment is necessary on the farm than it is in the running of a machine that is intended to need as little executive capacity as possible.

ARTICLE VI.—Average Pay of the Operatives.

In this article I wish to take up the average pay to the operatives in the cotton mill and show how this has increased from year to year. It makes one of the most interesting studies in connection with the entire subject. Of course the demand for labor and the prosperity of the mills have been responsible for this increase. In a series of articles written five years ago I showed that the average pay per operative at that time was about 75 cents. It is now over \$1.10. There is really very little difference in the wage scale in the various parts of the State, some sections offering slight inducements by concessions in the matter of room rent or something of the kind by which they hold their labor.

As a rule the schedule of wages is influenced by the groupings of the mills; that is, the mills in and around Spartanburg pay practically the same, charge the same scale for room rent, and offer the same inducements. Those in and around Greenville try to come as near the same scale as possible. Those in and around Lancaster and Chester do the same. Those in Columbia approximate the same scale. There is no concert of action on the part of the cotton mills in South Carolina to pay the same wages. If there were there would not be the steady increase that has been experienced within the last few years. The suggestion has been made that it would be best for the manufacturers in this State to agree upon a schedule of wages, but nothing has been done along this line, however the necessity for it may appear to exist. It was my purpose to make diligent inquiry as to the wage scale from the "offices" as well as from the operatives themselves. As far as I have been able to find, there is no dissatisfaction whatever as to the wage scale; the operatives being satisfied with the amount of pay they are receiving, and the owners of the mills being content to share the present day prosperity with their help.

As previously stated, it was practically impossible to visit all of the cotton mills in South Carolina, and, even if I had visited them all, it would be impracticable to go into details as to each one of these mills, and my fear now is that this series of articles is going to be too extended owing to the quantity of data. My purpose has been to get typical illustrations, and the figures that I here present are not gotten from what are known as "parade" mills, but have been gathered from various types of mills, and in the different sections of the State. Some of the data are from mills that are regarded as conservative, others are looked upon as "cheap" and some of them high-priced. The aim has been to get illustrations that really mean something, and in all instances the data have been gotten directly from the pay rolls, and so to be regarded as absolutely reliable and accurate.

In my series of articles five years ago I published the following interesting summary from the pay roll of a large and successful Piedmont section cotton mill, and I am presenting in connection with this statement a pay roll of five years subsequent, showing the comparative wages in the various departments in 1902 and 1907. The increase, as will be noted, is over 30 per cent in the actual average pay per day for the operatives in the same mills:

TYPICAL MILL, 1902.

	Pay Roll, two weeks.	Men.	Women.	Chil- dren.	Total em- ployed.	Aver- age.
Carding	\$ 572 09	46	13c	7	66	72c
Spinning	705 35	30	21	46	97	60 7-12c
Spooling and warping ..	204 68	3	4	27	34	50c
Weaving	1,800 93	84	78	..	162	52 2-3c
Drawing	1,190 06	1	11	1	13	76 1-2c
Slasher	50 40	4	..	..	4	\$1 05
Cloth room	153 81	15	..	5	20	66 1-3c
Machine shops	323 97	25	..	..	25	1 08
Outdoor labor	213 59	23	..	..	23	77c
Totals	\$4,143 68	231	127	86	444	78 5-9c

THE SAME MILL IN 1907.

	Amount.	Men.	Women.	Chil-	To- tal.	Average pay per day.
Picking and carding	\$1,269 45	109	11	14	125	\$1 15
Spinning ..	1,442 80	45	35	77	157	1 06
Dressing, spooling..	533 25	22	40	..	62	1 02
Weaving	2,113 15	144	42	..	186	1 30
Cloth room ..	342 55	21	15	10	46	33
Machine shop	321 70	21	..	..	21	1 59
Other labor	326 25	36	..	..	36	91
	\$6,354 55				633	\$1 13

Another actual comparison that shows conditions better than columns of reading matter is the following taken from one of the largest mills in an entirely different section of the State, and where it is said the highest wage scale exists:

ANOTHER MILL IN 1902.

"We have in spinning room, on last pay roll, 190 names, making 2,389 days. Pay roll for spinning room, \$1,001 60, making an average of 47 9-10 cents per day.

"On card room pay roll there appears 80 names, making 755 1-2 days. Card room pay roll was \$599 90, being an average of 79 4-10 cents per day.

"On the weave room pay roll there appear 301 names, making 3,057 days. Pay roll amounts to \$3,002 50, being an average of 98 1-5 cents per day.

"Cloth room, 16 names, 147 days. Pay roll \$118 10, an average of 73 1-2 cents per day.

"Shop, 16 names, 176 days. Pay roll, \$213 85; average, \$1 21 4-10 cents per day.

page 32, next to last line, 30 per cent. should read 42 per cent.

page 36, after table, 38 per cent. should read 61 per cent.; on lines 18 and 27, 35 per cent. should read 45 per cent.

page 39, on 6th line, 39 per cent. should read 80 per cent.

ARTICLE VI.—Average Pay of the Operatives.

In this article I wish to take up the average pay to the operatives in the cotton mill and show how this has increased from year to year. It makes one of the most interesting studies in connection with the entire subject. Of course the demand for labor and the prosperity of the mills have been responsible for this increase. In a series of articles written five years ago I showed that the average pay per operative at that time was about 75 cents. It is now over \$1.19. There is really very little difference in the wage scale in the various parts of the State, some sections offering slight inducements by concessions in the matter of room rent or something of the kind by which they hold their labor.

As a rule the schedule of wages is influenced by the groupings of the mills; that is, the mills in and around Spartanburg pay practically the same, charge the same scale for room rent, and offer the same inducements. Those in and around Greenville try to come as near the same scale as possible. Those in and around Lancaster and Chester do the same. Those in Columbia approximate the same scale. There is no concert of action on the part of the cotton mills in South Carolina to pay the same wages. If there were there would not be the steady increase that has been experienced within the last few years. The suggestion has been made that it would be best for the manufacturers in this State to agree upon a schedule of wages, but nothing has been done along this line, however the necessity for it may appear to exist. It was my purpose to make diligent inquiry as to the wage scale from the "offices" as well as from the operatives themselves. As far as I have been able to find, there is no dissatisfaction whatever as to the wage scale; the operatives being satisfied with the amount of pay they are receiving, and the owners of the mills being content to share the present day prosperity with their help.

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Dressing, spooling..	533 25	22	40	..	62	1 02
Weaving	2,113 15	144	42	..	186	1 30
Cloth room ..	342 55	21	15	10	46	83
Machine shop	321 70	21	21	1 59
Other labor	328 25	36	36	91
	\$6,354 55				633	\$1 13

Another actual comparison that shows conditions better than columns of reading matter is the following taken from one of the largest mills in an entirely different section of the State, and where it is said the highest wage scale exists:

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THE SAME MILL IN 1907.

Department.	Pay Roll two weeks.	Men	Wo- men.	Chil- dren.	Total.	Aver- age pay per day.	Average hours actu- ally made
Picking and carding..	\$ 634 80	52	10	..	62	\$1 16	91.61
Spinning	905 66	23	11	47	86	93	105
Spool-warp	247 73	4	5	23	32	76	105
Weaving	1,342 97	78	64	..	142	1 24	106
Drawing	89 06	4	2	..	6	1 26	109
Slasher room	66 00	5	..	..	5	1 10	124
Cloth room	182 12	12	2	..	14	1 08	110
Machine shop	350 88	21	..	..	21	1 34	129
Outdoor labor	346 91	33	..	..	30	1 03	117
	<hr/> \$4,557 13	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 398	<hr/> \$1 10	<hr/> 111

The maximum hours for the two weeks' period would be 124 hours, or 62 hours per week.

So much for comparisons of the same mills.

One of the large properties that is regarded as successful and is not generally looked upon as one of the highest priced in the State is paying an average of \$1 10 per day, and those who are interested in this matter, as well as in the proportion of men, women and children employed in the various departments, will be intensely interested in this statement, which is an accurate copy of the pay roll of that particular mill for the two weeks, July 1 to 15:

July 1-15, 1907—Two weeks' pay roll:

	Amount.	Men.	Wo- men.	Chil- dren.	To- tal.	Average pay per day.
Picking and carding.	\$1,630 76	128	15	24	167	\$1 04
Spinning and doffing	1,758 56	81	60	63	204	94
Spool, warp, slash, etc..	882 48	30	71	..	101	1 00
Weaving	2,848 06	232	57	..	289	1 22
Repair shop	552 48	38	..	..	38	1 38
Cloth room	258 60	14	8	9	31	88
Other labor	521 56	81	..	..	81	1 23
	<hr/> \$8,452 30	<hr/> 604	<hr/> 211	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 911	<hr/> \$1 10

One of the older of the successful cotton mills in the Piedmont section has a slightly lower average than has heretofore been given—the summary of the pay roll being as follows:

Carding	\$1 00
Spinning	81
Weaving	1 11
Repair shop	1 35
Cloth room	77
Outside (white)	1 21
Total average	1 02

It is somewhat curious that mills in the lower part of the State are paying more for their help than are those in the Piedmont section. They are no doubt paying this to hold their help, as there are more or less attractions for operatives in communities where there are a great many mill people. The following is a statement of a two weeks' pay roll of one of the typical small cotton mills below the Piedmont belt:

Two weeks' pay roll:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average wages.
Carding..	20	3	..	23	\$1 20
Spinning, spooling and warping. 438 16	8	6	27	41	1 06
Weaving, slashing and drawing in.... ..	18	20	2	41	1 41
Cloth room.... ..	4	..	..	4	1 06
Machine shop, engines and boilers.... ..	5	..	..	5	1 72
Outdoor labor.... ..	2	..	..	2	80

Average per hand per day.....\$1 20

The above statements are all based upon the average pay per operative actually engaged in work, and do not take into consideration the time that the operatives are not at work earning wages. One of the mills, for instance, has taken the total wages and divided it by the total number of days' work. Another of the mills has taken the total of wages, or the cost of a separate room per day, and divided it by the number of hands working in the particular room or department; or where the work has been by the piece the total amount of wages earned in that room by a certain set of hands has been divided by the actual number of working days those hands were employed in making such amounts, to arrive at the daily average.

Another of the cotton mills has prepared for me an interesting statement for the two weeks ending July 30th, showing the average pay per day not taking into consideration the time that these operatives were out of the mills and not earning wages; but this statement that I am now giving shows what the operatives have actually earned counting the days 'lost out of the mills as equivalent to the days actually at work.

This statement ought to be compared with the previous statements to show the great amount of money that is lost, not only by the mills, but by the operatives themselves by their absenteeism from the mills. The statement of this mill, which does not take out the lost time, is as follows:

TWO WEEKS' PAY ROLL, JULY 30, 1907.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average pay per day.
Picking and carding.....	77	12	10	99	84
Spinning....	20	18	93	131	63
Spooling and warping....	3	36	20	59	60
Slashing and drawing in....	8	17	25	..	89
Weaving....	138	76	..	214	97
Cloth room....	18	..	2	20	\$1 01
Machine shop....	13	..	..	13	1 75
Other labor....	29	..	..	29	68
Boiler and engine....	7	..	..	7	\$1 08
	213	159	125	597	\$ 84
\$6,044 70					

Average for same two weeks in 1902, 67c per day, 643 hands.

Of course, all of these statements that I am giving are from independent mills in different parts of the State.

Another statement which is of especial interest, and which shows how wages have increased in the cotton mills, is taken from the comparative cost sheet of another Piedmont section cotton mill, giving the actual average pay per operative for the month of June in each of six years. It is as follows:

AVERAGE PAY PER OPERATIVE.

June, 1907....	\$1 23
June, 1906....	1 10
June, 1905....	1 03
June, 1904....	97
June, 1903....	88
June, 1902....	76

The increase here shows from 1902 to 1907 is 61 per cent. I think it will therefore be safe, with all of the lights that I have before me, and all the data that I have been able to collect, to say that in five years' time the wage scale in this State has voluntarily been increased 45 per cent. It is to be remembered that the Southern cotton mills are to-day paying more money for wages than are the mills in old England. In a recent report of the United States Government on the foreign markets for the sale of American products, by a commission, of which Mr William Whittam, Jr, was one of the members, this statement is made as to wages in England: "The average weekly wages per operative in 1882 was \$4 08; in 1893, \$4 56, and at this writing, 1907, it is \$4 68." This is for a week of 55 1-2 hours, and, as can be readily figured, the average pay per day is less than 70c, which would not begin to compare with the average pay in South Carolina even five years ago; and since then there has been an increase in this State of over 45 per cent.

There is practically no difference in the wage scale in the South and New England, particularly when the manufacturer takes into consideration the difference in the results, and when the operative figures that in the New England States the cost of living is very much more than it is in the South.

The General Assembly of South Carolina at its last session reduced the number of hours of labor per week from sixty-six to sixty-two hours, after July 1, 1907, and by this Act on the first of January next the work-week for the cotton mills will constitute sixty hours. The chief loss as a result of this new law has been to the cotton mills by the cutting of production, and the loss on their investment by not being able to operate thereby to secure the maximum production. The chief loss to the operatives has been on those in the weave room, and where the pay is by the piece.

ARTICLE VII.—The Pay of Individual Operatives.

It may be well now to take up the pay of the individual operative and to inquire into the basis of wages as the increase of pay has been marked in South Carolina, and with the exception of the raw material the cost of labor is the largest item that enters into the manufacturing process, and shows the steady increase. Then again it is the most vital to the operatives.

In the manufacturing process the cotton mill may be divided into the following departments:

Card room, which can be divided into these sub-divisions of employees:

- Picker tenders.
- Card tenders.
- Card grinders.
- Drawing frame tenders.
- Slubber tenders.
- Intermediate tenders.
- Fly frame tenders.
- Sweepers.
- Floor scrubbers.
- Oilers.
- Shafting cleaners.
- Second hand.
- Overseer.

Then the spinning room, in which the employment is divided as follows:

- Spinners.
- Doff boys (bobbin boys.)
- Roving haulers.
- Sweepers.
- Floor scrubbers.
- Shafting cleaners.
- Quill cleaners.
- Second hand.
- Section hands.
- Overseer.

Then the spooling room, where the division of labor is:

- Spooler girls.
- Bobbin boys.
- Spare help.
- Second hand.
- Overseer.

Then the warping room, where the division is:

- Warper tenders.
- Tieing-in girls.
- Spare help (for handling beams, etc.)
- Overseer (usually in charge of boss spinner.)

Then the slasher room, where the division of labor is:

- Slasher tenders.
- Slasher.
- Spare help.
- Overseer (usually in charge of boss weaver.)

Then the drawing-in room, where the division is:

Drawing-in room, (which includes tying-in machine:)

- Drawing-in girl.
- Spare help (placing and handling beams.)
- Tying-in machine tenders.
- Tying-in machine assistants.
- Overseer (usually in charge of boss weaver.)

Finally, in the manufacturing process, the weave room, where the division of labor is:

- Weavers.
- Spare weavers.
- Loom fixers.
- Filling rollers.
- Floor scrubbers.
- Elevator men.
- Overseer.
- Second hand.

After the weaving process comes the cloth room, where the division is:

- Overseer.
- Second hand.
- Graders.
- Inspectors.
- Press hand.
- Folder tenders.
- Stitcher boys.
- Brusher tenders.

And in addition to this the machine shop and outdoor labor, which includes those who attend to:

- House sanitation and general health regulations.

I have already shown the comparative wages of the cotton mills in the State, to be for the various departments about \$1 10 per operative, where actually working. It will now be interesting to see what some of the individual families are making—not to get ideal cases, not to speculate on imaginary illustrations. The following illustrations are accurate and can be verified by an inspection of the pay rolls. First of all, I want to call attention to this particular case: Five years ago I got from the pay roll of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company a number of actual illustrations. Several of the same families are still at that plant, but the families are somewhat divided. The family of T. S. F., which was given as an illus-

tration five years ago, is still at Pelzer, and in the meanwhile another wage earner has been added to the family. Five years ago that family earned \$4 10 per day; to-day the same family is earning \$7 40 per day, with one additional member of the family on the pay roll, this new member earning only forty cents per day. The same employees of five ago showed an increase in their daily earnings of 80 per cent. The following is the record:

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr T. S. F.....	Watchman.....	96
H. B., 20 years.....	Weaving.....	\$1 00
Mack, 18 years.....	Weaving.....	1 00
Raman, 16 years.....	Spinning.....	60
Ernest, 14 years.....	Spinning.....	60
		<hr/>
		\$4 10

THE SAME FAMILY IN 1907.

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr T. S. F.....	Outside.....	\$1 25
Henry, 23 years.....	Weaving.....	1 60
Mack, 21 years.....	Weaving.....	1 50
Raman, 19 years.....	Weaving.....	1 65
Ernest, 17 years.....	Cloth room.....	1 00
Mary, 13 years.....	Cloth room.....	40
		<hr/>
		\$7 40

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
George D.....	Outside.....	75
Manning, 16 years.....	Draw frames.....	45
Fannie, 18 years.....	Speeder.....	85
		<hr/>
		\$2 05

THE SAME FAMILY IN THE YEAR 1907.

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
George D.....	Carding.....	\$1 00
Fannie, 23 years.....	Speeder.....	1 08
Manning, 21 years.....	Slubber.....	1 00
Lloyd, 14 years.....	Draw frames.....	65
		<hr/>
		\$3 73

Family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
L. W.....	Fixer card room.....	\$1 00
Josie, wife.....	Speeder frames.....	90
		<hr/>
		\$1 90

Family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
L. W.....	Grinder.....	\$1.00
Josie.....	Speeder.....	8
Annie, 16 years.....	Speeder.....	7
Mamie, 14 years.....	Speeder.....	7
		<hr/> \$3.50

Family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
J. V.....	Card grinder.....	\$1.00
Nettie, 14 years.....	Spinner.....	4
George, 11 years.....	Draw frames.....	4
		<hr/> \$1.80

Family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
J. V.....	Grinder.....	\$1.00
George, 16 years.....	Doffing.....	5
Nettie, 19 years.....	Spinner.....	4
Tom, 14 years.....	Doffer.....	8
		<hr/> \$3.20

G. P. W., family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Daisy, 19 years.....	Weaver.....	6
Eunice, 19 years.....	Weaver.....	7
Ida, 14 years.....	Spooler.....	6
Eula, 12 years.....	Spinner.....	3
Lucy, 13 years.....	Spinner.....	3
Tabby, 11 years.....	Doffer.....	2
		<hr/> \$3.70

G. P. W., family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Daisy, 24 years.....	Weaver.....	80
Ida, 19 years.....	Spooler.....	87 1-4
Eula, 18 years.....	Spinner.....	\$1.25
Tabby, 16 years.....	Doffer.....	55
		<hr/> \$3.48 1-4

Mrs L., family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Louise, 21 years.....	Drawing-in.....	80
Fannie, 18 years.....	Spinner.....	8
		<hr/> \$1.80

Mrs L., family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Minnie, 27 years	Drawing-in ..	\$1 25
Louise, 16 years	Spinner ..	60
Fannie, 13 years	Spinner..	48
		<hr/>
		\$2 33

J. D. L., family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Dan, 17 years	Draw frames..	45
Malzie, 15 years	Spinner ..	51
Mabel, 14 years	Spinner ..	51
Jacob, 14 years	Doffer	25
		<hr/>
		\$1 72

J. D. L., in 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Dan, 22 years	Slubber ..	\$1 14
John, 21 years	Slubber ..	\$1 25
Mabel, 19 years	Weaver ..	1 02
Malzie, 18 years	Spinner ..	96
Mary, 14 years	Spinner ..	84
Ernest, 13 years..	Spinning ..	60
		<hr/>
		\$5 81

J. G. F., family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Minnie	Spooler ..	80
Ed, 21 years	Slubber ..	85
		<hr/>
		\$1 65

J. G. F., family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Minnie	Spooler ..	\$1 00
Ed, 26 years	Slubber ..	1 31
Will, 17 years	Weaving ..	85
		<hr/>
		\$3 16

Family, 1902.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
M. P. L.	Cloth hauler ..	75
Robt, 23 years	Weaver ..	72
Fred, 18 years	Doffer ..	50
Pearl, 20 years	Spooler ..	64
Belle, 15 years	Warper ..	30
		<hr/>
		\$2 91

Family, 1907.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
M. P. L.	Cloth hauler	\$1 00
Robt, 28 years	Weaver	1 15
Fred, 23 years	Weaver	1 33
Pearl, 20 years	Spooler	3
Belle, 18 years	Spooler	80
Dan, 15 years	Card room	75
Reece, 13 years	Doffer	50
Ellen, 13 years	Helper at warper	40
		<hr/> \$6 94

There are hundreds of other cases of the same kind that might be given, but I am going to give a number of typical families taken at random in the various cotton mills, showing their earning capacity, the actual pay per day, together with the ages as best obtainable. I am not giving the names of the mills at which these operatives are employed, because some over-zealous foreman may undertake to induce the labor to move, and it may not be altogether pleasant to the operatives valuing privacy to go too much into detail. The following are copies from actual pay rolls:

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr K.	Repair shops	\$1 60
J., 24 years	Carder	1 35
Will, 22 years	Weaver	1 70
Bess, 19 years	Spinning	1 00
		<hr/> \$5 65

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr I.	Outdoor work	\$1 35
W. F., 34 years	Weaving	1 65
M., 19 years	Weaving	1 35
		<hr/> \$4 35

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr C.	Repair shops	\$3 75
W. H., 23 years	Weaving	1 50
John, 20 years	Carding	1 35
		<hr/> \$6 60

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Mr C.		
Amanda, 21 years	Weaving	\$1 35
Florence, 19 years	Weaving	1 30
Ida, 15 years	Spinning	75
D., 17 years	Spinning	85
		<hr/> \$4 25

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
Lula B., 25 years	Spinning	\$1 25
J. H., 55 years	Spinning	85
Carrie, 20 years .....	.....	1 25
C. R., 24 years	Weaving	1 75
		<hr/>
		\$5 10

Family.	Occupation.	Pay per day.
W. T. W.	Repair shops.....	\$ 95
Minnie, 17 years	Spinning	1 10
Emma, 19 years	Spinning	1 10
Eugene, 15 years	Spinning	85
		<hr/>
		\$4 00

At "C." mill, in Anderson County, I found that S. C. G., one of the weavers, has been earning \$24 70 per pay period of two weeks, not including a premium of \$2. James D. earned \$24 70 for a fortnight, exclusive of his premium of \$2. At the "S." mill, in Spartanburg County, I found that in fourteen days one weaver earned \$26 52, another \$24 26, another \$27 25, and a fourth weaver on plain goods, in the same time, on sixteen Draper looms, earned \$23 51.

A number of the cotton mills have established a system of offering prizes for continuous work, because absenteeism is the bete noir of the cotton mills, and such prizes for maximum production and minimum seconds is practically an addition to wages.

It is going to be very difficult to explain fully and satisfactorily to the reading public how the various wage scales are made up. I have undertaken to show what the comparative pay is, and to give experience of individuals, and I am now hopeful of explaining how these wages are made up, because I believe that it is best that the facts be explained; and I have had the utmost co-operation on the part of the cotton mills' offices and employees in these details. To begin with, the great difficulty in giving any definite statement of the make-up of wages is the different classes of goods that are manufactured. It costs more to make finer goods than it does coarse goods, and as the mills in South Carolina are making all classes of cotton goods, the wage scale apparently differs, whereas the actual purpose is to pay practically the same thing for the same amount of work.

There are some mills in this State that are making goods so delicate that after they are baled it takes from nine to twelve yards of manufactured product to weigh one pound; whereas there is a mill in Columbia, the Mount Vernon-Woodbury plant, that uses two pounds of cotton to make a single yard of goods. This explains the great difficulty in the wage scale. As a general thing in inquiring as to what a mill pays, the accepted form is to get at the pay side for spindles and the pay cut for weaving—the discrepancy in consequence is more apparent than real, as the earning capacity for the individual is practically the same. In the weaving process, for instance, where the plain loom is used, more money has to be paid to the operatives per cut than with the automatic loom—where more looms can be operated by the same person.

It is very well to segregate the overseers and second hands from the operatives as a class, because the second hands average from \$2 to \$3 per day in practically

all of the mills in the State. Overseers, who have charge of the various rooms or departments average from \$4 to \$5 per day. This custom of having second hands and overseers in the various departments is general throughout the State. In some of the smaller mills departments are combined, but the pay is practically the same throughout the State. For instance, let us take the card room: The picker tenders are generally paid from \$1 to \$1 10 per day. The drawing-in frame tenders are paid from 60 to 75 cents per day. The card grinders are paid from \$1 to \$1 50 per day, varying according to the mills and the amount of work to be done. The spinning departments are naturally of the most importance, and the general inquiry is directed to the pay of this department.

It is very difficult to explain thoroughly the apparent variation, and the pay is somewhat affected by the class or size of the yarn that is woven. The general pay is based upon 12 1-2 cents per side, the frames vary in size, a side being the uprights that carry bobbins on which the yarn or thread is spun. All mills do not have the same number of spindles per side, and all spinning frames are not the same length. As a general thing it might be said that the pay is 12 1-2 cents per side, and that the average spinner can run seven sides per day, which will make the average pay per spinner for the entire State 87 1-2 cents per day.

There are a great many spinners who handle very many more than seven sides, a great many of them undertaking to operate as many as twelve sides; and on the other hand there are a great many spinners who begin with four sides. In former days beginners were paid nothing, but now they are paid the same as others.

The pay per side in Middle Carolina is 12 1-2 cents per side. In Charleston it is 15 cents per side, and the average is six sides to the spinner. In Newberry 12 cents is paid for each side that a spinner runs—they are somewhat regulated by the weather, more spindles being manageable in cold weather than in warm weather. Eight sides is an ordinary average task.

At one of the Piedmont section cotton mills, of which I have given a comparative cost sheet, the pay is 11 cents per side, on 20's to 30's—that is the size of the yarn—and 13 cents per side where the yarns are from 20's to 24's—also the size of the yarn.

In "A" I found that there was a different wage scale on the warp and the filling, in other words, at one of the mills there the warp was paid for at 10 cents per side, and the filling at 11 cents, and at another of the mills the warp was paid for at 12 1-2 cents per side, and the filling at 20 cents per side. At the latter mill it was stated that from eight to ten sides could be spun on warp, while only from four to six sides could be run on filling, hence the difference in the pay per side.

It is not regarded as being essential to have as careful work done on the filling as it is on the warp. In some of the mills the filling is spun by the newer help, the warp being left to the more experienced workers, but, of course, the general idea is to have both the warp and the filling as well spun as possible.

In the Horse Creek Valley section the basis is 12 1-2 cents per side, and most of the mills there pay by the hour, which is simply a more direct means of the operatives knowing exactly what they are earning. In the "C" and "L" sections the pay seems to be 12 cents per side on ordinary work, while some of the mills around R. H. are paying as much as 15 cents per side. At one of the mills there, they are paying 15 cents per side for spinning on 30's and 40's, 112 spindles to the side.

The colored goods mills, that is those that are making gingham and other classes of colored goods—the colored work not running as smoothly and being more trying, commands a little higher wages. The mills around "O" are evidently paying more for their spinning than some of the other mills, their wage scale showing 15 cents per side for the filling and 14 cents for the warp. They are running 256 spindles to the frame or 128 to the side—the average spinner running from 3 to 8 sides.

It may be mentioned in this connection that President Smith, of the Orangeburg Mills, offered to pay direct to the spinner—not to the parent—50 cents each pay day if the spinner would not lose a day during each pay period. The operatives were evidently getting enough money and did not care particularly whether or not they lost one day and this bonus.

At Piedmont there is a slight difference in the pay on warp and filling; the latter being 12 1-2 cents per side. At the Whitney Mills the pay is 12 cents per side, and where the operator is expert enough to run as many as eight sides or more, there is a premium of one-half cent per side. In the "P. D." section the pay for spinning is just about the same. It will therefore be seen that practically throughout the State of South Carolina the pay is based on what is known as 12 1-2 cents per side, and the idea is that an average operator could run eight sides.

The disposition is to make the pay in the spinning room good enough to hold the better class of labor, for the reason that since the spinning room is the kindergarten for the operatives after they grow up they will be sufficiently paid to remain in the spinning room. All of the cotton mills are adopting this policy, those in the "P." section being particularly anxious to hold the older help in the spinning room. At "W." not long ago the pay for spinning was only eight cents per side, while now on the class of goods on which this mill is working it is 11 cents. Within the last few years here has been an increase of from 11 to 12 1-2 cents per side at two of the largest mills in Spartanburg County, an increase in the pay of the speeders from 5 1-2 cent to 6 cents. These increases have been—as have all others—purely voluntary on the part of the mills.

To-morrow I shall discuss the pay of the individual operative in the weave room.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Pay of Individual Operatives.

Continuing the discussion of the pay of the individual operatives, let us now take up the other department of the average cotton mill, that is, the weave room, where the greatest amount of money is spent, the pay is larger than it is for any other class of help, because as a rule the most expert and the oldest employees are in this department, although, as I have stated, the tendency is not to change the workers, but to continue them in the department in which they begin, so that they can become more expert. The weavers throughout the State are earning on an average from \$1 10 to \$2 a day, the average per hand being between the high and the low mark. Not many years ago there was a great many women employed in the weave rooms. There are still many women employed there, but by way of illustration when I went through the weave room of the Chiquola Cotton Mills there were only four women at work and 56 men. Of these three women were married.

The operatives classes are earning enough money now for them to be privileged to have their wives and younger children remain at home, taking care of home affairs.

To begin with, there are several things that enter into the scale of wages for weaving, the first and most important of which is whether or not the loom on which the weaving is done is what is known as a plain loom, where the empty bobbin has to be replaced with a full one by hand, or whether it be done on an automatic, or what is most generally known in this State as a Draper loom, where the transfer of an empty bobbin and its replacement with a full bobbin is accomplished automatically. More looms can be attended to where the bobbin is automatically inserted than with the plain loom, where the bobbin has to be replaced by hand.

Then the width of the cloth, of course, has a great deal to do with the speed with which the cloth can be woven, as has the picks per inch, or what is technically known as the "pick" of the goods; then plain cloths are much more easily woven than those of fancy design, or where the color scheme has to be considered. As is the case with spinning, the idea is for the weaver to average up about the same pay per day commensurate with the operative's skill, whether the work is on plain looms or automatic, or whether it is on plain goods or fancy weaves.

For instance, in Central Carolina one of the largest cotton mills is paying 10 1-2 cents per cut of sixty yards, where the pick is 60x52, and the goods weigh six yards to the pound, and it pays 11 cents for the same length cut where the pick is 64x56 and the goods weigh five and one-half yards per pound.

In the same community 38 1-2-inch goods, known as 72x76, are paid for at the rate of 27 cents per cut of sixty yards. One of the largest cotton mills in the upper part of the State ("U.") which has recently revised its pay for its weaving department, has figured out its pay in this manner:

38 1-2 inches, 5.15 yards per pound, 64x64 pick, 30 warp and 40 filling, 22 cents per cut of sixty yards on plain looms.

38-inch cloth, weighing 4.75 yards per pound, 68x72, same warp and filling, 24 1-2 cents cut of sixty yards.

35-inch goods, weighing 5 yards per pound, 68x72 pick, 18 1-2 cents per cut of fifty yards.

On heavier goods this mill is paying:

36-inch, 4 yards, 48x48 pick, 15 1-2 cents per cut, sixty yards.

36-inch, 5 yards, 48x48 pick, 15 1-2 cents per cut, sixty yards.

40-inch, 3.90 yards, 48x40 pick, 17 1-2 cents per cut.

40-inch, 3.60 yards, 48x40 pick, 15 cents per cut—sixty yards.

The pick is the number of threads to the square inch.

On this same class of goods, which are perhaps most commonly manufactured in this State, the "S." mills pay 11 cents per cut on Draper looms, for the 38 1-2-inch, 5.15 yards, 64x64 pick goods, and 23 cents on the plain looms for the same goods, and same length cuts. At "A," where both styles of looms are used, the pay on 36-inch goods, five yards to the pound, 68x72 pick, is 12 cents per cut on the automatic loom, and 23 cents per cut on the plain loom.

At another mill in "P." section, the pay now is 15 cents per cut of sixty-two yards for three-yard goods, where the warp is 48, and the filling 48. This is one of the most popular products in the Piedmont section, and a basis of 15 cents on common looms is ordinary. It will therefore be seen that the length of the cut, the pick, the weight of the goods and the width all enter into this calculation. Mills in the lower part of the State making sackcloth are paying 9 and 10 cents per cut.

At "N," they are now paying 18, 18 1-2 cents and 19 cents per cut on 3.75 and 2.80 goods. These 3.75 goods are 48x44 pick and 18 warp and 16 1-2 filling, and the pay is for cuts of 56 yards. This work is all done on what is known as the Whiten, which is a plain loom. The weavers run from six to eight of these plain looms, and the average pay is about \$1.50 per operative.

At "G." they pay 18 1-2 cents for cuts of 60 1-2 yards of sheeting, 48x44 pick, and on the Draper loom they pay 8 1-2 cents per cut of 60 1-2 yards of 36 1-2 inch four yard sheetings, 52x48 pick—the 18 1-2 cent rate being on plain looms, and the 8 1-2 cents rate being on Draper automatic looms. The idea in this mill is not to have any of the operatives run more than sixteen automatic looms and half as many plain looms. This can be done where there is an ample supply of help, but it cannot be done where the help has to be "spread out very thin." In one of the mills, which is paying very well for spinning, they are paying 7 cents per cut on 36-inch goods, weighing 6.15 per pound, 44x44 pick, on automatic looms.

At "P." one of the operatives told me that he was getting 8 1-4 cents per cut on drills, and that he was running eighteen looms, and managed to get off on an average of 21 cuts per day. He went on to figure with me that by losing twenty minutes per day on account of the reduction in the hours of labor the loss was one-half of a cent per loom, or about 5 per cent per day, figuring on a basis of a loss of twenty minutes on each of his eighteen looms.

In the "R. H." section I found that they were paying 27 1-2 cents per cut of 52 yards of 39-inch goods, 68x72 pick, and that the weavers were earning all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day.

At the "W." Mill, which is a rural establishment, they are making 4-yard goods, 18 1-2 warp, 19 1-4 filling on Draper looms, and the pay is 8 1-2 cents per cut. At this mill the average number of looms run by an operative is sixteen automatic. At a mill in another county, where they are manufacturing considerable 3-yard goods, 36-inch width, 48x48 pick, they are paying 7 3-4 cents per cut of 63 yards, and this same mill is paying on automatic looms for 4-yard goods, 36 inches wide, 60x56 pick, 20x23 yarn, 9 1-2 cents per cut of 62 yards. A mill that is only about ten miles away is paying 10 cents for the same goods, but the chances are

that the weavers just at this time claim that the work is running smoother at the one mill than at the other. At some of the mills I might mention in passing the weavers are paid by the day, or at other places by the loom.

At the "P." Mill, where some of the machinery is new and things have not been running exactly as is desired, they are paying the weavers \$1.35 per day flat. At another mill I found that they were paying 5 cents per loom on very narrow goods, and the operator was expected to run about thirty looms; or where the same mill was working on drills the pay was 7 cents per loom, the requirement being that the operator should have charge of from fourteen to twenty-two looms; the pay, therefore, averaged \$1.54 to \$1.80 per day, on the basis of 7 cents per loom, and where the operatives were on heavier goods they were given two or three more looms, and the pay was 6 cents per loom.

One of the mills that has made a great success on print cloths weighing 7.60-100 yards per pound is paying 7 1-2 cents per cut. These goods measuring 27 1-2 inches wide; the same pay seems to prevail where the goods weigh 7.35-100 pounds. The operatives are handling twenty-four looms and are making an average of \$1.68, where the cloth is running smoothly, and the operator gives close attention. The cuts are 51 yards. At this same mill I talked to an operator who was getting off a production of twenty-two cuts on twenty-four looms per day, and I found that there were rare instances of operators running as many as thirty looms per day. In some of these cases they had assistants to do the filling-in of bobbins on the automatic Draper looms.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether or not it is more profitable to have the automatic Draper looms, or whether it is better to stick to the plain loom, and some of the most interesting discussions that I heard were on the advisability of displacing the plain looms and replacing them with the automatic looms. One mill president took me into his mill and showed me how beautifully and how persistently his Crompton and Knowles looms were running, and assured me that he would not take them out under any conditions, both on account of the results in weaving and the fact that he could repair at practically no expense. At other mills, notably in the Piedmont, I was told that it was simply a question of getting in the automatic looms and the ability of the manufacturers to supply the demand.

At Pelzer, for instance, Capt Smyth has recently thrown out more than one-quarter of a million dollars worth of old looms and machinery, and replaced them with automatic looms and more modern apparatus. Mr W. E. Beattie, at Piedmont, has taken the same position. At the Newberry Cotton Mills I found that experiment was made with automatic looms, and they were replaced with the Whiten looms; and so it goes. There is one thing that is very certain, and that is, it takes fewer operatives to run a weave shop equipped with automatic looms than it does with plain looms. The average number of plain looms run by a weaver is from eight to ten, and twice as many or more automatic looms are operated by the same help. The initial cost for the automatic loom is about three times what it is for the plain looms.

At one of the modern mills in Anderson County, that is working on 23 and 39-inch convertibles, which are in time to become percales, a number of the operatives are running as many as twenty-six looms, and two of them are on thirty looms, each having small assistance. These operatives are being paid 9 cents per cut of 61 yards on the narrow 23-inch goods, and 12 cents per cut on the 39-inch goods; and they are easily earning \$1.50 per day. The average number of looms

run at the mill is from eighteen to twenty. Again, on the other hand, one of the claims of the mill president, who has plain looms, is that he always averages a 92 per cent production, and that he has less than 2 per cent of seconds and shorts, and that on an average run of eight looms the operator can make \$1.30 per day, and if he can handle as many as twelve looms that he can earn \$2. In some of the mills, where the help is plentiful, the weaver is restricted to eight plain looms. This insures closer attention to the work and better results.

I have already said something about the premium system. This is in vogue in quite a number of cotton mills in South Carolina.

At the "P." Mill there is a reward of one-fourth of a cent extra per cut for a ninety per cent production. At another mill there is a premium of \$2, where the operator works every day for a fortnight and gets out a ninety-five per cent production. At another mill, in Anderson County, a reward of 15 cents per loom is given at the end of each two weeks, where a production of 95 per cent is made and less than 5 per cent of seconds are gotten on automatic looms; and a reward of 25 cents per loom is paid where the production is 90 per cent, and less than 5 per cent of seconds are produced on plain looms. At some of the other mills premiums are paid to the section hands. In several of the mills I found this notice: "The section hand getting the highest production and the lowest per cent of seconds will be paid a premium of \$3 at the end of each month." And in this connection it is explained that one hundred looms ought to produce 90 cuts per day of 4-yard sheeting. This is the practice in Union and at other large mills of this type.

At another mill in Anderson County, where the weavers make one hundred per cent production, that is full time, running during the noon hour, a premium of 7 1-2 cents per loom is given on a basis of twenty looms to the weaver. Out of the seventy-six weavers in this mill for one week thirty-two were on what is known as the "roll of honor" and secured this reward, which, of course, is a bonus on their wages. Quite a number of mills made increases in wages about the first of July. They did not do so on account of the new law relative to hours of labor.

The general idea of the mill president is always to have a satisfied lot of help, and to pay them just as much as is possible.

In former days "green help" was not paid at all, and there was frequently a "waiting list." At this time, owing to the scarcity of labor, there is no waiting list at any of the mills, and none of the labor is so "green" that it is not paid for.

Five years ago there were a great many children that were paid as little as 25 cents per day, now the smallest of children can run as many as four sides and get 50 cents for that, or they are employed at sweeping, for which they get the same pay, or if little boys, they are engaged in doffing, for which they receive larger pay.

The general rule throughout the cotton mills is to pay every two weeks, that is every other Saturday, or some other given day in the week. I found only one mill, the Aetna, at Union, that paid once a week. Of course there may be others. The operatives themselves seem to be satisfied with the fortnightly payment, and quite a number of the help told me that it would be better for them, and that they would save much more money, if they were paid less frequently.

In the various other departments the average pay per operative is in line with what has been given in the previous statements. In the spinning room, for in-

stance, doff boys make from 50 to 75 cents per day; floor scrubbers are paid from 75 cents to \$1 per day. The quill cleaners from 60 cents to \$1 per day. In the spooling room the spooler girls are paid by the box; the pay being largely regulated by the size of the yarn and averaging from six and a half to ten cents per box. The bobbin boys are generally paid by the day; in the warping room the warper tenders are paid by the beam, the average pay being 20 to 25 cents per beam. The tying-in girls in the warping room are paid from 50 cents to \$1 per day. In the slasher room the tenders are paid from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per day. And so it goes throughout the various departments of cotton mills. I have devoted considerable time and space to the pay of the average cotton mill operative. I will have to devote another chapter to the tendency to absenteeism. There is perhaps no other employment in this State in which the help can remain away from work with as much impunity as in the cotton mills. If a clerk in a dry goods store, or a bookkeeper in a bank, or a teacher in a school were to think of absenting himself from his work as much as do the cotton mill operatives they would soon get the "pink slip."

I have made inquiry in various parts of the State as to the average pay of clerks. I have this letter from Rock Hill: "The average pay for clerks in our city, about \$50 for males, about \$35 for females." From Greenville I have a note in which this statement is made by Mr H. Endel: "I should say the average pay for clerks in Greenville is \$50 per month." These two letters are in line with others representing various parts of the State.

It is to be remembered that the matter of rent alone figures considerably in the expense of living in a town or city, particularly when compared with the mill operatives' expense for rent.

In closing this article I want to emphasize the pay that is awarded those who teach in the public schools of South Carolina, because teachers are supposed to be particularly prepared and to have a profession. The State Superintendent of Education writes me that "the average annual salary of white teachers is \$253, that of colored teachers \$95." The average length of school was "for white schools 24 25-100 weeks; for colored schools 14 9-100 weeks." This will figure out that the average pay of the white school teachers in South Carolina, both male and female, based upon twelve months, is \$21 08 per month per teacher. If based upon the actual time employed, which is about six months, the pay is \$42 16 per month per teacher. As will be seen by the various figures I have given, either men or women working in the cotton mills and exercising less patience are readily making more money than the average public school teachers.

ARTICLE IX.—The Home Life of the Operatives.

We have already considered in previous letters where the operatives come from and tried in a general way to explain their conditions, to picture the home life of the mill hands before they engaged in cotton manufacturing, what money they are earning for themselves and their families; and now we would tell how they live, what they do with their money, what they eat, how they dress, and later on we shall discuss at length what they and the cotton mills do for their children in the way of education and religious training.

When the operatives go to the cotton mills they do not generally take very much with them. Of course some who go there are more prosperous than others, but a great many of the North Carolinians who are now finding their way to the cotton mills have but little, because they have been accustomed to but little in their primitive mountain homes. It does not take them very long to get accustomed to modern things, including the phonograph and organ, when they get to the mill community, because the soliciting agents are exceedingly active in their efforts to get the new-comers interested in the "ins" and "outs" of the instalment business. When the operative arrives at the mill village he is turned over to what is known as the outside man, who assigns him with his family to the best available house. If there be any choice as to houses it is given to those who have been at the mills longest, and from what I could gather the desirability of the home is very largely based upon its nearness to the cotton mill, since the early start which has to be made in the day's work is about the worst phase of the mill work.

In this State all the cotton mills own their dwellings and provide homes for their operatives at nominal rental. The idea is to build the homes adjacent to the cotton mills, to have the operatives lose as little time as possible in getting to and from their work.

The idea of the mills providing homes for their help does not prevail in the New England States, and the operatives there rent from outside landlords, paying larger rents and getting their homes where they can. All the operatives' dwellings in this State are of wood, as are most of the homes in South Carolina. The purpose of the cotton mills is to get enough rent out of their operatives to pay interest on the investments, and to keep the houses in repair, and from what I could gather, this is not done because of the competition for labor, and the consequent concessions.

The homes that are provided are very generally the same throughout the mill districts, only that some of the houses are kept in better repair and look fresher and cleaner, but as a rule, the desire of the owners is to keep their houses in as good repair as possible, and they do not stint themselves in spending money on the villages if it can accomplish any good. The rent is generally by the room, and varies in the various communities, running all the way from nothing to \$1 per room per month.

I would give some idea of the way these things run: While it appears that in some communities the rents are higher than others, there are other compensations that equalize the apparent difference in rent. In some of the large communities the rent system is as follows:

Piedmont—50 cents per room per month.

Mollohon—50 cents per room per month.

Monaghan—75 cents per room per month.

Whitney—50 cents per room per month.

Union—40 to 75 cents per room per month, according to distance from mill.

Pelzer—50 cents per room per month.

Pacolet—50 cents per room per month.

Columbia—50 cents per room per month.

Orangeburg—\$2 50 per month for a three-room house, \$5 per month for a six-room house.

Lancaster, Chester and Fort Mill—2) cents per room per week.

Graniteville, Four Rooms—94 cents to \$1 36 every two weeks; and five rooms \$1 50 every two weeks, according to location.

Brandon—75 cents per room per month—this is the general charge for the Greenville group of mills.

For the Anderson group the rent is \$1 per room per month.

For the group including Pelzer, Williamston and Piedmont the rent is 50 cents per room per month.

The general style of the house is familiar to most people living in this State, and the types are generally what are known as three, four and six-room cottages. They are tightly built, have ample windows and doors, have a ten-foot ceiling, are generally weather-boarded and celled with wood on the inside, and there is no occasion for crowding, each of the houses generally occupying a lot covering fully one-quarter of an acre, and if there is any desire for more room it can be gotten.

At Pelzer, for instance, where the typical house may be found, a three-room house has two rooms of 16x16 each, and a back room, generally used as kitchen, 12x16. At Graniteville, for instance, the houses are constructed with a parlor or sitting room, fifteen feet square, with three windows; two bed rooms 15 feet square each, with two windows, a kitchen 12x12 and a closet.

Each house has a closet on the back piazza, where vegetables and other supplies are kept, and a front piazza for use in the evenings. Each house has fenced off a garden plot 50x150. The new houses that are being built at the Spartan Mills to replace those recently burned are typical. Of the sixty-two new houses being constructed thirty-seven contain four rooms and twenty-five six rooms each. The six-room cottages are generally constructed for two families, each to occupy three rooms; or if such a six-room house is to be occupied by one family it will provide four bed rooms, 15x15 each, a dining room and a kitchen 10x12 each. The kitchens are provided with a sink and running water, which is charged for at the rate of forty cents per house per month. All these houses are provided with coal grates, as the general disposition throughout the entire Piedmont section is to burn coal instead of wood. Each of the houses is provided with its own toilet in the rear of the house. These are simply types of houses that are to be found throughout the State in the cotton mill communities. I found that there is a very general disposition and desire on the part of all the cotton mill owners to give their operatives garden plots in the hope that they will cultivate both vegetable and flower gardens. A great many of the operatives do cultivate both kinds of gardens—but unfortunately, perhaps, there is no authority to require such things, and, as is the case on the farms or in the cities, these matters are regulated very largely by individual taste. At a number of cotton mills, notably Monaghan,

Union, Whitney, Pelzer, Anderson, Rock Hill, prizes are offered for the best gardens and some of these gardens are really very attractive.

Now the operatives have their homes, and it depends very largely upon the individual as to how attractively they keep them. A great many of the homes I visited were very prettily kept, as attractive as any homes could be, while others were dirty, ill-kept and showed every evidence of entire indifference as to whether the floors were swept or not. There seems to be a general desire on the part of operatives to have window curtains, and a great many are very pretty. In some of the homes the decorations are considerable, and fancy as well as family pictures are very largely used. It is an exception to go into a home and not find enlarged photographs or highly colored lithographs. In a great many communities I was told that the bane of the operative as a class was the habit of buying things on the instalment plan. Indeed at one of the cotton mills I was told by a man who sold organs that anything could be sold to a cotton mill operative on credit—with collections on the instalment plan—from an organ to a last year's almanac, and when I asked him why any one would buy a "last year's almanac" he replied that it would be bought on credit for the jokes that were in it. As a matter of fact, the first thing that the operatives have to contend with after they get into the mill village is the agent who wants to sell furniture, pictures, a sewing machine, books and a Bible, and now a phonograph on the instalment plan. There is no trouble then for the new operative and his family to get an ample supply of furniture and decorations for his new home.

For instance, let me take up a few of the homes as they were found:

Mrs "J.," at the Chiquola Cotton Mills, has a family of eight children; five boys and three girls. They have four rooms; in one bed room Mr and Mrs "J." sleep, with two of the younger children, the youngest being a baby a year old, and the other six children are divided between the two bed rooms. The house is absolutely clean and tidy. In the living room there is a nice clean bed and a sewing machine, an ordinary clock, half a dozen pictures, and on the mantelpiece a lithograph of former Governor Heyward. In the spare room there is a bed with highly colored embroidered pillow shams and a Marselles spread. Around this room are a number of family portraits, including that of the husband and wife and a brother who served in the Spanish-American war, together with his record in the Spanish-American war, and several other pictures. In the centre of the room is a new walnut table, on which were a number of modern books, and incidentally a Bible, for which \$8.25 had recently been paid. In this room altogether there were nine pictures. Adjoining this was a bed-room, occupied by the boys, and it was neat and tidily kept. In the hallway, between the rooms, was a hat rack. All of the windows bore lace curtains. The family had a very good garden and managed to raise all their vegetable supplies.

A little further down this same street I went into another home that was not nearly so neatly kept, and where the brightness was not so apparent. The home seemed to be in charge of a grandmother, and at the time I called there she had a baby of less than a year old on each knee, and a little fellow less than three years old running around with a sweet potato in his hand. This good woman had six daughters and three boys, most of whom were working in the mill. She told me that she had five members of her immediate family then at work in the mill; and she had gone to the cotton mill because she had six daughters. The husband was rather inclined to prefer farm work, but readily agreed that there was not nearly as much money in farming as there was in the mill. There

were no curtains in this house, no garden, and there seemed to be but very little care as to the general condition; and yet these homes were within a block of each other, and the people were getting practically the same wages.

It simply shows that it all depends upon the individual and not upon the cotton mill as to how things are kept.

But, as I have said, and I wish to insist upon it, the average cotton mill operative is as ambitious as any one else to have a neat and comfortable home, and their first money goes toward beautifying their homes. It is to be noted that the mills themselves are spending money freely in improving the streets, and the general condition of the homes. In a great many cotton mill villages new houses are being built, as the operatives themselves are desirous of having more room, and families that heretofore were satisfied to live in one or two rooms, are now, on account of the increase of wages, asking for more commodious homes, and the mill presidents are generally anxious to satisfy them in this respect. At one cotton mill, Union-Buffalo, as much as \$50,000 has been spent within the last year in repairing, renewing and repainting the homes of the operatives. At a great many of the cotton mills, particularly during the season when I visited them, the houses were being repainted, and I suppose that in twenty-five mill communities every house was repainted or repaired during the last summer season. The Union-Buffalo Mill has added twenty-five new buildings for the accommodation of the operatives. It may be a very good thing, so that the people will have a better understanding, to note that at Union there are two hundred and thirty-three cottages for the operatives, and two hundred and forty-five at Buffalo.

The mill community at Buffalo comprises nine hundred operatives, and a population of 2,000.

At Newberry there are one hundred and eighty-three houses, the mill force consists of six hundred operatives and a population of 1,000.

At Union the operatives number eighthundred, and the mill community 600.

At Chiquola Mills there are ninety-nine four-room cottages and eleven six-room homes—the number of operatives being four hundred, with a total mill population of 1,000.

The introduction of electricity in cotton mills has been utilized for the improvement of the various mill villages. Wherever electricity has been available, the streets are being lighted with arc lights.

A great many of the cotton mills, such as Lancaster and Monaghan, have spent considerable money planting trees and flowers for improving the appearance of their villages, and it is no uncommon thing for the cotton mills to spend several hundred dollars each year for this kind of permanent civic improvement.

How do the cotton mill operatives live?

It would be better to ask how they lived before they went to the cotton mills, and then to compare their condition and their bill of fare with what it now is. The consensus of opinion is that nothing is too good for them, and they buy the very best that is to be had from the grocery stores. The company stores or the independent stores in mill communities cannot impose upon the operatives with any cheap or inferior goods, as they insist upon having the very best, even if it be the most expensive. Where the operatives do not raise their own vegetables, as they ought to do, and as they are encouraged to do, they buy freely from the huckster wagons that visit the mill villages.

The cow plays an important role in the economy of cotton mill life, and this phase of the life in the mill communities was so interesting to me that I am al-

most inclined to write a separate chapter on it. I found at Pacolet that the local physician said that what the mill operatives needed more than anything else was good pure milk.

At Monaghan, for instance, there are two hundred and ten houses, and this number of homes supports one hundred and twenty-five cows. At Chiquola the United States census had an inspector there recently, and he found one cow to every three houses. At Piedmont fully sixty-six per cent of the operatives have their own cows, one man having as many as nine. The cow is the pet of the operative, and there is not a mill community of those that I visited that has not a considerable number of cows. The mills always provide pastures. At Pelzer there are three pastures; at Newberry there is ample pasturage on a creek; in Columbia the Parker Mills provide pastures and expect the operative to keep their kine on the edge of the village. At Piedmont there are four pastures. At the Saxon Mills cows are tabooed in the village proper, but they are well cared for outside. At Whitney no hogs or cowpens are allowed in the village, but there are three pastures on the outskirts; and so it goes throughout the cotton mills of the State. There is no reason why every mill operative should not get pure milk from the cows that are in the mill communities themselves. I found that milk is selling in most of the communities at 20 cents per gallon for sweet milk, 10 cents per gallon for buttermilk, 20 cents per pound for butter.

Another important factor in cotton mill expenses is that of wood and coal. I found that the cotton mills have been disposed to supply wood and coal to their operatives at actual cost, and in a great many instances they have lost money at it, and they are now having some clerk or employee, connected with the mill, handle this part of the business so that it can be done without expense to the operatives or to the mill proper. The wood supply is getting very scarce in upper Carolina, and the desire is for the operatives to install coal grates, but it is a rather slow process, most of the new houses that are being built are equipped for coal, and in a great many of the older houses the fireplaces are being changed to use coal. Most people, particularly those living in cities, can appreciate the cost of wood, and I am giving the cost of wood as supplied to the operatives by a number of the cotton mills simply for illustrative purposes:

Newberry—Wood, \$2 40 per cord, delivered; soft coal, \$4 per ton.

Pelzer—Wood, oak and pine, \$3 50 per cord, delivered, one-half \$1 75; coal \$5 per ton.

Pacolet—Wood, \$3 50 per cord.

Graniteville—Wood, \$2 50 per cord for pine, \$2 80 for oak, delivered; coal \$5 per ton.

Brandon—Wood, \$3 per cord, 85 cents one-quarter cord.

Richland Mills—Wood, \$3 50 per cord, delivered.

Orangeburg—Wood, \$2 per cord for pine.

Rock Hill—\$2 96 per cord for wood, \$5 50 per ton for coal.

Anderson—\$2 75 per cord for wood delivered, \$5 for coal.

Spartan Mills—\$3 per cord for wood, a basis of \$3 50 per one-quarter cord wood, delivered; coal \$5.

Anderson Mills—\$5 50 per lump coal; wood \$4 per cord, or \$1 a load.

Hamer Cotton Mills—Wood, \$3 50 per cord.

Union-Buffer—Wood, \$3 75 unsawed, \$4 25 sawed; coal \$5 25 and \$5 50 per ton.

Whitney Mills—\$3 per cord for wood, or \$1 60 for half cord; coal \$5 per ton, and \$3 60 for half ton.

These are simply types of prices that apply to all of the cotton mills in South Carolina, and always including delivery.

One of the large cotton mills in this State last year lost \$1,600 on account of supplying wood to the operatives at what was supposed to be actual cost, but the loss was brought about to a large extent by the difference in measurement between the receiving and the selling cords.

A very good way to get at the cost of living is to inquire as to the cost of board in families. For instance, a comparative cost of living, as between any of the smaller towns and Columbia, will give a very good idea to the outsider as to how much more it costs to live in Columbia than it does in the smaller communities. At each of the places I visited I made inquiry as to the cost of board for a young man or woman who might be without family and who would prefer to board with some family, or at a regular boarding house while working in the cotton mill.

The average pay for board is about \$9 per month; this includes lodging—a room supplied with necessities and kept in order. I found that among the Belgians, who are at the Monaghan Cotton Mills, there are a number of boarders who pay \$10 per month, and this not only includes the board and room, but it includes washing, darning and attending to the repair of clothes.

Taken up at random, and without undertaking to give the charges for board in all of the various communities, a general idea of the price for board may be had from these rates:

Graniteville—\$4 to \$4 50 every two weeks.
 Columbia—\$2 50 to \$3 every two weeks.
 Newberry—\$2 25 to \$2 50 every two weeks.
 Chiquola—\$10 per month.
 Pacolet—\$8 per month.
 Orr Cotton Mills—\$6 to \$10 per month.
 Saxon Mills—\$8 to \$12 per month.
 Anderson—\$1 50 to \$2 per week.

Quite a number of the mills maintain boarding houses or hotels, at which their help can get good accommodations at a minimum price. At the Pacolet Mills, which has a first-class hotel, operatives and office help get first-class board at \$12 50 per month.

While at one of the cotton mills in the Piedmont section I met a couple of young men who were employed in the weave room, and I asked them how much they earned and how they lived? One of them named "H." told me that he was earning \$1 40 per day, and on this readily supported himself, wife and child, and that he has been in the mill for three years. Another one, named "W.," who made \$1 20 per day, told me that was doing very well with himself and wife; that he always had money in his pocket, never borrowed any, and paid his bills and got along on his pay. This is a very interesting phase of life in our State, and when we remember that clerks and others have to pay out a considerable portion of their income for rent it will be appreciated that the mill operative has something to his advantage at the outset. At Graniteville I asked a young man, named "Dock M.," how he managed to live on his income of \$1 a day; he told me that he earned \$1 a day in the cloth room, which made his income \$12 for each two weeks. He seemed to be in a good humor, was neatly dressed, clean-shaven, paid his bills every fortnight, owned nothing and had some money. I inquired from several of the people around, and they told me that he was regarded as

good pay and as a very good young man. He is married and his wife does not work in the mill. He gave me this statement of his annual expenses, which will indicate that he has not very much margin out of which to clothe himself and wife, and yet he told me that he managed to dress very well, and he certainly had a tidy appearance when I was talking to him.

Here are his expenses for two weeks:

For house (four rooms)	\$1 50
For wood (lasts a month) ..	1 40
For meat	75
Groceries ..	6 00
I. O. O. F. (dues) ..	20
For burial dues	10
For milk	18
For washing ..	50
Vegetables .....	.....
Total	\$10 68

Another operative and his family gave me this statement of his actual expenditures as itemized:

For rooms (three rooms) ...	\$3 00
For wood	1 00
For groceries	12 00
For washing	1 00
Milk and butter ..	2 00
Red Men and I. O. O. F. (dues)	50
Vegetables, home raised.	.....
Total	\$19 50

In several other communities I made inquiry along the same line and found that the operatives' expenses ran along pretty much in this manner. I went to some of the company stores, and there found bills of what the help bought for their tables from the stores, and these bills can be analyzed to see how much it really costs some people to live. These bills, I was advised, represented the purchases for two weeks, and it was very rare that these particular families supplemented their purchases during this fortnightly period. Of course, they bought milk and vegetables if they did not have them at home.

"A. C. H.," fourteen in family, two weeks' supplies:

Merchandise bills	\$6 50
50 pounds flour	1 30
10 pounds lard	1 25
Sugar	1 00
Coffee	25
Irish potatoes	25
Salt	10
6 cans blackberries	50
Checks supplies	3 90
Total ..	\$15 00

"S. M. M.," two in family:

24 pounds flour	65
Bacon	50
Sugar	25
Lard	65
Tripe	5
Soap	15
Salt	5
Blackberries and dessert peaches ..	1 50
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Total	\$3 30

"C. W. L.," three in family:

50 pounds flour	\$1 30
Bacon	50
Lard	75
Coffee	25
Sugar ..	25
5 gallons oil 75
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Total	\$3 80

"R. J. B.," three in family:

1-2 bushel meal	45
24 pounds flour	65
Coffee	25
Ribbed bacon	50
Soda	5
Lard	35
Pink beans	25
5 cans peaches	50
5 cans salmon	50
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Total	\$3 50

"T." family—ten in all:

100 pounds flour	\$2 60
1-2 bushel meal	45
1 ham	2 00
1 bacon rib	1 00
Grits	25
Soap	25
1-2 bushel potatoes	65
Butter beans	50
20 pounds lard	2 40
8 pounds Arbuckle's coffee ..	1 40
1 bale hay	1 95
1 gallon oil	20
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Total	\$13 65

"D. P. W.," four in family:

50 pounds flour	\$1 30
1-4 bushel meal	25
Coffee	50
Sugar	50
Cottolene	55
Bacon ribs	\$1 00
Total	\$4 00

This family has one working in mill and four in the family. These supplies are for two weeks. Washing, where it is done away from the home, averages from sixty to seventy-five cents per week for families. Some of the operatives buy chickens from wagons, and prices vary from twenty to twenty-five cents for frying size, depending, of course, upon the demand for chickens; eggs, from what I could understand, average 17 1-2 cents per dozen, and local butter was sold at twenty cents per pound. The grocery stores all report that cotton mill operatives are heavy buyers of canned goods, particularly canned meats, canned roast beef, canned pork, canned sausages, canned tripe, canned sliced dressed beef, canned blackberries, peaches and tomatoes. It was no uncommon thing for a mill store to buy as many as two hundred cases of canned tomatoes at one time.

I find that a great deal of snuff and tobacco is sold in the various mill communities, and it is not an uncommon thing to see women use snuff.

One of the bad things that I heard of was the too frequent use of drugs. The patent medicines are sold freely to operatives, but the ugliest phase is the amount of laudanum and opium that some of the operatives in this way manage to get hold of, and it would be very well if something could be done to restrict such sales.

It might be well in closing this article, with reference to how the individual operative lives, to call attention to the hours that they work. Under the present conditions they work sixty-two hours per week, and after the first of January they are to work sixty hours, which is a radical reduction in the number of hours; within the last year—prior to that time sixty-six hours being the weekly work. I find that most of the mills start at 6 o'clock, and after the sixty-hour law goes into effect they are going to start later in the morning, and that the time will be cut off by starting later. The hours of work in various parts of the State, selected as typical, at present are:

Orangeburg—Begin at 6 o'clock; dinner 12 to 12 45, stop at 6 o'clock. Saturdays stop at 11.45.

Newberry—Begin at 6, dinner 12 to 1, stop at 6.10. Saturdays 12.10. After January 1st, begin at 6.20.

Columbia Mills—Begin at 6 o'clock, dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.15. Saturdays 11.45.

Greenville—Begin at 6 o'clock, dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.12. Saturdays 12 o'clock.

Rock Hill—Begin at 6.10, dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.30. Saturdays 11.40.

Piedmont—Begin 6.23 (this odd hour is on account of waiting for water to come down the river for the power plant,) dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.40. Saturday 12.

Anderson Mills—Begin at 6.15, dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.30. Saturdays 12 o'clock.

Pacolet—Begin at 6.25, dinner 12 to 1, stop 6.42. Saturdays 12 o'clock.

The night run, where it is in force, varies.

At Rock Hill the hours that are posted are: Start at 6.30, stop 12 o'clock. Start 12.30, stop 6.10. There are a few mills in the State now running at night.

ARTICLE X.—The Shortage of Labor.

There is plenty of capital, energy, enthusiasm business ability, water power and cotton for South Carolina to have very many more spindles than she now has. The one difficulty is that of securing additional labor. Modern improvements have done much to economize labor, but even with all the modern devices it takes a great deal of labor and a great deal of expense incident to the labor to successfully operate a cotton mill. There are some people who believe that the mill presidents are too lenient and considerate of their help, and argue that too much consideration is likely to lead to spolling. As a matter of fact, the executive officers of the mills are anxious for their help to be well pleased, to be satisfied and healthy; and they are also anxious—for purely selfish and other reasons—to have cotton bring a good price to maintain higher averages for their products, and the cotton mill presidents, while they want to buy their cotton as cheaply as possible, are always anxious for the price to be maintained; in other words, every cotton mill president would rather have cotton bring 11 cents or over, and have it stay at that price, than for it to bring 7 cents, and in that way give the jobbers the lever with which to force down prices on the manufactured goods.

The development of the industry in this State has been out of proportion to the increase in other States and the demand for labor. Increased wages have not brought additional help, as might have been expected for this State, because, as every one knows, the farmers and the industrial population generally have prospered equally.

To show the development and the steady demand for labor this brief table, showing the average number of wage-earners in South Carolina cotton mills and the total wages paid, will be interesting:

Year.	Wage Earners.	Wages Paid.
1850.....	1,019	.....
1860....	381	\$ 123,300 00
1870....	1,123	257,630 00
1880....	2,013	330,844 00
1890....	3,071	1,510,494 00
1900....	30,201	5,066,840 00
1905 (average)....	37,371	7,701,639 00
1905 (actual)....	39,026	8,069,373 00
1907....	54,419	11,495,430 77

These figures (1907) as to the annual pay rolls are incomplete, a number of the cotton mills failing to give me the figures. The complete returns would run the total for the pay rolls for 1907 easily up to \$12,500,000. The figures for all years, with the exception of 1907, are taken from the United States census reports, and those for 1907 are from the figures gathered by Commissioner E. J. Watson and myself.

It will also be interesting in this same connection to know that, according to the United States census figures, out of the 39,026 employees reported in 1905 to be actually engaged in the cotton mills in this State, 13,399 were men, 10,360 were women, and 9,167 were children under 16 years. Out of this number South Carolina shows the highest percentage of any State in the Union of married

women in the cotton mills, the percentage for this State being 27 per cent of married women engaged in the cotton mill work, and the next highest percentage being in Massachusetts, where it is 18 per cent, and in North Carolina 15 per cent.

The more than twelve millions of dollars paid the help for labor almost entirely gets into circulation in this State.

The rapid growth of spindles in this State and general prosperity have taxed the mills very much to get sufficient help, and the experiment of foreign labor is, for the present at least, in abeyance. As a matter of fact, practically all the help of five years ago, which was native, is still in the mill. It is estimated that not more than 10 per cent has left the mills to go on the farms, to become clerks, street railway conductors, motormen, to run stores or engage in other occupations. The remaining 90 per cent, it is thought, is constant in its allegiance to the mills, because of the money and the increase of wages. In the mills within the last few years there has been a steady and constant increase in the number of spindles. According to the recent statement of Commissioner Watson there are to-day in this State 3,687,985 active spindles, and two years ago there were 2,884,094; seven years ago there were 1,431,349 spindles. The detailed statement of spindles, as prepared from reports sent me, is given in another letter.

If a farmer undertakes to till more acres of ground in one year than in previous years more labor and more stock is necessary. If he doubles the acreage planted it is apparent that a great many more laborers must be had; and it is practically the same thing in the cotton mills. As I have said before, within the last two or three years from 3,500 to 3,700 workers have been brought into this State from North Carolina and Tennessee through the co-operation of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association, and even with all of this outside help and the steadfastness of the native help there are not sufficient operatives in the mills to-day. There are probably enough workers in the various mill communities to man all of the machinery, but the great difficulty of to-day with the cotton mill labor is that it is not constant and will not work every day in the week, no matter what the inducements may be. Every cotton mill in this State recognizes that to have a full complement of labor in the mill each morning, when the whistle blows for the work to begin, it is practically necessary to carry a surplusage of 20 to 25 per cent of "spare help." In some of the mill communities it is estimated that it does not require as much as 25 per cent; but all of the mill presidents seem to be quite willing to provide homes and to suffer the inconvenience attendant in order to care for 25 per cent additional or spare help, so that every morning when the machinery begins to work there is a sufficient quota of helpers to man every machine. The criterion of present day success in a superintendent seems largely to be in his ability to hold his help and to keep the maximum amount of machinery in operation. The most frequent questions that the mill president of to-day asks is, how many frames are being run on spinning, or how many weave machines are in operation? It is doubtful if any other occupations in this State would tolerate the absenteeism that is so frequent among cotton mill operatives. A clerk is expected to be in his place of business every morning, and to work more hours than do the average cotton mill operatives; a bank clerk is expected to be at his books every day when the bank opens; a school teacher is expected to attend her classes when the bell rings; but with cotton mill operatives it seems to be entirely different. Exactly

why this is no one seems to know, except that the operative is looked upon as so much of a prize that he can do things that others are not permitted to do, and yet suffer no censure nor loss of position.

In Anderson I found that there was in the county as a whole about 15 per cent shortage in help. Some of the mills are running "full," but the average shortage for the county seems to be fully 15 per cent. In Spartanburg County it is perhaps as much. In some other localities it is more. In one of the cotton mills, for instance, I found that there were 740 looms; 535 of these looms were running and 205 were "dead;" not because the superintendent did not want them to run, but because the necessary help was not available.

In another county I found a cotton mill with 2,300 looms, of which 500 were "dead." It is safe to say that, unless there is an improvement in the attendance of the operatives in the mills that it will take 15 per cent more help to man all of the machinery now installed in this State than was available on the 1st of September. The general impression, among the cotton mill men, is that a great deal of the help that went out for a summer vacation will return after the heated months. This is the usual custom, particularly with the operatives who come from the mountainous sections. The custom of going out of the mills for the summer months does not continue for more than two or three years; and then, in addition to these, quite a number of the operatives during the present year have undertaken farming operations and, after the crops are laid by, return to the cotton mills with their families. All of the cotton mills, without exception, carry what is known as "spare help." Some of them carry as little as 10 per cent, but the general purpose is to carry as much as 25 per cent of "spare help" to insure ample force. The usual rule is that 75 per cent of the mill operatives are regular, and that at least 25 per cent is more or less regular and is not to be depended upon when wanted. One cotton mill, that has a population of 2,500, figures that it is doing very well to have one-third of the help in the mill. The Graniteville Cotton Mill, which is particularly fortunate in keeping all of its machinery going, has a population of 2,000, and out of this number 851 are on the pay roll. Mr. Rennie, who is one of the best superintendents in the State, figures that it is necessary to carry from 20 to 25 per cent of spare help.

On the other hand, another of the large mills in the upper part of the State finds that it has no spare help at all, and that it has 15 per cent of its machinery idle on that account, but it expects that conditions will improve with the winter season.

One of the cotton mill superintendents, in talking to me about the situation, said that it was really a pity that so many South Carolina operatives are so indifferent to their earning capacity, and that they are satisfied to work on an average of five days out of the seven. He said that the cotton mills in South Carolina, as a matter of fact, were shorter of application than they were of help.

In discussing the spirit of absenteeism I found that a great many of the cotton mill managers were more anxious to find some adequate remedy for this evil than other difficulties experienced. They seemed very well agreed that more money in itself does not attract the operatives to the mill. In fact, several of the mill presidents told me that when the wages were less than they now are the same help was more constant in its application than with the increased wages. Every one can see that this is unfortunate and something ought to be done in an intelligent way to get the help to see the advantage of constant work and saving money.

Several mill presidents think that if their operatives can be induced to buy real estate or farms that it will be an incentive for them to save, and that to save they will have to work more constantly, and they are doing everything within reason to encourage their help to buy their own homes or real estate, or invest in small farms if they do not care to start savings accounts, which are being encouraged and which have greatly increased in number.

It amounts to a great deal for the cotton mills to have from 12 1-2 to 15 per cent of the help out of the mill, and the machinery that this help should run to stand idle. Each machine represents a considerable investment and then, in addition to this, the mills are all losing 7 1-2 per cent possible production by the curtailment of the hours of labor in mills from sixty-six to sixty-two hours, and the percentage of loss in possible production will be increased still further in January when the work hours will be reduced to sixty hours.

Here is a very good illustration of how considerable a loss is involved by absenteeism: In a cotton mill in upper Carolina that has forty-seven weavers, who ought to make 564 days in a pay period, the president, to induce the maximum attendance of the weavers at their work, offered a premium for all who would report every day in the two weeks. In June there were 70 3-25 days lost out of the 564 that should have been worked. In August, with the same premium system in force, 161 1-2 days were lost by the same help. This calculation does not account for the spare help that had to be used to fill in for the loss of time of the regular help.

There are a great many reasons for this loss of time. At one of the mills I asked a weaver why he was out of the mill that day, and he explained it as simple laziness. Others told me that they needed the rest. A great many, who have the inclination, go fishing, and a small proportion remained out of the mill on account of indisposition, but this is very inconsiderable. The greater proportion of those who remain out of the mills simply do so because they do not want to work every day in the week.

Within the last few months the demand for labor has come from the rehabilitation of Pacolet; the trebling of the spindles at Drayton; the adding of new spindles at Saxon; the building of a new plant at Lockhart; the starting up of the Ware Shoals plant; the addition of machinery at Victor, and the starting of the new plant of the Jackson Mills at Iva and other additions. Calhoun Falls will be calling for help shortly, and so it goes on constantly. The newspapers from day to day announce the starting or building of new mills, and the cotton mill folks are beginning to ask themselves where in the world the help is to come from. But with it all there seems to be no temerity in starting new cotton mill enterprises. The sole question in starting new cotton mills should be: Can the necessary labor be secured? The margin of profits, while good in a well managed property, is not as great as in former days.

Several of the cotton mills undertook to raise wages just before the summer season, in the hope of holding their help during that time, but it does not appear to have brought the desired results. In this connection one cotton mill president called my attention to the fact that several years ago two-thirds of the help in his mill were females, whereas now two-thirds are males, and that the men are making sufficient money to allow them to leave the women at home, and particularly the younger children.

In former days the operatives were not in as much demand as they are now and most of the mills had more help than they could provide work for. It was

not at all uncommon for a mill to have a waiting list, and to have no possible use for labor until vacancies occurred from death or removal. At that time there was, it is said, more discipline among the labor and steadier work, because of much smaller pay, and also from the fact that it was generally known that there were others waiting for their jobs. At one of the yarn mills in former days the gate, which enclosed the mill property, was locked each morning a few minutes after the whistle blew for work to begin, and if operatives were not on hand before the closing of the gate they could not get in at all for the day. Things are very different now at that same mill.

The situation in New England, with respect to continuous work, is very different from conditions here. One of the mill presidents has sent his superintendent to New England to get ideas relative to keeping labor more constantly in the mill, and he is sending operatives there to have them see for themselves what the comparative conditions are, and to emphasize the fact that the New England operative works every day in the week and would like to work extra days if there were any.

One of the most conservative writers on cotton mill conditions from the New England States is Mr Charles F. Pidgin, who was formerly chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor. In his last report he says: "The same ambition to earn money is not in evidence among the operatives of this community (Carolina) that is found among the operatives of Massachusetts. Realizing the lack of energy, ambition and ability of mill help in this district many devices have been resorted to by some of the mill officials to educate and improve them in this respect."

In addition to the same continuous work on the part of the New England operative, it is said that they get better results, that they keep their machinery cleaner, that they can run more machines and that, as a matter of fact, the New England operative gets production for less per pound. The South is said to have very many advantages over the New England manufacturers, but, strange as it may seem, one of the chief of these advantages is that it has more modern and newer machinery and that the mill presidents spend their money more freely in buying new machinery than do those of the New England States.

It is the rarest thing in the world for a cotton mill in this State to discipline its help, that is, for any considerable number of the help to be made to leave a community for infraction of rules, or for not reporting regularly for duty. Incidentally it might be said that keeping the moral tone up to a good standard is responsible for more removals from mill communities than one would suppose, and that the operatives themselves, as a class, will not tolerate any infraction of a moral character.

Of course, the labor-saving machines have done a great deal to relieve the situation. In the spinning room the output is increased by the increased number of revolutions from 5,500 to almost twice that speed. Then the hand-knotter has saved a great deal of labor, as within the last few years the Barber-Coleman machine has saved a great deal of labor in the tying-in room. With the assistance of one of these machines, which costs about \$5,500, two or three people can do the work that was formerly done by ten times as many. Then the automatic looms have worked wonders in labor saving. Where the average number of looms operated in former years was six, it is now easily sixteen looms to the operator. The automatic feeder has saved labor. The introduction of the

English revolving flat-top card machines has saved help, and even so little a thing as the automatic band-making machine has saved a little labor; and so the skilled mechanic is year by year helping to solve the problems of the cotton mill so far as labor goes.

The improved machinery has made it possible, for instance, at Tucapau, for one man, with the assistance of a child, to fill the batteries to run as many as forty Draper looms and, by the way, weavers are the most plentiful class of help, generally speaking. In some of the mills where help is plentiful the weavers are restricted to ten looms.

The worst help conditions are in the past, but they are very much better than they were twelve months ago. This is because there are more people going to the mills, and because some who have left the mills to go to the farms or the country are returning; and, altogether, the cotton mills are better satisfied with the labor conditions than they have been for some time, and that perhaps accounts for the abandonment temporarily of the effort to bring foreign mill laborers into this State.

If one were to believe some of the articles of the sensational writers they would think that the cotton mills of South Carolina grind the life out of the operatives, and that it is no uncommon thing for an operative on a "night run" to have his or her teeth shaken out by some irate superintendent. As a matter of fact, there are very few cotton mills in this State that run at night. None of the big mills, such as those in Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Columbia, Lancaster or the Horse Creek Valley section, run at night. It is not for me to say whether they would run at night or not, but they do not run, and there is no use for sensational writers to picture horrible stories of night work, when, as a matter of fact, if the mills wanted to run at night they could not do so on account of the lack of labor. These few mills that do run at night pay the help from 10 to 20 per cent more for night work than day work, and even for this additional inducement they are unable to get any considerable amount of night help.

Within the last few weeks the Inman Cotton Mill, in Spartanburg County, has started to run part of its machinery at night. The Highland Park Mill is running some of its spinning at night, and pays for this 20 cents per side. In that way a young man or woman can readily run ten sides and earn \$2 for a night's work, but the difficulty is to get the labor to do it. The Dillon Mills and the companion, Maple Mills, in Marion County, do some spinning at night. The Marlboro Cotton Mills, at McColl, have six plants, and the best that they can do for night work is to run part of the spinning in the Iceman Mill, one of its plants, at night. They do no carding and no warping or spooling, but simply undertake to run some of their spinning machinery at night. Tucapau Mills and several other of the more successful large mills in the State at one time undertook night work, to "balance" up the machinery, but there are to-day not more than half a dozen mills in South Carolina—and they are all small—that do any night work, and if they could they would abandon it, as it seems to be generally regarded as a losing proposition to undertake night work. The Inman Cotton Mill pays 15 cents per side for its night spinning.

The sentiment among the cotton mills is decidedly against the introduction of night work. As in most of the reforms that have been accomplished, time has worked out these reformatations, and there has been, and is, no occasion for radical legislation to bring about that which the mill officials do of their own accord as conditions permit.

Not only is the labor getting more pay and better accommodations, but they are having all sorts of little things done for them to expedite their work and to save them trouble and work. In former years the operatives were expected to clean their own weave machines. At present quite a number of the mills have installed a compressed air-cleaning apparatus, by which all of the lint and dirt is blown from the machine. At quite a number of the mills, notably those at Newberry, the operatives are given a week's holiday annually, and at very many other mills successful picnics are given. At Saxon Mills, for instance, President Law at first undertook the management of this diversion himself, but the operatives are now managing their own picnics. In Columbia, by way of illustration, the cotton mills have a variety of holidays, including the Fourth of July, Labor Day, one day in Fair week and the usual Christmas holidays are enjoyed by all of the mills.

The cotton mills even provide for their operatives everything that they might want to buy. Though some people entertain the idea that mill stores are intended for profit, the fact of the matter is that there are very few, if any, cotton mills that have ever made anything out of what is known as the company store. The operatives themselves are just as "keen" to make a good trade as any one else, and if the company stores do not sell goods as cheaply and as good as any others they will not get the patronage of the operatives; consequently the company stores have to buy the very best of goods because the operatives will not wear anything but the best of clothes, nor will they eat anything but the best eatables, and the prices have to be on a parity with other places. The tendency, as I find it, is for the mill corporation to lease or sub-rent the company stores. They want the stores in or near the villages for the accommodation of the help, but in nine out of ten cases they prefer to be relieved of the responsibility connected with mill stores. There are still a number of company stores in the State, but I find that they are run for the accommodation of the help.

In some places the credit of the mill operatives is not the very best and they find it difficult to get credit; on that account the company stores are of advantage where the operatives are without surplus. At Pelzer and Graniteville, for instance, and these mills about set the pace for a great many others, the store buildings are all rented to those who wish to engage in business. At some of the mill villages the mills have absolutely no interest in the stores, and do not recognize any claim against the pay certificate. At other mills the accounts are in a way guaranteed by the mill and the store account is charged against the wages earned during two weeks.

The general tendency of the cotton mills is to own plenty of land. This was started by the Graniteville Mills, which owns about 13,000 acres of land, to command the lands adjacent to its water rights. The cotton mill of to-day generally strives to get out of the city limits for a variety of reasons, and particularly so that it can have elbow room and plenty of ground for the building of homes for the operatives, without crowding them in the least; to provide ample vegetable and flower gardens free of cost, supply pasturage and a park or two, and still have ground left to rent to operatives for small truck farms, and perhaps in time to provide additional cottages should the mill expand and increase its capacity and, incidentally, to save city taxes.

August Kohn.

ARTICLE XI.—Thrift Among the Operatives.

There has been a very general impression, entirely without foundation, that the cotton mill operatives, as a class, live from hand to mouth. This is an error of fact and an injustice. So far as I know, there are no more contented people in the State. Altogether there are at least 125,000 people directly dependent upon the cotton mills for their livelihood, and I do not know of any class of workers, of the same number, who are so thoroughly satisfied, who live as well, who dress as neatly and who have as many comforts proportionate upon their skill.

As a rule people in this State spend most of the money they make. It is the same with the farmer, the clerk or the artisan. The proportion of those who save any considerable amount out of their earnings is inconsiderable. The proportion of those who save is about the same in the cotton mills as it is with the average wage earner. Human nature is the same the world o'er. In some of the cotton mills there are many who receive good wages who save nothing; and, on the other hand, there are men who, on a very inconsiderable salary, have saved considerable sums. It is not so much in the amount of wages as it is in the disposition to save. As I have already stated, there is a general desire on the part of the cotton mills to have their operatives save money, because they are satisfied that this is the best way to secure that phase of ambition that will lead to constant work and daily application.

As I have previously stated, it was impracticable for me to visit every cotton mill in the State, and, even if I had done so, the data would have been unwieldy and practically duplicated for the various mills. The conditions do not vary very much at the scattered mills, and if proper inquiry be made at twenty-five typical mills, in different parts of the State, the same conditions will be found to be true at the other mills; just as if a careful investigation should be made of twenty-five typical farms in a county, the same general conditions would apply to the other farms of the same class in that county. For instance, in Union I found that there were at least fifty families that had bought farms out of their earnings. In addition to this a great many of the operatives have bank accounts in the various banking institutions of the town; some of the help save as much as one-half of their wages, while others spend more than their wages and are in debt.

At Lancaster there is a considerable amount saved out of each pay roll, which goes into lands and into the various banks; while, on the other hand, a considerable number are making more money than they care to spend, and loaf, so as not to earn the surplus. There are so many cotton mills centred in about Anderson, Spartanburg and Greenville that the banking institutions there find it to their advantage to "drum" for savings accounts, and there are hundreds of savings accounts in the various banks of these progressive communities in the names of cotton mill operatives.

At the Mollohan Cotton Mill I found one man who, on a salary of \$1.75 per day, had a credit of \$1,200. At the Piedmont Cotton Mill Mr John Kernels, who is employed in the picker department—making \$1 a day—has to his credit from two thousand to three thousand dollars. I had intended to write a chapter under the head of "satisfied help," but the fact of the matter is that my folder on this subject has gotten to be so large that all I can do is to give a few typical illustrations.

The idea now in all of the cotton mills, which I want to accentuate, is to inculcate the saving habit. To begin with, at Pelzer, which, by the way, is primarily a mill community, there is the Chicora Savings Bank. The last statement of this bank showed deposits aggregating \$156,643 55; of this amount \$100,000 is responsive to the deposit of operatives. Mr Hudgens, the cashier of the bank told me that there were sixteen hundred mill operatives who were depositors, and, while, of course, most of the deposits were of small amounts, that there were a number who had deposits of \$1,000, and that one account aggregated \$3,000. His observation was that the largest number of depositors proportionately came from those who received small wages, and, as a general rule, those earning the largest pay were not generally the heaviest depositors. At Piedmont Cotton Mills there are two systems of placing money on deposit—one with the mill proper and the other with the bank in town. The savings accounts in the Bank of Piedmont amounted to \$18,000, and were distributed among one hundred and seventy-five depositors, according to the statement of the cashier. In addition to this there were sixty depositors who had their money with the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. The deposits with the mill corporation aggregated \$16,330 51 on the day of my visit, being an average of \$272 17. The Piedmont Mills pay 6 per cent to the operatives on their deposits and give them a demand note. This system of depositing with the cotton mills is in vogue in the older mills. The Newberry Cotton Mill, for instance, has \$25,000 on deposit, on which it pays 6 per cent to its operatives. The Anderson Cotton Mill has a considerable sum on deposit from its operatives, on which it also pays 6 per cent; and this custom is generally in use. In the town of Graniteville the operatives themselves, together with those connected with the corporation, have established the Bank of Graniteville, which is in a very flourishing condition. This bank has \$140,672 on deposit, of which amount \$119,000 is subject to the check of those connected with the Graniteville Cotton Mill, and 75 per cent of the twelve hundred depositors of this bank are operatives connected with the mills. Fourteen of the operatives at the Graniteville Mills own more or less of the stock, and others of the number are seeking to make further investments in this bank stock. Several other mill communities have their banks. In several of the mill communities that I visited I understood that there was some aversion on the part of the operatives to deposit their money in banks, because they were fearful that the "bosses" would know that they were saving money, and they seemed to have an idea that the bosses would be prejudiced against them if they knew that they were saving money. On the contrary, the bosses and the executive officers like to encourage this habit.

Away off in Fort Mill, very near the border of North Carolina, Capt S. E. White, who is the father-in-law of Mr LeRoy Springs, has been doing a great work for the operatives of the mills, of which he is the head. Some years ago he encouraged the operatives to build and own their own homes, and he started a building and loan association among his operatives, the chief purpose of which was to encourage the operatives to buy property and build homes, either for themselves or for rent. The idea has grown, and to-day more than fifty operatives in this little community own property as the result of this monthly instalment system inaugurated by Capt White, and other mills are adopting the same policy. At the Brandon Cotton Mills the bank has a capitalization of \$5,000, most of the stock being owned by the operatives themselves; and, although this mill has not been in operation many years, the deposits now aggregate over \$9,000; interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent.

At some of the mills, such as Woodruff and Whitney, where there are no banks connected with the mills, the custom among the operatives seems to be to deposit the money with the mill, drawing interest. At Whitney there are about four hundred depositors, who have money subject to call and drawing interest, with the mill corporation; and President John B. Cleveland is constantly impressing upon his operatives the importance of their saving money and becoming independent. It is stated that there will be a savings bank started in the vicinity of the cotton mills of Columbia, which are in the suburbs of this community.

On the subject of real estate holdings by the operatives a great deal can be written; a great deal more than I am inclined to think would be read, but still I am impressed with the increasing tendency of the mill operatives to buy real estate, both in the country districts and in the towns. The fact of the matter is that there is almost a "craze" throughout the State for investments in real estate, and this has extended to the operatives.

The mill operatives, as a class, are not supposed to save money, but as a very direct illustration, I want to give in full a letter received from Mr Hollis, who is secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Monaghan Cotton Mills, which is one of the newer enterprises in this State. It reads as follows:

"I find that fifty-seven operatives of the Monaghan Mills own real estate. It consists of three farms; thirty-seven men owning fifty-one lots, suitable for building houses on them, and eighteen lots, with houses already erected on them and occupied. The owners value this property at something like \$42,000. All of it has not yet been paid for, but the majority has. There are others who own property, but I have no way of finding them out. I have the names of all these parties, and can give them to you with the values if you desire. All of the property, with the exception of the three farms and a few lots, are on the outskirts of Monaghan village."

At Graniteville, which is one of the older cotton mill communities, in an off-hand way Mr Giles, the secretary of the company, gave me this list of property-holders, who had earned the money with which to purchase real estate through the mills: W. H. Cursey, Marlon Brewer, Mrs Ready, Mrs Martin, Mrs Collins, James E. Cursey, William Barger, W. D. Weatherbee, Mrs Augusta Pardue, Laurence Ergle, C. F. Beaufort, John A. Timmerman, Jas Williams, Mrs A. C. Powell, Mrs Prince, Mrs Napier, John Hester, James Bryant, F. P. Powell, Ben Busbee, W. E. Arthur, Mrs Stanley, J. M. McMillan, T. Franklin, Mrs Timmerman, Mrs Minnie Parkman and others.

At the Piedmont Cotton Mills, in talking with one of the best informed connected with the property, I found that quite a number of the operatives had accumulated money, and that they had invested it in real estate, cotton mill stocks and some of it in the bank. Among those who were mentioned in this connection and their savings were estimated at:

Mr Cobb	\$ 4,000
Mr Gresham	2,000
Mr Duncan	2,000
Mr Doggett	3,000
Mr Brissey	1,500
Mr L. Brown	2,000
Mr Henry Spence	2,000
Mr Lindley	1,500
Mr C. S. Crawford	4,000

Mr John Hill	5,000
Mr John Eskew	10,000
Mr C. Roberts	5,000
Mr H. Stone	3,000
Mr J. Middleton	5,000
Mr J. Elrod	8,000
Mr J. Kernels	5,000
Mr T. Osteen	3,000
Mr A. McColl	4,000
Mr J. Cooper	10,000
Mr Tom Elrod	10,000

Within the last few months Mr Gresham has bought a house and lot, and Mr Lindley has added thirty or forty acres of choice lands to his possessions. At Union, for instance, I found that there were quite a number of operatives who had saved money, out of which they could buy real estate, and among these investors were: Mr A. D. Rinehart, who had bought a farm in Western North Carolina, and who continued working in the mill.

The two Bishop families had bought lands and had moved from the mill to lands bought out of their earnings. The Chambers family had bought a considerable farm. Mr M. E. Smith bought a good-size farm in Union County; and Mr W. F. Sumner went to the Union-Buffalo Mills when they started, and has out of his earnings bought a farm, for which he refused \$1,200 recently. Mr H. S. Sumner bought farms out of his earnings, and is working in the mill to get additional property. Mr Ed Pruett, through the work of his family, has accumulated \$5,000 worth of real estate, and in addition has paid mortgages with money made in the mills. Mr Burriss has bought a plantation near Rutherfordton, N. C.; and so the story goes. Mr Aug W. Smith, president of the Woodruff Cotton Mills, in a conversation told me he could recall from twenty-five to fifty of his operatives who had bought real estate out of their earnings, but I soon found that such a list would go on ad infinitum. All of this goes to show that the operatives are not as bad off as some people would suppose.

At Chiquola I found that within the last few years—and this mill is comparatively new—among the real estate investors are: Mr Lollis, who has bought a neat home; Mr Chas Wood, who has invested in a home; Budd Taft, who is a considerable property owner; Mr W. A. Wheat, who has bought a house; Mr Gus Davis, Mr R. J. Saylot and Mr Preston Bates have bought farms, and Mr Matterson and Mr Gambrell have bought houses. Mr R. E. James has bought property, on which he has erected a store and barber shop.

In a casual conversation with Mr Perrin, who came from Georgia to the Orr Cotton Mills with his family, he told me he was buying farm lands in Georgia out of his earnings in the cotton mill, and that there were others who were doing the same—among the most successful in investing in lands being Mr Turner, who has accumulated considerable real estate, and who continues with his family to work in the Orr Mills. I find that there was a community of mill operatives who own land on Spring street and Bleckley street, in Anderson, not counting those who own lands in large tracts, and they were willing to pay as much as \$50 an acre to get lands anywhere within a reasonable distance of Anderson city.

At Newberry I found that Mr Paul Wertz had bought two places and had paid off a mortgage on another, and that among the operatives who own real estate were: Messrs Davis, Bedenbaugh, Williams, Hudson, Thornton, Sanders and McDowell.

At Saxon Mills I found quite a number of the operatives had invested in property around the town, and that they were very much pleased with their investments.

In the town of Rock Hill there are a number of prosperous cotton mill operatives, and the instalment plan of buying real estate there has been adopted by a great many of the mill people. Mr Fewell has recently co-operated with several of his employees in the purchasing of cottages, for which they paid from one to two thousand dollars. At Pacolet there are quite a number of considerable property holders in the way of farm lands and cotton mill stocks. In fact I understood that the operatives and others connected with this mill had a considerable block in another enterprise in addition to the stock-holdings in the Pacolet Mill property. Among those who own real estate at Pacolet, who made their money at the mill, and are mentioned as foremost, are: John Reid, E. Cook, J. Bennett, John Hoppls, W. A. Wofford, Jerry Matthews, J. A. Wofford and others. At Anderson a number of operatives are acquiring property, and the operatives find their greatest difficulty in getting desirable property. The day I visited Anderson there were two operatives in a mill office trying to buy some of the lands near one of the cotton mill corporations, not in use for mill purposes.

At Pelzer a great many of the operatives are property owners, and one case in particular attracted my attention, where a rather elderly woman had charge of the family finances, and during the week that I was there had bought a farm, on which she paid \$800 cash out of the earnings of her daughters. The farm is about three miles from Pelzer. But these cases are growing with such frequency with the mill operatives that they do not longer think very much of them, but do everything within their means to encourage the idea of the operatives becoming land owners—it encourages thrift. As I said, I wanted to write an article, or perhaps several of them, on the subject of "satisfied help," but there are so many of them, and I got so many interviews that it is impracticable to include many.

At the Chiquola Mills I talked to Mr Lollis. Before he went to the cotton mills he had a place of about thirty acres, which he received from his father's estate, near Williamston. He has been working at the Chiquola Mill for about five years, and altogether has been engaged in mill work for nearly eleven years. He told me that as a "general run" he thought the families got along very much better in the mills than on the farms, that they had conveniences nearer at hand, that the doctors were within easy call, and that his observation was that where a family once went to the cotton mills and left, they were "mighty apt" to come back. Personally he had never left the mill after he once started there. His idea was that in the cotton mill the people were out of the cold, that they were under shelter, rain or shine, that they were close to and had the best of school facilities, that the churches were "handy," that it was not far to go to the mills, and that the meals were eaten at regular hours, and that work was started and stopped at regular intervals, and that, so far as he had observed, the men who were over the operatives were kindly disposed, and that there was not the slightest occasion for dissatisfaction or friction, and what was a particular inducement was that their wages were paid every two weeks without any questions being asked. Since he has been at the cotton mills he said he had given his children good educations, that they had attended church regularly, that they were, he thought, well fed and well dressed, and that he had bought a nice home and other property, and that, while on the farm, he made "just a bare living," and was behind-hand part of the time. Several of his daughters are

taking music lessons at night. Mr Lollis's family is a very good illustration of the tendency of the cotton mills to keep good help as far as possible in the spinning room. All of the members of his family are in some part of the spinning department. He is himself in the spool room; his wife does not work in the mill; his son, Ed, is at Belton; his daughters, Jena, May and Stella, are in the spooling room; Lillie and Burse are in the spinning room, and Ella, who is "going on thirteen," is in the spinning room. Guy, Ula and Pearl are too young to work in the mill, the oldest of the three being Pearl, who is 10 years of age. The family draws more than \$160 each month.

Then, again, there are such families as the Dillards, at Whitney, who went to the cotton mills because of not succeeding on the farms, and they have done remarkably well for their children. Such folks are very much to be commended because of their energy and ambition, and there are hundreds and hundreds of families of the same type who have gone through the same experiences as the Dillards. The family consisted of four daughters, all of whom have married well. One of them married a successful mill superintendent, and to-day Mr Dillard is the owner of a farm immediately adjacent to the property of Mr John B. Cleveland, who is the president of the Whitney Mills. Of course what one such family can do others could have done and have done.

In going through the cotton mills one is impressed with the neatness and good appearance of the help, and, while I expect to write of the health of the help in a subsequent article, I was impressed with the neatness and the striking appearance of a great many of the young women in the mills. At Newberry Cotton Mills, for instance, I saw two young women, who, if they were taken out of the mill and put in a beauty contest with other women of this State, would be very likely to come in for one of the prizes.

At Pacolet, for instance, I saw a great many robust, well-groomed young women, and if this article were to be illustrated, I should like to present a picture of Miss Amelia Meyers, with her prettily braided hair and her plaid dress, and, if possible, I should like to have the photograph bring out the tortoise shell comb that she wore. The man who thinks that there are not just as good-looking women in the cotton mills as there are anywhere else in America is sadly mistaken.

It is not at all an unusual thing to go to a cotton mill community and find help there who have been connected with the enterprise since the "first wheel turned." At Newberry, for instance, Mr R. Y. Johnston has been in the community for fifteen years; Mr Abrams has been there for eight or ten years; Mr Tom Sanders has been there for an equal length of time; Mr W. J. Smith has been there for eighteen years; Mr Wylie Koon for twenty-three years, and Mr J. C. Rhoden has been there for about as long. He is now a man of 80 years of age, and works when he is able. The White family has been at the mill since it started, but conditions like this can be found at almost any mill in the State.

When I was going out of the office at Pelzer I had a talk with the watchman, who has his family at Pelzer. He has been there for twenty-one years, and in talking to me about leaving the place, he said that "he 'lowed he would stay and not have to come back," as most of the others had done who had felt there.

While at Monaghan I went to the home of Mrs F. A. Nunnally, with whom I had a very pleasant talk for about a half hour, and in this conversation she went over the advantages of living in the mill community as compared with conditions of the farm; at least such as hers. In the room in which I sat there was a sewing

machine, an eight-day clock, three colored pictures, a plush sofa, two rockers two chairs, two fancy baskets, three floor rugs; the windows were decorated with white curtains; there was a large family Bible on the centre table, and the room had every appearance of tidiness. Mrs Nunnally told me: "I used to think it was the awfallest thing in the world to live in a cotton mill village." She is now thoroughly of the opinion that for a family such as hers the very best thing in the world is for them to have gone to a cotton mill, and to have economized and saved money. Mrs Nunnally indicated that she had saved some money, and that she made it a practice to put money in bank herself. Everything about the place looked neat and clean, and Mrs Nunnally seemed to be a woman of good judgment and devoted to her family.

At Pelzer I talked to Mrs Gosnell, who seems to be a very sensible woman, and to have reared her family with success. There were several young ladies present at the interview, and the consensus of opinion was that they would rather work in the mill at twenty-five cents a day than to work on the farm. While I was talking with Mrs Gosnell I found that there was a disposition on the part of the children themselves to go into the mills. One of the little fellows who was there told me that he was 10 years old, and he seemed to be "aching" to get into the cotton mill. Mrs Gosnell told me her family was making about \$50 each pay day and was getting along very well, and would not for an instant consider the proposition of leaving the mill to go to the farm.

The Gosnell family is a well-known family in the mountain section of Greenville.

At Hamer I found several families, such as the Briggmans, Jacksons and Ametts, who owned farm lands in the vicinity, and who preferred to live in the cotton mill and rented their farms to tenants. It may be interesting to know that the cotton mill operative is not without ambition. There were a number of operatives this summer who were working in the mills to earn money with which to go to college this winter. At Pacolet I talked to a young man who had been at Furman University and expected to continue his course there. At the Saxon Mills I talked to a young man who had made enough money to attend Wofford College, and expected to continue his course there. At Pacolet there was a young lady who has been, and is, continuing to attend Limestone College. The Rev Mr Weltner, who is doing such a great work at the Olympia Cotton Mill, told me of several boys who were ambitious to go to college, and one in particular who he expected to be able to send there in a short while; but these cases are growing to be more common every day. I was talking with some of the operatives about men who had succeeded from among their ranks, and they spoke to me of such cases as that of Joe Garrison and Mr E. McGuinn, both of Clifton. They both started on practically nothing and accumulated considerable fortunes. Garrison went to Clifton from Linder's Ford, in North Carolina, as a day laborer and worked in the rock quarry at seventy-five cents a day. It was not long before he became overseer in the mill, earning \$3 a day, and all of his children, who went to the mills as "green help," soon became proficient and earned good pay. Garrison, by his industry and perseverance, saved money to buy a farm, near the second Clifton Mill, then invested in two dray horses and constantly added to his resources. McGuinn started at the Clifton Mill as a weaver at sixty cents a day, and went right on "up the ladder," and had the reputation of driving the best pair of horses at Clifton. He invested in real estate, and incidentally gained in avoirdupois and general health.

It may be very well to note that these alleged oppressed cotton mill operatives are very good buyers of automobiles. In one of the cotton mill communities I found that the operatives owned seven automobiles. They had not all been purchased as new machines, but the operatives, having more or less mechanical skill, had gone to the neighboring cities and bought second-hand machines, which they had overhauled and gotten in good running order.

In some of the cotton mill communities the finest driving horses are those owned by mill operatives.

One could spend a week in any one mill community getting at the inside life of the help, and write almost a book on the experiences of a single community. Piedmont has one of the most interesting of these stories, and in a subsequent letter I expect to say something of the school of superintendents that has been growing there; but just at this time I want to say something of those who are not superintendents.

The Chandler family, for instance, has been working at the mill since it started. Some of them went into the mill earning as little as forty cents a day. On the day that I went through the mill Miss Maggie T. Chandler, who has a bank account of \$1,277 42, and Miss Emma Chandler, who has a bank account of \$1,744 11, were regularly at their work. Over in another department was Mr W. H. Cobb, who started in the mill as a boy, and is now making \$3 75 a day, and has \$1,200 in the savings department, in addition to his other investments, and was regularly at his work. And so were dozens of others. Mr Samuel T. Buchanan, who had been in the Piedmont Cotton Mills for twenty-six years, told me of dozens of families that have been at the mill since he went there. The Middletons, and the Browns, and the Waldrops, and Massingales, and the Roberts, and the McElreatts, the Thompsons, and the Walkers, and the Kellars, and the Cobbs, and the Rosses, and the Chandlers, all have been at the mill since he went there. Some of their families have wandered off to other cotton mills, but portions of each of these families, and sometimes all of them, still were faithful to Piedmont.

In passing it may be noted that with the Thompson family, which I have just mentioned, there are three generations in the mill at the same time. This is no uncommon thing, and it is particularly emphasized at Graniteville and other of the older mills, where such a condition is possible. The point is that these people have worked continuously during three generations in the cotton mills.

In closing this article I want to say that the tendency in previous years has always been for the families that have large numbers of girls to go to the cotton mills, and until recently the greater portion of operatives were women. The increase of pay and the increased prosperity on the part of the operatives has somewhat changed this condition, permitting the women to cease work away from home.

ARTICLE XII.—Health of the Help.

The greatest concern of our own people ought to be the health conditions of the mill operatives. I have read a number of articles, that are freely quoted in Senator Beveridge's recent speech before the United States Senate, on the subject of child labor, that make me believe that there is even a more general misunderstanding, or perhaps it is misrepresentation, of the health conditions that exist in the Southern cotton mill communities than of any other phase of our industrial life. All sorts of pictures have been drawn, showing the brutal cotton mill superintendent going through the mill and kicking the operatives into activity, and how buckets of water are thrown at sleeping operatives to wake them up. The people of South Carolina need not be told that this is arrant nonsense, because they know that their own kith and kin will not submit to anything of the kind. The fact of the matter is that there could be no more kindly or considerate treatment given to any class of people than is accorded the help in the cotton mills. The successful mill superintendent to-day is the man who holds his help. And the man who can hold help and get the maximum results is the man who draws the highest salary. He who undertakes to be brutal or even harsh cannot hold his help. That is a very plain and a very manifest situation. The mill help in South Carolina is entirely too independent to be harshly treated, and certainly too much in demand to be imposed upon.

As I have already said, the worst feature of cotton mill work is that of indoor labor. It is perhaps not as hard as standing up all day behind a counter, but it is a tax upon any one to remain indoors for as much as ten hours a day, and, whatever might be charged to the cotton mills, that, and that alone, is the worst feature of the work; and there is no way out of it, because the work has to be done, and it is done under as favorable circumstances as is possible.

In fact, if you go through an up-to-date mill to-day you will find on the hundreds of rows of the weave room seats on all ends of the new Draper looms, and it is not at all an uncommon thing to see folks in any of the departments sitting down; and there is no aversion on the part of mill bosses to see their help sitting down, because they then know that everything is running smoothly.

But the cotton mill operative, as I have previously pointed out, is not constant in his work. In fact it is regarded as very satisfactory to have as many as 87 per cent of the help continuously at work. Five years ago, when I wrote about the cotton mills, there was "much ado" about the alleged pallor of a great many of the workers in our cotton mills. Writers away from here still emphasize this condition among mill operatives. There are still to-day a great many of these pallid people in the cotton mills. I want to write in **GREAT BIG LETTERS** that the pallor found among cotton mill operatives is not due to the fact that they work in the cotton mills. On the contrary, you will find many a family that has been in the mills for a number of years, and that went there with many of its members pallid and languid, to-day with little or no pallor, healthier and stronger than ever before. Five years ago I wrote this paragraph in my letter to The News and Courier:

"Over in Lancaster I talked with Mr Springs on the subject, and he told me that the pale, saffron-colored operatives of his mill came there that way, and he would make me a wager that he could tell exactly where every one in the mill

came from. We went to the mill at the noon hour, and every child that went in we stopped. Those who were rosy-colored and bright-looking generally came from Lancaster County and from prosperous farms, and, without even asking the children where they came from, he recognized those with the pale, yellow skins that they came from Eastern Lancaster and Chesterfield County, and this complexion seemed to be quite common with that section of the country. Some of them were free to admit that they had been clay-eaters before they were employed in the cotton mills."

On my trips for the last few months I have looked into this question, and I am now thoroughly convinced, as much so as a layman can be, that the pallor does not originate in the cotton mill nor in the cotton mill community.

Five years ago I wrote something about the "hook worm," and Dr Stiles's investigations and announcements upon this subject. The "hook worm" theory then won as little credence as there was twenty-five years ago in the necessity of removing a diseased appendix. Dr Stiles announced that the "hook worm" was responsible, more so than all other causes, for the pallor of people in the South. All along it was his idea that the "hook worm" was not confined to cotton mill operatives, but, on the contrary, that those who went to the cotton mills, and were distinguished by their pallor, carried the "hook worm" with them from their original homes. The medical profession is now convinced of the force of Dr Stiles's announcement of five years ago. During my recent investigations I had the pleasure of meeting Dr Stiles on several occasions at work in Columbia and at Graniteville, and he is now more thoroughly convinced of the effect of the "hook worm" than ever before. He spent six or eight weeks in South Carolina in making additional and confirmatory investigations of the "hook worm." Dr Ch Waddell Stiles is the chief zo-ologist for the United States marine hospital service, and has been at the very head of his work in this country. He has been on important and delicate missions abroad, and has done a wonderful work for the marine hospital service since his connection with it. He was detailed here to make a thorough investigation of the "hook worm" and its effect on mill operatives, and, while I have not seen his last report, judging from his talk with me, I am thoroughly satisfied that he holds that the best thing that can happen for the very class of people, for whom there is so much sympathy—on account of the alleged pallor—is for them to go in the cotton mills. He believes that if these people will go to the cotton mills and eat substantial food that their condition will improve, and that they stand a better chance of getting rid of the "hook worm" and the consequent anaemia and general broken down condition in the cotton mills than they do in their original homes, largely because they get ready cash and the sanitary conditions are cared for by others. Dr Stiles went to work at the source. He spent six weeks, some time ago, in the sand hill region of this State. When he went into the modest homes the people told him they were suffering from "pernicious malaria." With the aid of his microscope he soon found that they were suffering from the "hook worm," and, what is more to the point, he cured them. This was NOT in a cotton mill. He found these same anaemic conditions not only on the farms, but in a State penitentiary and in the saw mill districts, and he went to a large city in this State, and found it in the orphan home and at a military institute. And yet none of these people had even been at work in or around a cotton mill. Dr Stiles and I talked considerably about the fearful absence of the hemoglobin or red blood corpuscle that should be in the average human person. He found them down as low as 30

per cent in men and women going to the mills, and yet with the treatment he gave he soon ran the average per cent of red corpuscles up to 85 per cent. If anybody should be interested in this "hook worm" theory, and the work of Dr Stiles, he ought to come here to Columbia and hear his praises sung at the mills in this city, where he accomplished so much, with the co-operation of General Manager J. H. M. Beaty and J. Sumter Moore. Dr Stiles is of the impression that the "hook worm" flourishes and has its origin in the sand hill sections, and that most of the cases originate there. When these people go to the cotton mills he thinks they make a tremendous stride towards improving their condition, and that if critics could really compare conditions before and after going to the mills, as he has done, that they would applaud the work that the cotton mills are doing and the opportunities they offer the poor people who so often go there.

I hesitate very much to quote Dr Stiles, because of the fact that he is a governmental official, but I do not think I am violating any confidence when I say that he is emphatically of the opinion that the cotton mill work is not hurtful to the children. He thinks that they are better off even if they have to work day and night in the cotton mills than many of them are at their original homes. And he is also of the opinion that it is more hurtful to young women, and particularly young mothers, to be compelled to stand up in the cotton mills and work as they do than it is for children, who do not know the trials of motherhood.

In the matter of child labor Dr Stiles regards the age limit as an artificial basis, and in his opinion the physical condition ought to be given more consideration than the artificial age basis; in other words, he thinks that a child of 10 may be healthier, stronger and more fitted for mill or other work than a boy or girl of 16 or 18, who is afflicted with the "hook worm," a venereal disease, or possibly tuberculosis. In his opinion fully 50 per cent of the mill help from the sand hill regions harbor the "hook worm," and half of that number are in need of medical attention to relieve their anaemic condition.

One of the most careful workers, and one who is familiar with the conditions in the mill communities, having practiced in and about Columbia for a number of years, is Dr William Weston, a brother of State Senator Francis H. Weston. I wrote a note, asking him to set forth in "every-day language" what he found with reference to the presence of the "hook worm" and the results of the proper treatment, and here follows his very plain and straightforward letter:

"In reply to your letter of recent date, requesting the results of my observations upon uncinanasis, it gives me pleasure to answer briefly as follows:

"I first began the observations of this disease about four and one-half years ago, and since that time have had the opportunity of studying the disease from a number of different standpoints in several hundred cases, and my conclusions are about as follows:

"1. The disease is, first of all, a disease originating and spreading in sandy country districts.

"2. Its mode of entrance into the body is through the skin, ('ground itch.') There may be other means of infection when this probably is removed.

"3. Its spread is dependent on the spreading of faeces from infected persons. In taking the history of something over three hundred cases I gained the information that in their former homes in the country there were no regularly used privies.

"4. The anaemia that I have observed in the cotton mills and other manufacturing establishments is almost invariably due to uncinanasis, (hook worm,) and not to malaria or to the inhalation of lint, etc, as is claimed by many.

"5. Even without specific treatment, infected persons seem to improve after moving from the country districts to the mill villages, because the means of further infection is removed, the hygienic conditions better, the food conditions are better, and the homes are better in the mill villages than in the country.

"6. I have not found any cases that appeared to have originated in the mill villages.

"7. From an economic standpoint the disease is so easily cured and with so small expense that I believe it would pay the managers of manufacturing establishments in which this disease exists to have them treated at the expense of the establishment."

And why should not the cotton mill presidents want their help to be healthy? The healthier anybody is the more anxious and the more willing he is to work, and it is on that account that the cotton mills to-day are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars to improve the general health conditions of their labor, and to offer them amusements and pleasures that will make them better contented with life.

The Alken Manufacturing Company is now arranging to spend thousands of dollars for a hospital. The Spartan Cotton Mills, under the direction of Mr Montgomery, is building a modern hospital, which is to be used entirely for the help of those mills. Several other cotton mills are undertaking the same work, and there are quite a number of cotton mills that have employed, at the expense of the corporation, trained nurses, whose business it is to attend those who happen to be sick in the mill community, and get them well as soon as possible.

The humanitarian idea of employing trained nurses is not unmixed with commercialism, because the sooner the help is gotten back to work the better for the cotton mill, and from all I can understand this phase of what might be called "welfare work" is probably the most sensible that is undertaken by any of the cotton mills. I do not know that I have heard any kinder expressions towards anything that it done by the cotton mills than I have heard of the work of Miss Ida Meyers, who is a trained nurse employed by President Lewis W. Parker, of the Olympia and Granby Cotton Mills to work in those communities. I do not wish to detract from the work that the Y. W. C. A. is doing, but merely stress the work of these young trained nurses in the mill communities.

It is very unfortunate that there are no absolute records with which to prove the truthfulness of the contention that the health conditions in the cotton mills are as good as they are elsewhere. Why should they not be? The cotton mill superintendents are solicitous for the health of their help, if for no other than commercial reasons. They go to considerable expense to get the very purest water supply. They provide for the cleaning of the premises by what is known as the "outside gang," and everything about the mill village that is within access is thoroughly cleaned by these "outside gangs;" that is their sole occupation. The mill villages are generally located on elevations, so that the drainage is natural, and where it is not the mills look after the drainage and sewage, and in quite a number of villages sewerage systems have been installed. At the Union-Buffalo Cotton Mills, for instance, every house is provided with a thorough sewerage system, and even filtered water is supplied from the ice plant to the help; so eager are the mill officials to maintain the maximum health conditions. Typhoid fever or smallpox means the stopping of machinery, a dozen cases of sickness means the loss of that much production, and there is no superintendent who wishes to report to his president, and the president in turn to his board of di-

rectors, that he has not been able to make the usual output, whether it be on account of sickness or any other reason. It is no uncommon thing for a president to report to his board that he has spent five or ten thousand dollars to protect the health conditions of his help. Within the last few months Mr Lewis W. Parker, president of the Olympia Cotton Mills, has expended five or ten thousand dollars to thoroughly drain all the property adjacent to the Olympia and Granby Cotton Mill villages.

I know of but one cotton mill in the State, and that is Pelzer, that has been a pioneer in a great many good things, that keeps anything like accurate birth statistics. All the physicians there co-operate with the management in securing the accuracy of these returns. As I have already stated, outside of Charleston there are no official birth or death records required by law in this State, and it is very unfortunate that this condition exists. The following is a most interesting summary of the vital statistics that have been gathered at Pelzer for a term of years:

Annual Report.	For Year.	Births.	Deaths.
May 12, 1892..	1891	161	29
May 11, 1893	1892	149	27
May 10, 1894..	1893	131	32
May 9, 1895	1894	129	36
May 14, 1896	1895	139	37
May 13, 1897	1896	153	49
May 12, 1898	1897	259	49
May 11, 1899	1898	136	55
May 10, 1900	1899	176	*90
May 9, 1901	1900	210	**41
May 8, 1902	1901	201	78
1904		160	21
1905		159	29
1906		202	25
1907		216	25

*Smallpox. **Measles.

The population at Pelzer during the period up to and including 1902 shows between fifty-five hundred and six thousand. As a result of the introduction of labor-saving machinery the mill population now is about 4,500. In the records given it will be found that the death rate is considerably lower than the average credited to the country at large—it is twenty per thousand. In fact for the years 1906-7, with a population of 4,500, the death rate has been only twenty-five; the average throughout the country for this same number would have been 100; and certainly this is a handsome record for Pelzer, and it is to the credit of the mills generally. From what I can understand the average at Pelzer is that of the mills as a whole. In this connection I want to say that the birth records are remarkable. It will be noted that there were 216 children born at Pelzer during the year, and I was so much impressed with the great number of children in every mill community I visited that I spent a great deal of time, and unsuccessfully, in the effort of finding some other communities that could give me definite information as to the great number of children. The house that did not have a "bunch" of children in the front yard was indeed a rarity. Some people might suggest that there are so many children in the mill communities because they are good

assets, and in time are going to make mill operatives. Whatever may be the reason the proportion of children in the cotton mill communities is very much larger than it is elsewhere. The following is a statement by months of the accurate records kept at Pelzer:

1906.	Deaths.	Births.
June	2	16
July	3	19
August	0	28
September	3	18
October	2	27
November	1	14
December	1	22
1907.		
January	2	20
February	1	19
March	4	16
April	5	*11
May	1	*6
	25	216

Population 4,500. *1 report missing. **2 reports missing.

The system of vital statistics at the Piedmont Cotton Mill will in a few years be valuable. It is a great pity that all of the cotton mills, on their own behalf, do not voluntarily undertake this work. Mr Rowell, who has been keeping the statistics on his own account, at Piedmont, advises me that the death rate in that community was six per one thousand.

If one were to believe all that is written by agitators and space writers about the health of the people that are in the cotton mills he would declare that the doors of every enterprise, whether it be a cotton mill or a planing plant, ought to be closed, but a study of the actual conditions, and a visit to any of the one hundred and fifty mills in this State, would show that these alleged conditions do not exist. As a whole the conditions are really as good, and I actually believe better, with the help in the mills than outside of the mills; that is, among the same class of people. A great many of them are taught better habits, and their sanitary condition is looked after by those who are paid to do so. The water supply is more carefully watched and physicians are at hand at a moment's notice.

I have notes from a number of mills as to health and as to the actual condition of certain families, and at the risk of being tedious I may be pardoned in going over a few of these notes.

There is an old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the bag." If the cotton mill operatives are killed out every five years, as I believe some woman has written, there would be no help in the mills of to-day, and it would be impossible to explain how many of the families have been there for a generation. As a matter of fact in any of the older cotton mills there can be found three generations that have been working since the mill started. This is particularly the case at Clifton, Pacolet, Graniteville, Spartan Mills, Piedmont, Anderson or any of the other older plants, where the conditions are sufficiently attractive to hold the help from one generation to another. At Piedmont, for instance, the Chandlers, the Cooks, the Rosses, the Browns, Middletona, Wal-

drops, Massingales, Roberts and McElreaths have been there since the mill began, and the Thompson family has had three generations in the same mill. At Anderson, which started in 1889, may be found the Woods, Gibsons, O. R. Roberts, W. B. Hughes, C. G. Foster, S. W. Stevenson, Mrs W. A. White, Mrs Lula Mulkey. When this mill started there were twenty-eight families "on the hill," and of this number there are still eight or ten of the original families. There are more in proportion at Newberry. Mr W. A. Johnson, who went into the Reedy River Cotton Mill when he was 7 years old, is now at work, and has never lost a day since he started work, which was thirty-eight years ago. At Union the Gossett family is one of the oldest, and Mr R. P. Gossett, who started at 11 years of age, has been in the mill continuously twenty-seven years, and is to-day one of the overseers. The Richland Cotton Mill, Columbia, which started twelve years ago, has "on the hill" quite a number of families which have been there since the mill started; among them being the Pearces, the Kellys, Hughes, Chapmans and Bishops. There is no use to continue this list; for it would simply multiply facts that can be ascertained with the slightest effort. If these people could not live for five or ten years in a mill community, what would have become of such families? I think that one of the most interesting topics that might be written would be under the head of "longevity of the help," and I should like to have the chance some time to expand this idea, but just at this time I want to take up just one little mill community, that of Graniteville, which has been running for sixty years. There are to-day in that mill enough people who have been there for more than an ordinary life-time to thoroughly disprove all this talk about cotton mill work limiting the tenure of life. Mr W. H. Coursey, who is a man of 70 years of age, has been employed at the Graniteville Cotton Mill continuously for forty-six years, and is to-day at work. Mr Tillman Faulkner is 71 years of age, and has been continuously in the cotton mills since he was a boy. Quite recently he celebrated his thirty-fifth anniversary as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school of the Graniteville community. Mrs Prince has worked in the Graniteville Cotton Mills for more than a generation; worked there side by side with her children and grandchildren. She is now old enough to retire from mill work and is living happily at Leesville, whither she moved a short while ago. Mr M. J. Brewer joined the Graniteville Mill Company when it went to the war. After the war he returned to the cotton mill, and he has been employed there continuously in the slasher room. It is now more than forty years since Lee surrendered, and Mr Brewer was in the mill before the war. Mr Ben Jackson has been at the Graniteville Cotton Mill continuously for more than forty years. Miss Sims has been employed in the mill for about forty-five years and continues to work. It is said by some of her friends that she has accumulated \$10,000 as a result of her labors at Graniteville. Mr Luther Powell has been employed continuously at Graniteville for thirty-seven years, and is one of the "old reliables" at this plant. Mr Giles McCarthy, who is the night watchman, is employed by the cotton mill, as are his children and grandchildren. Mr John J. Taylor has been employed by the Graniteville Mill for fifty years, and he is on the pay roll with his children and grandchildren. Mr T. Bragg Sims has been on the pay roll of the Graniteville Company continuously for thirty-five years, and Mr Jackson Kay holds a similar record. I wonder very much if there is any other industry that can show a better record in a single plant, and if this is not convincing proof. Some of the people who went to Graniteville originally have scattered as a leaven to other successful cotton mills and this list may be

extended. The next time one of the writers who carries a kodak with him goes through a cotton mill community I would suggest that he take a good picture of Ed Walker and Duncan, and Buchanan at Piedmont, and let the world see what continuous work in the cotton mill has done for South Carolina boys; and then when they pick out for photographing some delicate girl let them also get the consent of Miss Ola Timmerman, who is working in the spooling room of the Newberry Cotton Mills, or some hundred others that I may name to let the world see if there are any handsomer or more robust young women employed in any work.

The position of superintendent is generally given to those who started in the cotton mill at the bottom. The general idea with cotton mill officials is to reward faithful services. I talked to a great many cotton mill superintendents, and almost without exception they started work when they were very young. Superintendent Tice, of the Chiquola Mills, started in at Piedmont when he was only twelve years of age, and has worked ever since, and his health to-day is as good as any of his neighbors. Superintendent Buchanan, of Piedmont, has worked continuously for twenty-six years. Superintendent Harriman, of the Monaghan Cotton Mills, started in when he was twelve years of age, and has worked continuously for forty-five years. Superintendent Skipper, of the Lancaster Mills, started work in the mills when he was nine years of age and has been at work ever since. Superintendent Wilbur, of Mollohon, and Superintendent Winslow, of Anderson, started work with New England cotton mills when they were children, and they do not show that they have been hurt. General Superintendent Stone, of the Pacolet and Spartan Mills, has been a superintendent for thirty-five years. Superintendent Davis, of Newberry, started in when he was a mere boy; and so the story goes all along the line. At Piedmont Mr Rowell, who is the historian of that community, gave me a list of fifty-seven men who had worked in Piedmont, who were to-day, or have been, superintendents of cotton mills, either in this or adjacent States. These fifty-seven men, I understand, are to-day earning an average salary of \$3,000, and this has been the training of one mill. The following is the list of the mill graduates, so to speak, of Piedmont Mills:

J. I. Rounds, Royal Kallock, C. A. Davenport, A. R. Steele, Jas F. Iler, W. F. Walker, S. T. Buchanan, John Steele, Wm Steele, William Iler, James Tice, D. E. Tice, Wm G. Tice, Benj Guy, Robert Walker, William Roberts, James W. Roberts, James Rogers, William Rogers, J. Newton Smith, John Summey, J. Walker Wright, James Campbell, Alex McCall, T. A. Sisemore, K. McGowan, W. E. Redd, Z. T. McKinney, John P. Dillard, Wm Cobb, G. M. Pilgrim, Geo Buchanan, Hayne Cromer, John Lyon, F. M. Osteen, J. S. Osteen, Chas J. Tarrant, John Crosby, John Morris, John, Morris Jr, E. H. Shanklin, J. S. Cooper, Tom Johnson, Will Story, Jim Wirks, Jim Woodson, Bert Summey, Frank Harlen, Jim Alexander, Wallace Norris, Berry League, Frank Ferrell, Charles Koon, Belton West-singer, Early Grover. — Crookshanks, Jas Goodrow.

The superintendents of the South Carolina cotton mills are all of the same stock as are those on the pay roll as operatives, and in a great many instances it is the same with the presidents of the cotton mills. It has been largely a question of accident as to who should be president and who the superintendent in a great many cases, and that is why there is so much cordiality and good feeling between the presidents, the superintendents and their operatives. Not many years ago we read in the newspapers of the great base ball team at Piedmont, with Tice and Hammett as the battery. To-day "Jim" Hammett is president of

Chiquola Cotton Mill, and Tice is the superintendent, and some of the men who played on that same team are employed in the mill. But this same touch of fellowship extends all along, and there is a general disposition among the cotton mill presidents to mix and mingle with their employees. President Jno A. Law, of the Saxon Mills, which is a high type of the successful mill, has his home in the mill community in the suburbs of Spartanburg, where the mill is located. At the Monaghan Cotton Mill the superintendent and all of the overseers, the five teachers employed by the cotton mill, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers all live in the mill community. I may almost be tempted to take up the narrative of people who have gone to the cotton mills in almost helpless conditions, but out of this collection of data I must mention the case of one boy from Colleton County, who appealed to President W. G. Smith, who was then at Bamberg. He told him that he was suffering with malaria, and that he was unable to do any work. The cotton mill and Dr Wannamaker went halves on the young man, the physician supplying the medicine and the mill the wages with which to "keep him going." The young man was cured while working for the mill and he has been continuously at work since. There are thousands of such cases.

Within the last few years there has been a wonderful appreciation of the necessity of pure water, and the cotton mills have almost gone to extremes in their desire to supply the purest water for their help. While I was on my visits there were two sets of artesian well borers at work. One of them at Whitney and another at Rock Hill to supplement the present artesian well supplies. At Lancaster they have two artesian wells. At Piedmont there are four or five bored wells; and all of the surface wells, which are being gradually replaced, are piped in with terra cotta piping. The Aiken Manufacturing Company has had three artesian wells bored. Artesian wells are in very general use among all the mills. The idea is to supply the purest water possible in all the mills, and in a great many of them there is a constant supply of running water through the mills. In Spartanburg and Columbia the mills restrict their operations to the use of city water, which is supposed to be the best that can be obtained. At Orangeburg there are four bored wells. Graniteville has just finished boring artesian wells at a cost of \$10,000. Woodruff has a number of wells one hundred feet deep. At Pelzer the water is supplied from driven wells. At Belton there are seven driven wells. Williamston and other nearby towns have the same source of water, and whatever improvement can be suggested in this way is accepted by any of the mill corporations.

Just as an indication of what the mills are doing for their help: At Union-Buffalo there is a cotton oil plant that has an ice factory in conjunction with it. The same thing is found at Pelzer, and at both of these mills ice is supplied all the operatives at a minimum cost. At Pelzer and Newberry ice is supplied the help at 35 cents a hundred pounds. Practically every mill in the State is equipped with Sturtevant ventilating apparatus, which is used to fan into the cotton mill hot or cold air as the case may be. One of these fresh air plants will pump into a cotton mill of average size about fifteen thousand cubic feet of fresh air every ten hours. Suspended from the walls of the cotton mills are little beehive-looking appliances made of metal that are almost constantly puffing out what appears to be steam. They are what are known as humidifiers and, instead of being steam that they are puffing, it is pure condensed water that is forced into the cotton mill to humidify or dampen the atmosphere. While the humidifiers decrease the temperature and make it more pleasant to work in the mills, at the same

time they supply the necessary moisture to make the yarn run smoothly, as there is a certain amount of moisture necessary for the smooth running of cotton fabrics. Good cotton mill work cannot be done in a dry atmospheric condition, as the tension on the cotton fibre is too great, and the moisture brought into the mill by these humidifiers gives the cotton fibre the texture that is necessary for it to run smoothly. While the humidifiers are useful from a manufacturing standpoint, they are also of service to the operatives in making conditions more pleasant. In winter, instead of cold water being forced into the mill, steam is used, which has the same textile effect, and which makes the room much more pleasant, together with the hot air that is forced into the rooms by means of the fans. A great deal is said by some writers about windows being closed in cotton mills. As a general thing the windows are closed in the weave rooms because the work runs smoother and better where they are closed, but I found a great many of the cotton mills with the windows open; but where the windows are closed the fresh air is pumped in, and the humidifiers together with the wetting of the floors, make the atmosphere very comfortable within. At Lancaster, which has one of the largest weave rooms that I went into, the top windows were all open, and at quite a number of the mills, particularly those making coarse goods, either the top or both windows were open. At several places I made a note of the temperature at the time of my visit. On August 19 the temperature in the weave room was 102 in one mill; at McColl it was 94; at the Spartan Mills, on August 25, it was 95; at Piedmont it was 95; at the Whitney Mills it was 85. The purpose is to keep the temperature as nearly constant as possible, about 95 in summer and about 80 in winter. The humidifiers in the average mill pumps in as much as 2,000 gallons of pure water per day. Of course, this water goes into the mills as a vapor and is not hurtful. The difference between the dry and the wet bulb, as technically called, being ten degrees, the "dry bulb" being the higher of the two.

The cotton mills undertake to provide sanitary water closets for their help, but it is very little short of disgraceful to see the way in which they are appreciated by the help. Negroes are employed to keep the closets in a cleanly condition, but too often the expensive apparatus that is supplied is not given ordinary care by those for whom they are provided. Another trouble in a great many of the cotton mills is the frightful amount of tobacco juice that is expectorated on the floors. At one of the cotton mills—Newberry—there are signs. "Please do not spit on the floors." This seems to have had some effect in this particular mill, but in the great majority of mills wherever you go you are welcomed with a great spray of tobacco juice; the use of tobacco and snuff not confined to men.

In a number of cotton mill communities there are what is known as physicians' clubs—in other words, the mills regulate the amount of charges on the part of the physicians. At Newberry, for instance, there are five or six regular practitioners who do cotton mill work, and each of these physicians has what is known as "his list." The operatives pay ten cents per month for each member of the family, and this ten cents per month is paid directly at "the office" and in consideration of this fee the family physician responds to whatever calls are made. It is said that this arrangement is very satisfactory at the Newberry and Mollohon Mills, and at other places. At Whitney, and perhaps half of the cotton mills, there are resident physicians, but there is no business arrangement between "the office" and the physicians, or between the physicians and the operatives—the help paying for such calls as are made. At some of the cotton mills, as is the

case at Pelzer and Pacolet and other of the larger mills, the physicians are expected to charge 50 cents for day visits and a little more for night visits, and no more. At most of the cotton mills, however, the operatives call in such physicians as they please.

It is the general rule in the cotton mills to have what is known as burial unions, whereby each of the operatives pay a nominal monthly fee or is assessed upon the death of any of his fellow workers to pay the expenses of burial—the cotton mill always furnishes a plot in the cemetery free. One of the most interesting talkers I met on my trips was Dr Kirkpatrick, who is the resident physician at Pacolet. I asked him what three things would tend most to the improved conditions of the cotton mill help, and he told me that, in his opinion, these things were; first, compulsory education; second, whatever means can be used to diminish the amount of lint and dust in the mills, and third, to get some system by which the help can be taught how to carry out instructions, and how to improve their cooking.

Dr Kirkpatrick is a great believer in the use of milk, and it was after my talk with him that I emphasized my inquiries at the various mill communities as to the number of cows in the villages; and I might at the same time have gone into the poultry raising business, because most of the operatives run small poultry farms as a side line; but, of course, with the chicken raising, it is very much as with the vegetable gardens. Those who are industrious succeed, and those who are indifferent fail or make no effort to raise chickens.

ARTICLE XIII.—Statistics of Mill Population.

As a result of the responses to circular letters that I sent out asking for information from all of the textile plant in this State, I present this detailed statement of the number of employees engaged at the various plants in this State, together with the mill population immediately dependent upon the cotton mill industry.

The summary shows that there are 54,434 people in the actual employ of the cotton mills of South Carolina, and that there are 126,779, practically one-tenth of the total population of the State, and a very much larger proportion of the white population—owe their livelihood to the cotton mill industry to-day. The census for 1900 shows a total population of 1,340,316 for South Carolina. Of this number 557,807 are white. How many people realize that in 1907 fully one-fifth of the total white population, making due allowance for the increase in population since 1900, are dependent on the cotton mills for a livelihood. In 1900 the white population of South Carolina was 557,807. To-day 126,779 white people earn their livelihood through South Carolina's cotton mills! The totals, which are made up from the direct reports of the cotton mills to me, and which are obviously of great interest, are as follows:

Name—	No of Employees.	Mill Population.
Abbeville Cotton Mills.	375	750
Aetna Cotton Mills.	300	1,000
Aiken Mfg Co.	500	1,000
American Spinnig Co.	700	2,000
Anderson Cotton Mills.	900	2,500
Apalache Mills.	300	800
Aragon Cotton Mills.	275	325
Arcade Cotton Mills.	225	396
Arcadia Mills.	150	500
Arkwright Mills.	350	700
Bamberg Cotton Mills.	150	500
Banna Mfg Co.	100	300
Batesville Mill (Putnam estate).....	47	160
Beaumont Mfg Co	300	450
Belton Mills.	700	2,500
Brandon Mills.	420	922
Brogan Mills.	600	1,200
Calhoun Falls Mfg Co	—	—
Calumet Mfg Co.	125	200
Camperdown Mills.	360	1,200
Capital City Mills.	150	500
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills.....	125	200
Carolina Mills.	84	200
Cherokee Falls Mfg Co.	300	500
Cheswell Cotton Mills	280	492
Chiquola Mfg Co	400	1,000
Clifton Mfg Co	1,107	2,185
Clinton Cotton Mills	500	1,000

Name—	No. of Employees.	Mill Population.
Clover Cotton Mills ⁴	300	500
Columbia Mills Co	1,200	3,000
Conneross Yarn Mill	48	100
D. E. Converse Co	375	900
Courtenay Mfg Co	400	1,100
Cowpens Mfg Co	200	400
Cox Mfg Co	275	500
Darlington Mfg Co	600	1,800
Dillon Cotton Mills	150	400
Drayton Mills	500	1,200
Easley Cotton Mills	500	900
Edgefield Mfg Co	175	300
Enoree Mfg Co	650	1,600
Eureka Cotton Mills	150	350
Fairfield Cotton Mills	375	625
Fingerville Mfg Co	200	300
Fork Shoals Mfg Co	60	150
Fountain Inn Mfg Co	250	450
Franklin Mills	180	250
Gaffney Mfg Co	700	1,800
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co	400	1,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills	300	700
Globe Mfg Co	50	150
Gluck Mills	300	800
Granby Cotton Mills	536	1,000
Graniteville Mfg Co	900	3,000
(Includes Vacluse)		
Greenwood Cotton Mills	400	600
Grendel Cotton Mills	400	750
Hamer Cotton Mills	110	250
Hartsville Cotton Mill	350	700
Hermitage Cotton Mills	225	400
Highland Park Mfg Co	350	1,500
Huguenot Mills	220	625
Inman Mills	191	500
Irene Mills	125	150
Issaquena Mills	140	400
Jackson Mills	225	600
Jonesville Mfg Co	450	700
Jordan Mfg Co	25	75
Lancaster Cotton Mills	1,050	3,000
Langley Mfg Co	900	3,500
Lauren Cotton Mills	450	834
Lexington Mfg Co	150	450
Liberty Cotton Mills	200	500
Limestone Mills	350	600
Lockhart Mills	750	1,400
Lydia Cotton Mills	300	1,000
Manchester Cotton Mills	325	675

Name—	No. of Employees.	Mill Population.
Manetta Cotton Mills	800	2,000
Marion Mfg Co	100	400
Marlboro Cotton Mills	1,100	2,200
Mary-Louise Mills	75	200
Maple Cotton Mills.....	350	550
McGee Mfg Co	125	300
Mill-Fort Mill Co.	475	800
(Fort Mill Mfg Co)		
Mills Mfg Co	450	1,200
Mollohon Mfg Co	400	800
Monaghan Mills.	700	1,800
Monarch Cotton Mills	375	1,000
Middleburg Mills	225	500
Neely Mfg Co	75	100
Newberry Cotton Mills	533	1,000
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	170	300
Norris Cotton Mills Co	200	600
Octoraro Mill Co	50	125
Olympia Cotton Mills.....	1,000	1,500
Orange Cotton Mills	125	400
Orangeburg Mfg Co	200	280
Orr Cotton Mills	700	1,500
Pacolet Mfg Co	765	2,200
Palmetto Cotton Mills	121	187
Pelham Mills	300	.. 500
Pelzer Mfg Co	2,000	4,500
Pendleton Cotton Mills	45	150
Pendleton Mfg Co	59	127
Pickens Cotton Mills	250	600
Piedmont Mfg Co	1,200	2,500
Pine Creek Mfg Co	250	700
Poe Manufacturing Co	700	2,000
Reedy River Mfg Co	225	423
Richland Cotton Mills	350	1,200
Riverside Mfg Co	225	600
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.....	400	700
Saxa-Gotha Mills	150	450
Saxon Mills	450	700
Seminole Mfg Co (being finished)..		
Seneca Cotton Mills	275	700
Spartan Mills	900	2,000
Springstien Mills	407	1,200
Sumter Cotton Mills	82	112
Tavora Cotton Mills.	60	200
Townsend Cotton Mills	120	240
Toxaway Mills	150	500
Tucapau Mills	530	1,400
Tyger Cotton Mills	175	400
Union-Buffalo Mills Co	1,700	3,600

Name—	No. of Employees.	Mill Population.
Valley Falls Mfg Co	100	300
Vardry Cotton Mills	60	80
Victoria Cotton Mills	225	375
Victor Mfg Co	662	1,303
Walhalla Cotton Mills	275	500
Walterboro Cotton Mills	125	300
Warren Mfg Co	485	987
Ware Shoals Mfg Co	600	2,500
Watts's Mills	350	1,000
Whitaker Cotton Mills	100	115
Whitney Mfg Co	400	900
Williamston Mills	250	500
Woodruff Cotton Mills	333	595
Woodside Cotton Mills	600	1,200
Wylie Mills	225	320
York Cotton Mills	200	400
Grand totals cotton mills proper.....	52,769	123,863

KNITTING MILLS.

Name—	Employees.	Mill Population.
Excelsior Knitting Mills	500	800
Oconee Knitting Mills	55	85
The Westminster Knitting Mills.....	70	250
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill	150	275
Alting & Green Knitting Mills	30	100
Manning Knitting Mills	75	250
Ashley Mfg Co	55	55
Walhalla Knitting Mills	60	50
G. H. Tilton & Sons	275	275
Crescent Mfg Co	185	200
Bowling Green Knitting Mills	30	100
Total	1,485	2,390

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name—	Employees.	Mill Population.
Union Bleachery and Finishing Co.....	75	250
Southern Shuttle and Bobbin Co.....	60	150
Clemson College Textile School .....	..	..
American Press Cloth Co	30	50
Woodstock Hardwood and Spool Mfg Co.....	35	50
Southern Aseptic Laboratory	15	60
Total	215	560

SUMMARY.

Name—	Employees.	Mill Population.
Cloth and yarn mills.	52,769	123,863
Knitting Mills	1,485	2,390
Miscellaneous..	200	560
Grand total.	54,454	126,823

It will be noted in the above lists that the only miscellaneous industries included are the Bleachery at Greenville and the Southern Shuttle and F bin Company of Spartanburg, together with the American Press Cloth plant at Columbia, all of which are regarded as immediately connected with the textile industry in South Carolina.

It will be noted that the jute manufacturing plants—there are three in the State—one at Rock Hill, the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, the Charles Manufacturing Company and the Goldsmith Manufacturing Company, in Charleston, not being included in the above statement, nor in any of the other cotton mill tabulations that are to follow.

New cotton mills are now being constructed, and the number of operating mills is necessarily constantly increasing.

ARTICLE XIV.—Spindle Statistics.

The standard of gauging the size of a cotton mill, as generally accepted, is the number of spindles. It is generally known that South Carolina occupies the foremost position in the South in the number of spindles operated, and is second in the Union—the first place being held by Massachusetts—in the number of spindles, and consequently in the actual development of the industry. South Carolina is conspicuous among the Southern States for her large plants and for the eminent success that has followed the development of the industry in this State. Following is a condensed statement, taken largely from the report of the department of agriculture, and prepared in 1903 by Mr J. L. Watkins, showing the remarkable and steady development of cotton mills in South Carolina. To economize space there is presented in the same table the consumption of cotton and the proportion of the crop raised in South Carolina used, in bales, by the cotton mills of this State. This report will be of intense interest not only to those who are interested in cotton manufacturing PER SE, but as demonstrating the immense quantity of cotton that has to be consumed to keep them going:

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number bales consumed.	Number bales produced of crop used in S. C. by S. C. mills.	Per Cent
1820		588	**46,449	.....	....
1840		15,365	6,150	.....	....
1849-50	18	36,500	9,929	300,901	3.3
1859-60	17	30,890	8,648	353,412	2.4
1869-70	12	24,940	10,811	224,500	4.8
1874-75	18	70,282	19,945	360,000	5.5
1879-80	14	32,424	33,634	522,548	6.4
1884-85	31	217,761	77,451	511,800	15.1
1889-90	34	332,794	133,342	747,190	17.8
1890-91	44	415,158	164,814	859,000	19.2
1891-92	47	467,825	183,625	780,000	23.5
1892-93	51	503,260	200,219	635,000	31.5
1893-94	50	569,033	215,228	650,000	33.1
1894-95	48	619,849	229,580	862,604	26.6
1895-96	58	902,854	257,700	764,700	33.7
1896-97	73	1,054,198	297,782	936,463	31.8
1897-98	76	1,205,272	398,456	1,030,085	38.7
1898-99	80	1,285,328	466,181	1,035,414	45.0
1899-1900	93	1,693,649	489,559	830,714	58.9
1900-1901	115	1,308,692	501,290	743,294	67.4
1901-2	127	2,246,926	607,906	843,660	72.1
1902-3	136	2,479,521	587,126	925,490	63.4
1903-4	150	2,861,369	569,559	787,425	46.3
1904-5	156	2,907,127	563,980	1,208,190	46.6
August 31, 1905-6	140	2,969,345	620,839	1,207,595	51.4
*August 31, 1906-7	140	3,625,874	695,682	957,000	72.0

*From Commercial and Financial Chronicle.) ** Pounds.

The following is a complete list of the cotton mills of South Carolina now in operation, together with their spindles and looms. The figures indicate the proportionate part that the various corporations have played in placing South Carolina in the foremost position among the Southern States in textile industries:

	Spindles.	Looms.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	28,800	940
Aetna Cotton Mills	21,800	500
Aiken Manufacturing Company	27,000	792
American Spinning Company	40,896	768
Anderson Cotton Mills	70,000	1,964
Apalache Mills	20,000	500
Aragon Cotton Mills	10,240	230
Acade Mills	12,314	314
Arcadia Mills	14,624	344
Arkwright Mills	20,256	604
Bamberg Cotton Mills	10,752	248
Banna Manufacturing Company	6,528	.....
Batesville Mill, (Putnam estate)	2,600	.....
Beaumont Manufacturing Company.....	20,224	253
Belton Mills	53,000	1,350
Brandon Mills	40,320	992
Brogan Mills	26,208	864
Calhoun Falls Mfg Company	16,000	400
Calumet Manufacturing Company.....	8,100	.....
Camperdown Mills	10,000	432
Capital City Mills	15,000	300
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills	8,000	202
Carolina Mills	6,000	176
Cherokee Falls Mfg Company	29,960	608
Cheswell Cotton Mills	10,272	362
Chiquola Manufacturing Company.....	40,320	1,000
Clifton Manufacturing Company	86,800	2,680
Clinton Cotton Mills	36,000	900
Clover Cotton Mills	20,000	.....
Columbia Mills Company	30,740	498
Conneross Yarn Mill.....	840	.....
D. E. Converse Company	37,392	1,068
Courtenay Manufacturing Company.....	23,128	648
Cowpens Manufacturing Company.....	17,000	406
Cox Manufacturing Company	25,000	.....
Darlington Manufacturing Co	51,392	1,464
Dillon Cotton Mills	8,864	.....
Drayton Mills	44,800	900
Easley Cotton Mills	37,744	1,020
Edgefield Manufacturing Company.....	5,000	330
Enoree Manufacturing Company	36,000	932
Eureka Cotton Mills	14,600	.....
Fairfield Cotton Mills	25,000	500
Fingerville Manufacturing Co	9,000	.....

	Spindles.	Looms.
Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co	5,248	.....
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co	10,000	160
Franklin Mills	10,000	288
Gaffney Manufacturing Company	61,648	1,563
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co	33,000	900
Glenwood Cotton Mills	22,336	566
Goobe Manufacturing Company	4,000	.....
Gluck Mills	32,000	872
Granby Cotton Mills	57,000	1,542
Graniteville Manufacturing Co	55,000	1,700
(Includes Vacluse)		
Greenwood Cotton Mills	22,000	684
Grendel Cotton Mills	33,152	834
Hamer Cotton Mills	8,192	.....
Hartsville Cotton Mill	29,000	680
Hermitage Cotton Mills	16,244	300
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.....	8,192	836
Huguenot Mills	6,400	293
Inman Mills	19,421	500
Irene Mills	3,328	76
Issaquena Mills	11,500	350
Jackson Mills	20,160	640
Jonesville Manufacturing Company.....	15,000	240
Jordan Manufacturing Company .....	.....	36
Lancaster Cotton Mills	75,000	1,650
Langley Manufacturing Company.....	43,000	1,300
Laurens Cotton Mills	44,832	1,290
Lexington Manufacturing Co	7,100	204
Liberty Cotton Mills	9,764	286
Limestone Mills	25,000	650
Lockhart Mills	51,000	1,604
Lydia Cotton Mills	21,972	488
Manchester Cotton Mills	18,192	300
Manetta Cotton Mills	18,620	400
Marion Manufacturing Company	7,168*
Marlboro Cotton Mills	49,000*
Mary Louise Mills	4,352*
Maple Cotton Mills	18,864*
McGee Manufacturing Company	3,200	44
Mill, Fort Mill Company, Fort Mill		
Manufacturing Company, (same).....	20,500	900
Mills Manufacturing Company	31,000	816
Mollohon Manufacturing Co	29,952	736
Monaghan Mills	60,000	1,460
Monarch Cotton Mills	41,000	1,000
Middleburg Mills	9,728	300
Neely Manufacturing Company	3,500*
Newberry Cotton Mills	23,000	900
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	20,608	474

	Spindles.	Looms.
Norris Cotton Mills Company	18,288	452
Octoraro Mill Company	4,500*
Olympia Cotton Mills	100,320	2,350
Orange Cotton Mills	5,500*
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co .. .	14,000	400
Orr Cotton Mills	57,496	1,594
Pacolet Manufacturing Company	55,684	1,983
Palmetto Cotton Mills	10,000	280
Pelham Mills	10,752*
Pelzer Manufacturing Company	130,000	3,200
Pendleton Cotton Mills	3,136*
Pendleton Manufacturing Co	2,500*
Pickens Cotton Mills	15,000	432
Piedmont Manufacturing Co	67,300	2,066
Pine Creek Manufacturing Co	18,816	468
Poe Manufacturing Company	61,312	1,520
Reedy River Manufacturing Co	12,000	371
Richland Cotton Mills	26,112	720
Riverside Manufacturing Co	18,928**
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co	12,000	330
Saxa-Gotha Mills	10,000	242
Saxon Mills	30,464	745
Seminole Mfg Co, (being finished) ..		
Seneca Cotton Mills	17,280	456
Spartan Mills	85,080	4,580
Springstien Mills	14,000	700
Sumter Cotton Mills	4,100*
Tavora Cotton Mill	5,000*
Townsend Cotton Mill	5,109*
Toxaway Mills	16,128	484
Tucapau Mills	63,744	1,686
Tyger Cotton Mills	8,132	256
Union-Buffalo Mills Company	157,000	4,301
Valley Falls Manufacturing Co	6,240	156
Vardry Cotton Mills	4,320*
Victoria Cotton Mills	11,456	300
Victor Manufacturing Company	59,176	1,427
Walhalla Cotton Mills	15,000	510
Walterboro Cotton Mills	8,500	276
Warren Manufacturing Company	35,000	1,000
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co	50,000	1,400
Watts Mills	40,320	940
Whitaker Cotton Mills	8,120*
Whitney Manufacturing Company	20,572	740
Williamston Mills	32,256	816
Woodruff Cotton Mills	36,288	310
Woodside Cotton Mills	45,120	1,100
Wylie Mills	20,160**
York Cotton Mills	13,264**
	3,635,920	90,330

*Manufacture yarns, twines, etc.

There is great interest in the location of the cotton mills by counties. The first table, giving the data as to spindles and looms, is arranged lexicographically, but another table arranging the cotton mills by counties will be of general interest. It is as follows:

County.	Name of Mill.	Spindles	Looms.
Abbeville:			
	The Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	28,800	940
	Calhoun Falls Mfg Co.....	16,000	400
Aiken:			
	Aiken Manufacturing Company.....	27,000	792
	Seminole Mfg Co (being finished).....	22,000	512
	Graniteville Mfg Co, includes Vau- cluse)....	55,000	1,700
	Langley Manufacturing Company.....	43,000	1,300
	Warren Manufacturing Company.....	35,000	1,000
Anderson:			
	Anderson Cotton Mills.....	70,000	1,864
	Belton Mills	53,000	1,250
	Brogan Mills....	26,208	864
	Conneross Yarn Mill....	840	.....
	Chiquola Manufacturing Company.....	40,320	1,000
	Cox Manufacturing Company....	25,000	.....
	Gluck Mills....	32,000	672
	Jackson Mills....	20,160	640
	Orr Cotton Mills....	57,496	1,504
	Pelzer Manufacturing Company.....	130,000	3,200
	Pendleton Cotton Mills....	3,136	.....
	Pendleton Manufacturing Company.....	2,500	.....
	Riverside Manufacturing Company.....	18,928	.....
	H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill....	5,109	.....
	Toxaway Mills....	16,128	484
	Williamston Mills....	32,256	816
Bamberg:			
	Bamberg Cotton Mills....	10,752	248
Charleston:			
	Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.....	12,000	330
Cherokee:			
	Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co.....	29,960	608
	Gaffney Manufacturing Company.....	61,648	1,566
	Globe Manufacturing Company.....	4,000	.....
	Irene Mills....	3,328	76
	Limestone Mills....	25,000	650
	Whittaker Cotton Mills....	3,120	.....
Chester:			
	Eureka Cotton Mills....	14,600	.....
	Manetta Cotton Mills....	18,620	400
	Springstein Mills....	14,000	700
	Wylie Mills....	20,160	.....

County.	Name of Mill.	Spindles.	Looms.
Colleton:			
	Walterboro Cotton Mills....	8,500	276
Darlington:			
	Darlington Manufacturing Co.....	51,392	1,464
	The Hartsville Cotton Mill....	29,000	680
Edgefield:			
	Edgefield Manufacturing Company.....	5,000	320
Fairfield:			
	Fairfield Cotton Mills....	25,000	500
Greenville:			
	American Spinning Company....	40,896	768
	Batesville Mill....	2,600	.....
	Brandon Mills....	40,320	992
	Camperdown Mills....	10,000	432
	The Carolina Mills....	6,000	176
	Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	5,248	.....
	Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co.....	10,000	160
	Franklin Mills....	10,000	288
	Huguenot Mills....	6,400	293
	Mills Manufacturing Company.....	31,000	816
	Monaghan Mills....	60,000	1,480
	McGee Manufacturing Company.....	3,200	44
	The Pelham Mills....	10,752	.....
	Piedmont Manufacturing Company.....	67,300	2,066
	F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co.....	61,312	1,520
	Reedy River Manufacturing Co.....	12,000	371
	Vardry Cotton Mills....	4,320	.....
	Woodside Cotton Mills....	45,120	1,100
Greenwood:			
	Greenwood Cotton Mills....	22,000	684
	Grendel Cotton Mills....	33,152	834
	Ninety-Six Cotton Mill....	20,608	474
	Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	50,000	1,400
Kershaw:			
	Hermitage Cotton Mills....	16,244	300
	Pine Creek Manufacturing Co.....	18,816	468
Lancaster:			
	Lancaster Cotton Mills....	75,000	1,660
Laurens:			
	Banna Manufacturing Company.....	6,528	.....
	Clinton Cotton Mills ...	36,000	900
	Laurens Cotton Mills....	44,832	1,280
	Lydia Cotton Mills....	21,972	438
	Watts Mills....	40,320	940
Lexington:			
	Lexington Manufacturing Co.....	7,100	204
	Middleburg Mills....	9,728	300
	Saxa-Gotha Mills....	10,000	242

County.	Name of Mill.	Spindles.	Looms.
Marion:			
	Dillon Cotton Mills....	8,864	.....
	Hamer Cotton Mills.	8,192	.....
	Maple Cotton Mills.	18,864	.....
	Marion Manufacturing Company.....	7,168	.....
	Marlboro Cotton Mills....	49,000	.....
	Octoraro Mill Company....	4,500	.....
Newberry:			
	Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	33,000	900
	Mollohon Manufacturing Company.....	29,962	736
	The Newberry Cotton Mills....	28,000	900
Oconee:			
	The Cheswell Cotton Mills....	10,272	362
	The Courtenay Manufacturing Co.....	23,136	648
	Seneca Cotton Mills....	17,280	456
	Walhalla Cotton Mills....	15,000	510
Orangeburg:			
	Orange Cotton Mills....	5,500	.....
	Orangeburg Manufacturing Co	14,000	400
Pickens:			
	Calumet Manufacturing Company.....	8,100	.....
	Easley Cotton Mills	37,744	1,020
	Glenwood Cotton Mills....	22,336	566
	Issaquena Mills....	11,500	350
	Liberty Cotton Mills....	9,784	286
	Norris Cotton Mills Company.....	18,288	452
	Pickens Cotton Mills....	15,000	432
Richland:			
	Capital City Mills....	15,000	300
	Columbia Mills Company....	30,740	498
	Granby Cotton Mills....	57,000	1,542
	Olympia Cotton Mills....	100,320	2,250
	Palmetto Cotton Mills....	10,000	280
	Richland Cotton Mills....	26,112	720
Spartanburg:			
	Apalache Mills....	20,000	500
	Arcadia Mills.	14,624	344
	Arkwright Mills....	20,256	604
	Beaumont Manufacturing Co	20,224	252
	Clifton Manufacturing Company	86,800	2,000
	D. E. Converse Company	37,392	1,068
	Cowpens Manufacturing Company.....	17,000	406
	Drayton Mills.	44,800	900
	Enoree Manufacturing Company.....	36,000	932
	Fingerville Manufacturing Co.....	9,000	.....
	Inman Mills.	19,421	500
	Jordan Manufacturing Company.....	.....	36
	Mary Louise Mills.	4,352	.....
	Pacolet Manufacturing Company.....	55,684	1,983

County.	Name of Mill.	Spindles.	Looms.
Spartanburg:			
	Pelham Mills....	10,752	.....
	Saxon Mills....	30,464	745
	Spartan Mills....	85,080	2,590
	Tucapau Mills....	63,744	1,696
	Tyger Cotton Mills....	8,132	256
	Valley Falls Manufacturing Co.....	6,240	156
	Victor Manufacturing Company.....	59,176	1,427
	Whitney Manufacturing Company.....	20,572	740
	Woodruff Cotton Mills....	36,288	810
Sumter:			
	Sumter Cotton Mills....	4,100	.....
Union:			
	Aetna Cotton Mills....	21,800	500
	Jonesville Manufacturing Company.....	15,000	240
	Lockhart Mills....	51,000	1,604
	Monarch Cotton Mills....	41,000	1,000
	Union Buffalo Mills Company.....	157,000	4,301
York:			
	Aragon Cotton Mills....	10,240	280
	Arcade Cotton Mills....	12,314	314
	Clover Cotton Mills....	20,000	.....
	Fort Mill Manufacturing Com- pany and Mill Fort....	20,500	900
	Highland Park Manufacturing Co.....	8,192	836
	Manchester Cotton Mills....	18,192	300
	Neely Manufacturing Company.....	3,500	.....
	Victoria Cotton Mills....	11,456	300
	Tavera Cotton Mills....	5,000	.....
	York Cotton Mills....	13,264	.....
	The Hamilton-Carhart Cott'n Mills.....	8,000	202
Total....		3,695,920	90,336
Mills without looms manufacture yarns.			

KNITTING MILLS.

	Spindles.	Looms.
Excelsior Knitting Mills....	5,624	.....
Most of the Knitting Mills buy their yarns for knitting.		
	Spindles.	Looms.
Textile Mills....	3,695,920	90,336
Knitting Mills....	5,624	.....
Grand total....	3,701,544	90,336

ARTICLE XV.—Taxation of the Mills.

The tax lists indicate the large proportion of annual State, county and municipal taxes paid by the cotton mills each year. It will, I am sure, surprise a great many people to know that the few cotton mills scattered here and there, and that are given very little credit by some people for the development of the State, are to-day paying fully one-half million dollars in taxes. In casual conversations I asked a number of friends how much taxes they thought the cotton mills paid, and none of them had any idea of the real amount, largely underrating it. This matter of taxes is not cited with the view of claiming that the cotton mills or the corporations are being overtaxed. I have heard no complaint on this line, although the mill men believe that they pay their full quota of taxes towards the support of the State, county and municipal government, possibly more than their proportionate share. My purpose is simply to show how considerable a part of the economic wealth of the State the cotton mills now are and how much they contribute each year towards the maintenance of the Government. It seems to be a very difficult matter to get accurate information, because of the indifference of the officials to answer inquiries. With the co-operation of Comptroller General Jones I have been able to collect very interesting information as to the taxes paid by the cotton mills. His figures show that last year the cotton mills of South Carolina paid to the State and county authorities, through the county treasurers, \$404,936 35. This does not take into account what was paid directly to the municipalities for city taxes or by the mill corporations to the municipalities on account of school bonds when such collections were made through the city or town authorities. The collection of \$404,936 35 was on account of the State levy, the three-mill constitutional tax, and the special school and county taxes collected through the county authorities.

I have undertaken to gather statistics to supplement these with reference to the municipalities, and have received reports from a number of the towns and cities, but all have not replied.

The statement I present, however, will be sufficiently complete to show what considerable portion of revenue is raised through the cotton mills. The following is a statement of the assessed valuations, together with the taxes annually collected from the cotton mills for State and county purposes:

Counties.	1906.	
	Total Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property.	Total Taxes Charged.
Abbeville	\$ 377,189	\$ 6,782 25
Aiken	1,557,000	17,905 50
Anderson	4,088,931	52,130 54
Bamberg	42,000	714 00
Barnwell	3,000	38 00
Beaufort		
Berkeley		
Charleston	174,635	1,746 35
Cherokee	750,210	13,180 15
Chester	430,999	6,846 98
Chesterfield		
Clarendon	3,300	50 32
Colleton, (No Report)		
Darlington	374,580	6,379 43
Dorchester		
Edgefield	50,736	1,116 20
Fairfield	109,200	1,556 10
Florence		
Georgetown	4,460	60 61
Greenville	2,864,400	43,728 15
Greenwood	720,970	10,792 94
Hampton		
Horry		
Kershaw	240,000	4,500 00
Lancaster	469,560	11,621 61
Laurens	741,940	13,339 28
Lee		
Lexington	155,600	1,946 90
Marion	201,140	4,220 76
Marlboro	412,638	7,609 80
Newberry	804,000	14,172 00
Oconee	460,380	8,060 98
Orangeburg	165,000	2,772 50
Pickens	742,626	14,710 32
Richland	2,353,709	26,633 46
Saluda		
Spartanburg	5,418,822	52,349 85
Sumter	24,000	300 00
Union	1,913,710	37,263 18
Williamsburg		
York	838,595	12,520 19
Totals	\$26,493,330	\$404,996 35

The following is a statement of the municipal taxes collected for 1906 as far as can be tabulated from replies to inquiries:

Sumter	\$ 354 00
Bamberg	252 00
Greenville	2,326 00
Abbeville	2,538 61
Columbia	10,419 50
Spartanburg	12,300 00
Laurens	3,811 50
Honea Path	654 93
Yorkville	621 50
Camden	1,349 50
Greenwood	4,904 66
Anderson	3,022 96
Newberry	5,300 79
Pickens	50 00
Chester	1,200 00
Winnaboro .. . . .	.....
Darlington	3,125 00
Rock Hill	3,997 50
	<hr/>
	\$61,327 45

Summary of taxes collected for 1906 as far as reported:

State and county taxes....	\$404,996 35
Municipal	61,327 45
Franchise tax to State....	22,106 89
	<hr/>
Total	\$488,430 69

In a number of instances cities and towns have granted municipal exemptions from taxation to encourage the establishment of such manufacturing plants. Some of these periods of exemption have not yet expired, and in other instances they are now expiring.

The total assessed valuations of cotton mill enterprises for 1906 was \$26,734,378. For 1907 the assessed valuations on which taxes will have to be paid by the cotton mills is \$28,598,201. In 1906 the total taxable values in South Carolina were \$249,534,442. Therefore the cotton mills of the State are paying on more than one-tenth of the gross taxable values in the State, to say nothing of their pro rata share as to valuation. In addition to this tax the cotton mills in 1906 have paid to the State Treasurer on account of the franchise tax \$22,092 74, which is independent of the taxes based upon the assessed valuations.

The cotton mills in South Carolina will this year, on account of the three-mill constitutional school tax, pay \$85,791,693; and they will pay about \$32,300 as their pro rata share of the special school district tax, to say nothing of the additional amounts they will pay for the support of schools in their immediate communities. This does not take into consideration the voluntary contributions made by many of the mill corporations for the support of schools in their villages. The school matter, however, will be considered more in detail under the head of "welfare work." This particular article indicates that the few cotton mills in this State are now paying one-half million dollars of taxes for the support of the Government.

ARTICLE XVI.—Children in the Mills.

There has been very much more interest shown by the outside world in the matter of the employment of children in the cotton mills—more indeed than any other phase of cotton mill life. The employment of children has always been a matter of concern to the public at large. It is probably very well that there is so much interest in this phase of mill life. Most of those who have undertaken to present the matter of child labor have done so from the sensational or sentimental view point, and very many of those who have undertaken to arouse a sentiment against the employment of children have added an appeal for subscriptions to a fund with which to prosecute this work against the employment of children, but suggest no other means of the children making a livelihood. My purpose shall be to present the matter as fairly as I can, with due regard to the sentimental side; the injury that is done by the employment of children; the reason that these children are employed, and the law in South Carolina and how it is enforced; and what, if anything, can be done, or ought to be done, to minimize the employment of children.

The statute law of South Carolina may be taken as a basis for what is regarded by some legislators, the majority of whom are patriotic citizens, and are certainly beyond the control or influence of selfish mill officials, as proper employment of children in cotton mill work. It says that no child, unless there are special circumstances necessitating work, should be employed who is not 12 years of age. The law has fixed the minimum age at which children should be employed, and there is no reason why such a law or such a limit should be questioned. It is not questioned. With this statute on the books it may as well be admitted that there are children, and a great many of them, employed in the cotton mills of South Carolina. It may also be stated that a great many of these children are provided with a certificate from a magistrate, as required by the statute; it may also as well be admitted that there are a great many other children under the legal age working in the cotton mills without certificates. There is no use to mince words about this condition. Children under 12 are in the cotton mills, and a great many of them are there. There are not thousands upon thousands of children, as some of the agitators would have people believe, but there are a great many more in the mills than there ought to be. There are a great many more there than the mill officials want in the mills. But there are not as many, by a great deal, as those who have never been inside a cotton mill represent. Such people allege that they got their information as to the employment of children from the census reports, which they manipulate to suit their own purposes. The best way to get at the actual facts is to visit the cotton mills. I went through at least twenty-five cotton mills; one of the chief purposes of my visits being to see with my own eyes and to hear with my own ears the facts relative to the employment of children. In a recent magazine paragraph it is stated: "Sixty thousand little children are to-day toiling in Southern cotton mills; little girls, eight years old, work through a twelve-hour night." In The Outlook this advertisement was printed: "The national child labor committee wants your help to rescue two million children from premature labor. The sweat-shop, the coal mine, the glass factory, the silk mill, the cotton mill, the cigar shop, and the whiskey bottling works invade the school and the home to capture the American child. Our work is a campaign against race deterioration. Child labor is a menace to industry, education and good citizenship."

is may be a very good scheme by which to gather money for the committee which is undertaking the work of minimizing child labor, but when one considers that, according to the census, out of the 1,750,178 children employed in "gainful occupations" there are 1,061,971 of this number engaged in agricultural pursuits, the force of the advertisement is very considerably weakened. It should be remembered, too, that of the total number of children reported who are engaged in "gainful occupations" 653,207 are children between 10 and 15, and 14 and 15 years of age, and this number will have to be eliminated from the aims made in the advertisement. In other words, almost 90 per cent of the children given as engaged in "gainful occupations" are eliminated, first, by being in agricultural pursuits, and then on account of being 14 years of age or over. And, if the whole thing were dissected in the same way as to the remaining number, it would be found that very few of the 2,000,000 are left—certainly in the South—cotton mills—for the GOOD offices of the committee that is raising general suggestions for the work. The fact of the matter is that the census report does not show more than 95,000 employed in the various occupations itemized in the advertisement, and yet it is claimed that 2,000,000 children are to be saved, and this 95,000 includes children of 14 and 15 years of age engaged in "gainful occupations." But my purpose is to take up the conditions in South Carolina as they exist in the cotton mills, and not to discuss the mining conditions of Pennsylvania or the silk mills of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

As stated before, the trouble with so many of these sensationalists is that they do not begin at the right place. If they could only compare the conditions of these families to-day with what they were twenty years ago they would only write in a more conservative strain. In a recent article by Mr D. A. Atkins published in the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, he refers to the conditions in the South immediately after the war and reconstruction. And then he goes on to say: "The long day and low wages had no hindering influence—these were better than what had preceded. There was little thought as to who would manage and who operative—the benefit would reach all. Here was a possible unity to escape the smouldering ashes of reconstruction and the pinching grip of five-cent cotton. The problem was not one of seeking wealth, but of a welfare. It would have been peculiarly unnatural if the welfare of children should not have been left behind in this life-saving movement. They were left behind, but, on the contrary, their welfare has been as assiduously cared for as any other phase of development in the South. It was regarded that the best prerequisites in the interest of children were Christian training in the home and mental training in school. From the very beginning both these essentials have been provided, and are still provided. Any exception is so rare that it can be omitted. The age limit has been constantly increased, and the purpose has been, and is still, to replace better training as the mill training is displaced." Then he goes on to say: "The great benefactors are those who have laid plans for the industrial development of the South, and accomplished the maintenance of regular work and a cash pay roll at regular intervals. Whoever the way to keep people employed at profitable wages may depend upon it they, in turn, will, in time, be more instrumental than anybody else in their betterment. Working together, the mills and the operatives, there have been found ways in all the mills for building churches, establishing and maintaining schools, shortening the work day, increasing the pay per day, stopping night work and bringing about other reforms by natural means, and without the

slightest advantageous influence from discussions of cotton mill conditions from outside." And still further he adds: "This much is certain with respect to cotton mills—the present condition of the children, the youth, and the grown people about Southern cotton mills is infinitely better than it has ever been before; is improving at a rate that it never did before, and has better promise of ultimate satisfactory results than most other economic problems. I feel perfectly confident that when the philanthropist, the mill man and the legislator have together measured and balanced the various forces and influences that bear upon this subject, the balance will be struck at about what is right."

It is quite true that economic conditions in this State necessitated the employment of children years ago, but things are very rapidly changing. First and foremost, because the operatives are becoming more independent, and are getting better wages and do not need the assistance of their children; secondly, because the labor conditions are improving, at least in so far as the skill of the individual help. The tendency of the mill owners is altogether against the employment of children. In 1903, responsive to the general demand for some child labor legislation, South Carolina was among the first, if not the first, of the Southern States to enact a law prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age in the cotton mills, except in unusual instances. It would have seemed likely at that time, when the State was doing what it could to encourage the cotton mill industry, and which meant so much for the substantial development of the State, that such an Act might have been defeated, but the cotton mill presidents joined hands with Col J. Q. Marshall, the State Senator from Richland, who introduced the bill, and others to perfect it, and the statute law that is on the books to-day had the co-operation of many of the leading cotton mill presidents, not that they desired this or other special legislation against the mills only on the books, but because they felt that it was just to the children and to themselves that something of the kind be done.

The following is the statute law of South Carolina upon the subject of child labor:

"An Act to Regulate the Employment of Children in Factories, Mines and Manufacturing Establishments in this State:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That from and after the first day of May, 1903, no child under the age of 10 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1904, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment of this State; that from and after the first day of May, 1905, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment of this State, except as hereinafter provided.

"SECTION 2. That from and after May 1, 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to work between the hours of 8 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock in the morning in any factory, mine or textile manufactory of this State: Provided, that children under the age of 12, whose employment is permissible under the provisions of this Act, may be permitted to work after the hour of 8 P. M. in order to make up lost time, which has occurred from some temporary shut-down of the mill, on account of accident or break-down in the machinery which has caused loss of time: Provided, however, that under no circumstances shall a child below the age of 12 work later than the hour of 9 P. M.

"SECTION 3. That children of a widowed mother and the children of a totally disabled father, who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, and orphan children, who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, may be permitted to work in textile establishments of this State for the purposes of earning their support: Provided, that in the case of a child or children of a widowed mother, or of totally disabled father, the said mother or the said father, and in case of orphan children, the guardian of said children or person standing in LOCO PARENTIS of said children, shall furnish to any of the persons named in Section 4 of this Act an affidavit, duly sworn to by him or her before some magistrate or clerk of Court of the county in which he or she resides, stating that he or she is unable to support the said children, and that the said children are dependent upon their own labor for their support; then, and in that case, the said child or children of the said widowed mother and the said disabled father, and said orphan children shall not be affected by the prohibitions of Section 1 of this Act; and filing of said affidavit shall be full justification for their employment: Provided, further, that the officer before whom the said affidavit shall be subscribed shall endorse upon the back thereof his approval and his consent to the employment of said child or children. Any person who shall swear falsely to the facts set forth in said Acts shall be guilty of perjury and shall be indictable as provided by law: Provided, further, that the employment of said child or children shall be subject to the hours of labor herein limited.

"SECTION 4. That any owner, superintendent, manager or overseer of any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment, or any other person in charge thereof or connected therewith, who shall knowingly employ any child contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not longer than thirty days, at the discretion of the Court.

"SECTION 5. That any parent, guardian or other person having under his or her control any child, who consents, suffers or permits the employment of his or her child or ward under the ages as above provided, or knowingly or wilfully misrepresents the age of such child or ward of the persons named in Section 4 of this Act, in order to obtain employment for such child or ward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offence shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not longer than thirty days in the discretion of the Court.

"SECTION 6. That any parent, guardian or person standing in LOCO PARENTIS, who shall furnish to the persons named in Section 4 of this Act a certificate that their child or ward has attended school for not less than four months during the current school year, and that said child or children can read and write, may be permitted to obtain employment for such child or children in any of the textile establishments of this State during the months of June, July and August, and the employment of such child or children during the said months upon the proper certificate that such child or children have attended school as aforesaid, shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

"SECTION 7. That in the employment of any child under the age of 12 years in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment, the owner or superintendent of such factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment shall require of the parent, guardian or person standing in LOCO PARENTIS of such child an affidavit giving the age of such child, which affidavit shall be placed

on file in the office of the employer, and any person knowingly furnishing a false statement of the age of such child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not longer than thirty days, in the discretion of the Court.

"SECTION 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

"Approved the 13th day of February, A. D. 1903."

I am convinced that the cotton mill presidents of South Carolina are anxious to have this law enforced. They have not been as successful as they would like to be in this purpose. Generally speaking the law is strictly enforced, but there are instances where the law is not observed, and the greatest difficulty is in securing the co-operation of the parents.

The great trouble of the whole situation is that the Legislature has gone about the thing in the wrong way. It has not passed a law looking to the registration of marriages or births--though for a few years in ante-bellum times such a law was, I believe, on the statute books--and consequently the cotton mill officials, who honestly and sincerely undertake to enforce the law, are very seriously handicapped. In fact they are almost entirely without means of properly carrying out the law. I have seen a number of instances where the parent insists, until he is black and blue in the face, that his child is 12 years old, so as to have the child employed in the mill; when, as a matter of fact, the child is perhaps not more than 10, but the superintendent has been absolutely helpless without a marriage or registration law to ascertain the real age of any child. In some instances the superintendents are not over anxious to combat the progressive calculations of the parent and accept without question the age reported by the parent. They want the labor of the grown members of the family and often have to accept the undesirable child, whose age has been "forced" to get the remainder of the family to work in the mill.

The question is, what are you going to do about it? The parent thinks that he has a perfect right to work his child if he wishes to do so, as he is supreme master, or at least thinks he ought to be. The law says only under certain circumstances should this child under 14 be employed. The law does not provide any way of ascertaining the age of the child when presented for employment. What is worst of all it does not require this child to attend school in or out of the mill, or does it provide any means of livelihood for the child that is dependent upon its work. Folks who are disposed to be sentimental about these things should always consider what a child or a helpless mother can do towards providing a livelihood for herself and children if they do not go into the cotton mill, and what they themselves are doing, or are willing to do, to provide the bread and butter for the little ones who go into the cotton mills, and whom they want to keep out of the mills. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts the people of South Carolina as to what is to be done with these children. Almost one hundred and fifty thousand white people have gone to the cotton mills to earn an honest livelihood, not because they want to work as hard as mill labor requires, but because they wanted to earn an honest livelihood! There are thousands of children who have to be cared for. Some time ago I wrote the National child labor committee to get an idea of its claims as to the number of children employed in the cotton mills in South Carolina, thinking that they had some definite information, or at least definite claim.

In a letter, dated September 11, 1907, I am advised that, "Our investigations in South Carolina have been very slight as compared with those undertaken in North Carolina and Georgia, and that the committee has made no claim as to the number of children under the age of 14 in the cotton mills in South Carolina." The committee, however, seems to be inclined to claim, based upon the calculations of the number of spindles, that there are 30 per cent of Southern cotton mill operatives from 1 to 15 years of age. Or, in other words, they claim out of the 200,000 employed by Southern cotton mills that there are 62,200 under the age of 16 years in the South.

Rather the claim is based on the census figures. The claim is that the census of 1900 indicates that 30 per cent. of the Southern Cotton Mill operatives are from 10 to 15 years of age. The claim is that if this percentage has not decreased, that there are sixteen thousand children from 10 to 15 years of age in the South Carolina Cotton Mills. This is simply figuring at a distance.

These figures are, in my opinion, very wide of the mark. At least so far as South Carolina is concerned. Within the last few weeks Commissioner E. J. Watson, clothed with official authority, has made an investigation and has had reports submitted to him of an authentic character. According to the reports filed in Mr Watson's office there are 54,877 employees in all the cotton mills of South Carolina, and out of this number there are 8,119 under the age of 16 (note he made the inquiry as to those under 16 and not 14) years of age, which is less than one-seventh or 14 per cent of the total number of employees, or less than one-half of the number claimed to be employed by the child labor committee. It may be well for the child labor committee to claim twice as many children in the mills as there really are, but it is just as well to accept the figures of Commissioner Watson's office, which should be very much more disinterested and impartial than any one-sided investigation. The figures given are for those under 16 years of age—a high age limit.

The child labor agitators are rather inclined to give out the impression that there is an increase in the number of children employed in the cotton mills, and suggest that this is due to the fact that the smaller families are drifting towards the farms while the larger families are going toward the cotton mills. Commissioner Watson, in his summary of the cotton mill conditions, shows that, while there are 17,606 more employees in the cotton mills of South Carolina than there were two years ago, there are 716 less children under 16 years of age than there were two years ago, and only nine more children than there were seven years ago, when the number of employees was only 40,201. In other words, with an increase of 17,606 in the actual number of employees engaged in cotton mill work in this State, there has been a decrease in the number of children under the age of 16. This information should be regarded as reliable and more accurate than that promulgated by an interested organization. The United States census does not bear out the figures that are given by child labor organizations, and I have accepted the more recent statistics of a disinterested source.

When I undertook this work I sent out a number of circular letters, addressed to every cotton mill in the State. Among the inquiries was: The number of boys under 13 years of age, the number of girls under 13 years, and then I asked for the number of boys under 12 years of age provided with certificates permitting them to work, and for the number of girls under 12 years provided with certificates permitting them to work. I have sent out these blanks to all of the cotton mills in the State, not alone for this information, but for a great many other inquiries; but, unfortunately, a great many cotton mill officials evi-

dently did not care enough about such things to give a newspaper man the information. About twenty of the cotton mills have made no response whatever to my inquiries, although they have been asked three times to reply, and a great many others have not answered all the questions. I have information, however, from ninety-five out of the one hundred and fifty textile industries in the State, more than three-fourths of the larger and more important enterprises having reported conditions as to the employment of children under the age of 12, as requested. The reports that have been received and are herewith given are, however, typical and illustrative. I regret that every mill did not freely give the desired data. The figures tell their own story and are well worth careful study:

The following is a synopsis of the reports made to me by the cotton officials themselves; compiled by counties, as to

CHILDREN IN THE MILLS.

County.	Name of Corporation.	Total number of employees.	Boys under 12.	Girls under 12.
Abbeville:				
	The Abbeville Cotton Mills....	375	4	3
Aiken:				
	Langley Manufacturing Company.....	900	6	..
	Warren Manufacturing Company.....	485	1	..
Anderson:				
	Anderson Cotton Mills....	900	6	6
	Belton Mills....	700	..	..
	Brogan Mills ...	600	4	..
	Chiquola Manufacturing Company.....	400	..	..
	Gluck Mills....	300	..	3
	Jackson Mills....	225	..	..
	Orr Cotton Mills....	700	8	6
	Pelzer Manufacturing Company.....	2,000	8	6
	Pendleton Manufacturing Company.....	58	..	..
	Riverside Manufacturing Company.....	235	..	..
	H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill....	120	1	..
	Toxaway Mills....	150	..	..
	Williamston Mills....	250	..	..
Bamberg:				
	Bamberg Cotton Mills....	150	1	..
Charleston:				
	Royal Bag and Yarn Company.....	400	..	..
Cherokee:				
	Gaffney Manufacturing Company.....	700	9	7
	Globe Manufacturing Company.....	50	..	..
Chester:				
	Eureka Cotton Mills....	..	..	..
	Monetta Cotton Mills ...	800	..	..
Darlington:				
	The Hartsville Cotton Mill....	350	4	1
Fairfield:				
	Fairfield Cotton Mills....	375	..	..

County.	Name of Corporation.	Total number of Employees.	Boys un- der 12.	Girls un- der 12.
Greenville:				
	Batesville Mill....	47	..	1
	Brandon Mills....	430	4	2
	Camperdown Mills....	380	..	..
	The Carolina Mills....	30	1	1
	Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	60	..	..
	Mills Manufacturing Company.....	450	8	5
	Monaghan Mills....	700	2	2
	McGee Manufacturing Company.....	125	..	..
	The Pelham Mills....	300	2	1
	Piedmont Manufacturing Company.....	1,200	15	7
	Reedy River Manufacturing Co.....	225	3	11
	Vardry Cotton Mills....	60	..	..
	Woodside Cotton Mills....	600	4	3
Greenwood:				
	Ninty-Six Cotton Mill....	400	..	..
	Grendel Cotton Mills....	170	..	..
	Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	600	..	..
Kershaw:				
	Hermitage Cotton Mills....	225	1	..
	Lydia Cotton Mills....	300	1	..
Laurens:				
	Watts Mills....	350	..	..
Lexington:				
	Lexington Manufacturing Co....	150	..	..
Marion:				
	Hamer Cotton Mills....	110	..	..
	Marion Manufacturing Company.....	100	..	..
Marlboro:				
	Marlboro Cotton Mills....	1,100	..	..
	Octoraro Mill Company....	50	..	..
Newberry:				
	Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	400	4	5
	The Newberry Cotton Mills....	532	4	3
Oconee:				
	The Cheswell Cotton Mills....	230	6	4
	The Courtenay Manufacturing Co.....	400	..	..
	Seneca Cotton Mills....	275	..	..
	Walhalla Cotton Mills....	275	1	..
Pickens:				
	Easley Cotton Mills....	500	3	..
	Glenwood Cotton Mills....	300	..	..
	Liberty Cotton Mills....	200	..	..
	Norris Cotton Mills Company.....	200	..	..
Richland:				
	Capital City Mills....	150	4	..
	Columbia Mills Company....	1,200	14	4
	Granby Cotton Mills....	536	8	7
	Olympia Cotton Mills....	1,000	5	4
	Palmetto Cotton Mills....	187	..	..
	Richland Cotton Mills....	350	3	1

County.	Name of Corporation.	Total number of Employees.	Boys un- der 12.	Girls un- der 12.
Spartanburg:				
	Apalache Mills....	300	5	..
	Arcadia Mills....	150	0	..
	Arkwright Mills....	350	..	..
	Beaumont Manufacturing Company.....	300	..	..
	Clifton Manufacturing Company.....	1,107	73	69
	D. E. Converse Company....	375	19	7
	Drayton Mills....	500	..	..
	Enoree Manufacturing Company.....	650	3	3
	Inman Mills....	191	..	..
	Mary Louise Mills....	75	..	..
	Pacolet Manufacturing Company.....	765	23	9
	Saxon Mills....	450	1	..
	Tacapau Mills....	530	..	..
	Tyger Cotton Mills....	175	3	1
	Valley Falls Manufacturing Co.....	100	..	..
	Victor Manufacturing Company.....	663	10	4
	Whitney Manufacturing Company.....	400	..	..
	Woodruff Cotton Mills....	333	4	3
Sumter:				
	Sumter Cotton Mills....	33	3	1
Union:				
	Aetna Cotton Mills....	300	5	7
	Jonesville Manufacturing Co.....	450	..	..
	Union-Buffalo Manufacturing Co.....	1,700	6	..
	Lockhart Mills....	750	6	3
York:				
	Clover Cotton Mills....	300	..	1
	Highland Park Manufacturing Co.....	350	..	..
	Mill Fort Mill....	475	..	..
	Manchester Cotton Mills....	335	..	..
	Neely Manufacturing Company.....	75	..	..
	Victoria Cotton Mills....	235	1	1
	Tavora Cotton Mills....	60	..	..
	York Cotton Mills....	200	..	..
	The Hamilton Carhart Cott'n Mills.....	125	..	..
	Arcade Cotton Mills....	..	..	..
Totals.....		33,300	239	206

This table shows that in these ninety-five cotton mills there were 33,300 employees of all ages. In these same ninety-five plants, employing 33,300 people, there are 239 boys under 12 at work, and there are 206 girls under 12 years of age reported, or a total of 435 children under 12, out of 33,300 as reported by the mills themselves as being at work. The presumption is that all these children are provided with necessary certificates.

The reports indicate the employment of 435 children under 12 out of 33,300, or about one out of every seventy-eight employees (1.14 per cent) is a child under 12 years of age.

Five years ago, when I made my investigations for The News and Courier, which were printed in pamphlet form at the time, I reported that there were less than three children in every hundred under the age of 12 employed in the cotton mills. It can readily be seen what a great change there has been. The cotton mill presidents report 11-4 per cent of children under 12 in the cotton mills; one child under 12 out of every seventy-eight employees. No one has the right to question the honesty or the sincerity of these cotton mill presidents. It is not my purpose to do so, but I am free to say that I believe that there are more children in the cotton mills than this percentage indicates. I should say that it would be altogether conservative to figure that there are 1,500 children under the age of 12 out of 54,877 persons employed in the cotton mills of South Carolina. I do not believe that there are any more than this, and I also believe that the mill presidents are stating the facts as they have them, but that they are not in a position to get the necessary data to make an absolutely correct report because of the fact that the parents do not give, and cannot be compelled to give, them the correct ages of their children, and for this the mill presidents are not to be blamed.

In connection with figures and observations of Commissioner Watson it may be well to quote one paragraph from his recently published summary of cotton mill conditions. He says: "But, as I have said, the most gratifying revelation due to the gathering of these statistics is found in the fact of the betterment of the condition of the operatives, coupled with the more important fact that in two years' time the number of children employed in the mills, which had increased more than 700 during the five years prior to 1906, has decreased from 8,835 to 8,119, notwithstanding the fact that the mills are working about 17,900 more people in 1907 than were employed in 1905. As to the enlargements now in progress and the organization of new plants the figures speak for themselves."

In a cotton mill, for instance, that I visited, that has 26,000 spindles, (and, by the way, the majority of children that are employed in cotton mill work are in the spindle room,) I do not think that anyone could say that there were more than six children under the age of 12. In another mill, with 62,000 spindles, where I made a careful estimate, I figured that an outside estimate would be ten children under the age of 12. In one of the largest cotton mills that I went through twice, so as to figure the number of children under 12 years of age, I think it would be fair to say that an outside limit would be twenty such children, and in this same mill the superintendent is doing everything possible to get rid of the children. At a 10,000 spindle mill the president and I went into a careful estimate of the number of children between the ages of 12 and 16, and we found that there were eighteen. The more I studied the question the more I became convinced that the tendency of the outsider was to exaggerate the number of children in the mills, and the tendency of the mill presidents was to keep the children out of the mills, if for no other than for economic reasons.

At the time of the passage of the child labor bill it was found necessary, on account of the actual condition of the parents and children themselves, in many instances, to employ a number of children under 12, according to the terms of the Act, and under this provision a number of forms of affidavits were provided. In a great many sections of the State these forms were required, and there was no evasion of the law or desire to "get around it." The first of these affidavits is that of a widow, which reads as follows:

The State of South Carolina,

County of _____:

Personally comes before me _____, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that she is a resident of _____ County, and the mother of _____; that she is a widow and unable to support said child, _____, who is, are, dependent on his, her, labor for support.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190 .

Magistrate.

County.

The other was from a disabled father, and the third was from a person standing in the place of a parent. They read as follows:

The State of South Carolina,

County of _____:

Personally comes before me _____, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he is a resident of _____ County, and the father of _____; that he is disabled and unable to support said child, _____, who is, are, dependent on his, her, their own labor for support.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190 .

Magistrate.

County.

The State of South Carolina,

County of _____:

Personally comes before me _____, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he is a resident of _____ County, and guardian or has charge or control of _____; that he is unable to support said child, _____, who is, are, dependent on his, her, their own labor for support.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190 .

Magistrate.

County.

On the reverse side of all of these blanks is space for the endorsement of the magistrate granting the permit, which reads: I approve and consent to the employment of said child. (To be signed by the magistrate.)

In the matter of school certificates, that are used during the summer holidays, the usual form, and one which I found in very general use, was as follows:

_____ S. C., _____, 190 .

This is to certify that _____ has attended _____ school for four months during the current year, and can read and write.

Teacher.

School Trustee.

Magistrate.

The cotton mills of the State, I believe, are really trying to enforce this law. They are having a great deal of trouble in doing so. In a great many communities the requirement as to magistrate's certificates is rigidly enforced, and the cotton mill superintendents are doing all they can to have it strictly followed. In some communities it is not observed, and in one of the cotton mills that I visited I found that they did not know that there was such a thing as a certificate by which a child under 12 was permitted to work in the cotton mill, although there were children under the age of 12 in that mill working. In Columbia I found that the statute law is enforced in the most orthodox fashion. In Greenville there is a general compliance. In Spartanburg the enforcement is not so rigid, while in Newberry it is even more generally followed than in some of the other large mill communities. But recently there has been a more active interest in providing children under age with these certificates, and I think that within the last six months more of these certificates have been secured, where they were necessary, than were secured in the previous year or two. At a number of places I visited the magistrates and undertook to find out from them what class of people secured these certificates, why they were secured, how general was the demand for them. In Columbia the certificates are paid for at the rate of 25 cents each, the fee being paid for by the parent. At other places I found that 10 cents was required for each of the certificates, and in a great many other places they were not paid for at all, the work being voluntary on the part of the magistrate. In other communities there were no certificates at all, the mill presidents claiming that they had no children under the age of 12; this is not so certain and as I have already stated, in one mill they did not know of the existence or requirement of certificates, but the president said that he had posted himself as to the law and was satisfied that all the children at work came within the range of the statute. In Newberry Mr Cannon Cary Blease, the magistrate, talked the situation over quite fully with me, and said that he thought since February, 1905, he had issued six certificates. He was under the impression that the law was being generally observed and that there was no disposition to impose upon the children. He thought that the mill officials were enforcing the law, and he was particularly complimentary in his remarks relative to the character and tone of the help, and said that in the whole time that he has been magistrate at Newberry, while he has issued some peace warrants, that no case against any mill operative had come to trial within his jurisdiction. Magistrate Stradley, at Greenville, said that there were only two or three mills in his jurisdiction in Greenville, and that he found that he had issued one dozen certificates for children to work in the mills. He was quite sure he had not issued more than this number to operatives. One reason why parents did not come to him for certificates was that "he would not allow himself to be imposed upon by idle parents, who wished to secure the labor of their children and themselves loaf."

In Spartanburg Magistrates Coan and Kirby had not issued many certificates. At Graniteville, for instance, when a family came to work in the mill Superintendent Rennie showed them the child law, which he has printed on large placards, and told them it was his purpose to strictly adhere to the letter of the statute, and if they had any children that came within the provisions that they must provide certificates. There are five or six certificates now on file at Graniteville. In a number of the mills they have certificates locked up in the safe, and the effort is to keep these certificates as up-to-date as possible; that is certificates that were

filed two years ago are now out of date, as, of course, the children have grown older, but in the meanwhile a new set of younger children have entered the mill who may require certificates. In some of the mills the superintendents will not employ children under 12 if they know it; and the general idea of the parent when he goes to the superintendent to seek places for his family is to say that all who are to be put in the mill are over 12—as this does not involve any explanations and brings about a larger pay envelope. In Rock Hill the certificate plan is adopted, and at Anderson the same rule is adhered to. At Piedmont within the last few months a careful investigation has been made as to the number of children, and Superintendent Buchanan required at least fifteen in the mill to secure certificates, though they had been working prior to that time without certificates. These certificates were required as a protection to the mill, but, as every one understands, the matter is not left with the mill officials as to whether or not they are issued.

At one of the cotton mills, which has recently had a revision of its certificates, so to speak, they told me that they had gone through the mill carefully and "cleaned up everything," and that with four new certificates they had provided every child in the mill with such credentials or certificates as were necessary, and that they really thought that these four ought to work in the mill; that they were better off in the mill than they would be idling outside. At several of the mills, removed from the cities, I found that they had a number of school certificates on file, and that there were more children employed with school certificates—that is, indicating that they had been at school during the regular school session—than there were of those provided with the other forms of statutory certificates.

In my next letter I expect to deal with the difficulties of dealing with the child labor problem.

ARTICLE XVII.—Children in the Cotton Mills (Continued).

There are a great many children in the cotton mills that do not belong here. A visitor in going through many of the mills, if he were disposed to count all of the children that he saw in the mill as working, simply because they were within the four walls, would do an injustice to the mills and to the parents. A number of children go into the mills with their mothers, because they have nowhere else to stay. There are a great many mothers who will not consent to "farm their children out;" but take the children into the mills and allow them to "loaf" around, and in that way keep an eye on them; at the same time the child gets an idea of machinery and of work. At a great many of the mills I found children in the mills that did nothing whatever, not even did they help their older brothers and sisters or their parents. As I have said, a great many of these children are taken into the mills to keep them out of harm, and in several instances the reasons were more or less pathetic. When I was at McColl I saw a little fellow, who had on blue overalls and who appeared to be 5 years old, sticking his head out of a window. He seemed to be running around having a good time, and from the fact that he had his overalls on one would have supposed that he was at work. I went into the mill and, upon inquiry, found that he was an illegitimate child and that he was in the mill with his mother. I talked to the mother and she told me that she had to take her little boy into the mill, as the children in the mill village "would not leave him alone," that she had taken the boy there simply as a matter of self-defence. Now the question that agitators ought to consider is, What should be done with a little fellow like that?

It must be admitted that a great many children do go into the mills who ought not to go there, and that they go under cover of not being on the pay roll. This is the most frequent evasion of the law. You may go into the mill and find a little boy or girl, 8 or 10 years old, and inquire of them what they are doing in the mill. They will tell you that they are not on the pay roll, but they are there simply to help little "Willie" or little "Mary," as the case may be. These children go into the mills when it pleases them to do so and go out when they have the inclination. They do help their older brothers and sisters, and sometimes their parents, and they do get an idea as to how to "put up" ends on a spinning frame, and they do get an ambition to go into the mills and earn wages for themselves. Exactly how to put a stop to this custom of parents taking children into the mills to help at odd times, not allowing their names to appear on the pay rolls, is the most difficult matter to be reached by any law. The children are not actually employed, and neither they nor the parents are amenable to the law.

For instance, at one of the largest cotton mills I heard that the president of the mill went through his weave room and found a husband and wife at work, with a little boy about 8 or 10 years of age assisting them. They were doing very well and making plenty of money, but the little boy had no one to stay with him at home while his parents were engaged in the mill, so they took him into the weave room to help fill the batteries, which facilitated them in their work. The president suggested that it did not look right for this little fellow to be in the mill and so advised the parents. The kindly talk did no good. Then the matter was taken up with the superintendent, and he was advised to talk to these two

weavers and suggest to them that any one going through the mill would get the impression that this little fellow was at work, and that the parents were amply able to care for the child, as they both earned good wages. The superintendent talked to the father, and the next thing they heard was that these two weavers had gone to another mill. The matter was taken up with the president of the mill to which this couple had gone, and he was asked if the child was in the mill. The reply was that he WAS THERE, he did not appear on the pay rolls, and that he would decline to interfere, and did so. This is a typical illustration of how the parents look upon any suggestion as to keeping their little ones out of the mill.

If anybody wants to get at the real bottom and the actual facts of this momentous question of child labor, the first thing he ought to do is to go to the children themselves and inquire why they are at work in the mills. None of them work because they are partial to work. When I went to the Spartan Cotton Mills, which is one of the oldest and most successful in the South, among other things which I asked Mr Walter S. Montgomery, the head of the mill, was: How many children he had in the Spartan Mills under 12 years of age? He told me he really did not know, and he suggested that we go through the mill and inquire for ourselves. And he was as much interested in the inquiry as any one could have been. I found that there were about twelve children under 12 who were at work because of the summer vacation, having attended some one of the public schools during the remainder of the session, and they were entitled to work under the statute during the summer months. The first little fellow that we met was Tom Crouch, who said that he was in the fourth grade of the Magnolia Street School. His name had appeared on three pay rolls, and he told us he was 11 years of age and was earning fifty cents a day. He was going back to school as soon as the session began. The next little fellow that we talked to was Frank Bishop. He is making fifty cents a day sweeping. He is 11 years old and is in the third grade at the Magnolia School. He has been in the mill before under similar circumstances. The next little one we talked to was Flora Timmerman. She said she was 13 years of age, but neither Mr Montgomery nor I thought that she was over 10. She has recently come to the mill from North Carolina, and the family evidently needed the help. The next was Tommy Willis, who was 8 years of age. He told us his name did not appear on the pay roll, and that he was in the mill helping his sister. Tommy was in the first grade of the public schools and was "doffing." Another little chap we talked to was Monroe Rolling, who had come from Madison County, N. C. He said he had fever last winter in North Carolina, and that he had been at Spartanburg Mills about eight months. When asked how old he was he said, "He had been 12 a long time." Monroe had not been to school in Spartanburg, but expected to do so later on. His father works in the Spartan Mills. There were a number of instances of the same class. Mr Montgomery's own little boy, a bright lad of 13, was at work in the mill, being ambitious "to learn the business."

At Piedmont I made considerable inquiry along this line and talked to a great many of the children. Corrie Holcomb, for instance, who was running four sides and earning forty-six cents a day, said she did not know her own age. I understood that her family had recently come to the mill from North Carolina, and that the head of the family was not earning enough to support his family, and that he had been given permission to let some of the younger members of his family work in the mill until he was able to support them. The usual custom

with parents who come to the mills, after they are able to do so, is to take their younger children out of the mills and send them to school. The Holcomb child is provided with a certificate, as the father is not vigorous. Young Frank Leopard said he was 12 years old. He has a good, strong face and a bright eye—just such a face as would appeal to the sensational writer. When I asked him if his father was living he did not seem to understand what "father" meant; and then I asked him about his "daddy," and he told me that his father "pours up yarn." The little boy told me he was 12 years of age and seemed to be perfectly happy. He is working because his labor is necessary to support the family. Another little boy that I talked with was Henry Looper. He is 10 years old and he has a blind father. He is provided with a certificate and earns fifty cents a day. It may be very well for those interested in these things to figure in what other class of labor this little fellow, only 10 years of age, with a blind father, could work to earn a livelihood and help his blind father. And then, close by him, was the little Freeman boy, who was helping to support his widowed mother. He was engaged in the lightest kind of work—in taking little wooden bobbins from one box and putting them into another.

The little Howard boy told me that his father was farming this year, and that he was the only one of his family in the mill. I understood that he was working in the mill to help his father, who was not in the best of health. He was earning fifty cents a day.

When I was going around the mill I met Arthur Duncan, who was raised by a widowed mother, and had been in the mill since he was 6 or 7 years of age. He is to-day as robust a specimen as can be found, and is an overseer in a room, earning \$3 50 a day. What other occupation would have provided the same opportunities?

At Pelzer there are children at work, and at this mill I made some inquiry as to the effectiveness of the excellent school system. Otis Davis, who told me he was 11 years old, was at work because his mother thought that he was old enough to help earn a livelihood for the family, and she needed his assistance. And Annie Aughtry was engaged in light labor to help her widowed mother. She told me she was nearly 13, but she does not look it. Coming out of the room, where I talked with young Davis and Annie Aughtry, I found a little fellow sitting in front of the drawing-in frame, who had only one leg. He had lost his other leg with "white swelling." Rice Henry was his name and he was being paid \$1 a day for this work. In passing I want to say that, in my collection of data, I have the autographs of quite a number of these children, and about the only children I found who could not write their names, and in connection with it some little sentence that I asked them to put on my pad, were those who had come into South Carolina from neighboring States.

At Pelzer every child I asked to write on my tablet could do so. At Monaghan all that I asked could write, with the exception of one little chap, who told me he had come from Augusta, and he seemed to be such a trifling little boy that I doubt if he ever learns anything.

At Orangeburg, where I believe the records indicate that there are no children under 12 working, I found Edith Price, who said she was 12 and seemed to be very insistent upon that point, but I have no idea she is as old as that. She told me that she was working for some one else, and that she earned her money in that way. One of the prettiest little children I saw in the cotton mill was little Eddie Neal, at Newberry. He said he was 9 years of age; that he could not

write. His parents had just moved into the mill community from the country. This little fellow was the oldest of the children, and the father is earning \$1 a day, and the little boy makes fifty cents a day. He had not been at school, and when I asked him about his mother, with tears in his eyes he told me he had no mother. The little boy was evidently trying to help his father. There were younger ones at home. The father and his little boy were earning \$1.50; and he told me that just as soon as "papa" was able to do so that he expected to send him (Eddie) to school. The chances are that this little fellow would never have seen the inside of a school if he had begun work on the farm. In passing I want to say that side by side with this little fellow was the little thirteen-year-old boy of Superintendent Davis, who was hard at work during the summer months trying to familiarize himself with cotton mill work. Then there was Bessie Lee Fulmer, who was bright as a sunbeam. She wore a rose in her dress and told me she did not know her age.

At McColl's I talked to children whose names did not appear on the pay roll. At Whitney I talked to a little girl, named Daisy Stanley, who told me she was 6 years old. Her name does not appear on the pay roll and she really does very little work. Her mother works in the spool room, earning \$1.10 per day. She has three daughters, one 12, one 16 and little Daisy, who is 6. The three girls all go into the mill. The elder girls, aged 12 and 16, earn seventy-two cents per day, and little Daisy goes into the mill with her mother, so that she will be out of mischief. She appears to like the idea of going around and helping her older sisters. Such instances are typical. I may be asked, What becomes of the home in the meanwhile? Such cases as this are frequent. A mother, with her family of daughters, has to make an honest livelihood. While some one may hold up his hands in "holy" horror at the idea of a little six-years-old child going into the cotton mills, the important question is, What would this Stanley family do if they did not go into the cotton mills, and how would they maintain their respectability if this avenue were not open to them? The mother when she goes home at night has to cook for the following day, and there is no one to leave at home to take care of the younger members of the family. This is one of the unfortunate phases of life where there are so many women left in this condition, and where there are so many orphan children who have to be provided with some means of living. There are fortunately few orphan homes in South Carolina, but even the orphan home has its disadvantages, and there are limitations upon admission which it might not be possible to comply with.

A question that should be considered in this connection is whether or not the children are better off in the mill than outside, where they would be getting into mischief. There is no law in this State requiring children to go to school; and in looking at this child question it ought to be remembered that the State does nothing to take care of the children, and that the cotton mills, on the other hand, are not only providing means of making a livelihood, but that they are offering a training for them to become good citizens and bread winners, and that the mills themselves have for years been urging and imploring that a compulsory education law be passed. More than this, the cotton mills almost without exception either support the schools IN TOTO out of their own resources, or the addition of the cotton mill property to the taxable values has given sufficient revenue to the support of schools in every mill community. But there is now no adequate means of forcing these children to go to school or to keep them out of mischief. Many advocate the early training of children, but the important ques-

tion ought to be what is to become of such children as are now in the mills if they are forced out and into idleness—the State does nothing?

At Whitney there is also an interesting little lad, named Ike Messner. He did not know his age, but I judged he is about 6 years old. He helps his older brother, and, although he did not know how old he was, he seemed to be able to chew tobacco; and unfortunately this habit is very common among the children in the cotton mills. The older brother runs four sides and Ike helps "keep them up."

At McColl there were perhaps a dozen children under the age of 12. Among them the little Crowlson boy, who helps his sister; or Johnson Crozer, or Frank Stokes, who told me he was 13, and who really was about 9 years of age, and who seems to be able to chew tobacco; or Esther Stanton, who told me she would be 12 years old next month; or Annie Bryant, who is 11 years of age, and runs four sides in the spinning room.

The story is very much the same all over the State, and I do not think that it is worth while to go into the history of each of the cases of children under 12 years of age. I believe that there are 1,500 of such cases in South Carolina, and I also believe that there is a reason for each of these cases. There are some cases, but they are rare—very rare—where the parents impose upon their children, but these are so exceptional that they need not be counted against the cotton mills, because if they are really known the mill officials do not allow the children to continue at work, and the blame attaches to the worthless parents.

As a matter of fact the mill presidents do not want children in the cotton mills. There are reasons why they consent to the employment of children. In the first place, under the system in this State, the families are employed rather than the individuals, and with the demand for labor that exists here the mill superintendent does not antagonize the head of the family when seeking employment if he should undertake to "run in" some of the junior members of his family; but, as I have previously stated, this disposition to work the younger members of the family is growing less and less because of the increase of wages.

From a purely economic standpoint the cotton mill presidents do not wish to employ children. This ought to be a plain proposition to any one who will take the time to think it over. A child under 12 years or 13 years of age does not understand, and cannot be expected to appreciate, the importance of economy of time or the vice of wastefulness. The children that are in the mills are employed in the spinning room, as it is here that the most of the cotton waste is made, and it is very largely due to carelessness and indifference of children. Where an end of cotton that is being spun breaks it "wads up" on the frame and this cotton then becomes waste. Ordinarily the cotton that is so wadded ought to be turned back to be put through the manufacturing process again, but children that have no appreciation of the value of cotton or its cost often throw this wad of cotton on the floor, thereby making it worthless, or stick it in their pockets, so as to avoid criticism by the boss; and when they go out of the mill throw it on the ground, and in that way the mill has an absolute loss of the cotton. If the cotton is worked over, which ought to be done, there is an additional cost to the mill in this duplication of work, and if it is taken out of the mill and thrown on the ground by careless children, it involves, of course, a total loss of the cotton, which, as every one knows, is the most valuable and expensive part of the manufacturing process. If the cotton is thrown on the floor it becomes "sweepings," which is sold at one or two cents a pound. The waste of cotton by careless or thoughtless children, as can readily be appreciated, is considerable.

It is an old maxim of the successful cotton mill that "the cheapest labor does not mean the largest dividends," and the "up-to-date" cotton mill president fully appreciates this saying; and the desire of all cotton mills to-day is to keep the young women in the spinning room and to wean them off from the desire to go into the weave room. For instance, Mr Lyons, superintendent at the Orr Cotton Mills, in Anderson, told me that he wished very much that there were no such thing as children in the cotton mills, and that if he could get rid of the children altogether that life would be very much happier for him. This is a universal feeling. When I was going through Piedmont Cotton Mills I thought I would make some observations along this line. I noticed on the frame of one little girl, Virgie Patterson, that out of one hundred and twelve spindles on one side of the frame there were fifteen ends down, and this meant that the cotton was "batting up" or wadding on each of these broken ends. If an older person had been working on this same frame there would not have been so much loss of mechanical energy nor so much cotton to go through a second manufacturing process; but this is the ordinary result. This little girl was running only four sides, and she was in the mill because the family was so large—there were eight children—that even a little girl of 10 had to go into the mill to help feed the hungry mouths. What else could she have done to earn an honest livelihood?

At Union the superintendent went over the disadvantages of working children in the mill, and in addition to the other reasons that are generally stated against the employment of children, told me that the bane of his life was keeping the children away from the elevators. The older help give better results and is much more easily managed.

President Cleveland, in talking over the child labor proposition, told me that there was not a cotton mill president in the world who would not rather employ grown girls and boys in the spinning room than reckless and indifferent children. The difference in the wages between children and grown labor is more than equalized by the increased output and the reduction of waste.

The cotton mills in South Carolina employ 90 per cent of the children "under age" in the spinning room; 10 per cent are engaged in sweeping and in the picking of the "frazzled ends" from the manufactured product in the cloth room, and a few are engaged in filling batteries.

Superintendent Buchanan, of Piedmont Mills, in talking over the child labor situation, said: "There were some children employed at Piedmont, and that he was satisfied that, after more than twenty years' experience in the mill, and his observations both here and elsewhere, that the cotton mills would always have children," and that "the best thing for the mill people to do, and for those interested in the welfare of the children, was to see that the best possible was done for them." I do not think there is any difference of opinion as to the inadvisability of employing children, even those of more than 12 years of age, in night work; and if there are any children even under 16 employed in night work it did not come within my notice. At McColl. where there are ninety people employed in night work, practically all are over 18, and I think the majority are over 21. None of the larger mills in this State run at night—not one—and it is all twaddle to talk about children working twelve hours at night. It is not true as to South Carolina. Only a few yarn mills run at night, and they have grown help for what little night work they do.

Superintendent Wilbur, who has been engaged in cotton mill business both here and in New England, has very decided views on the subject of employing

children, and believes that the time is coming when the cotton mills in South Carolina will not, for their own good, employ any children whatever; and he thinks that this condition will work itself out, as have so many other things in the cotton mill industry in this State.

In the "Y" mills that manufacture yarns, and there are perhaps twenty yarn plants in the State, there is no weave room. The weave departments generally utilize the older and more advanced help; therefore where the cotton mill has no weave room there is no employment for the advanced men and women in the weave departments, as yarn mills have no weaving. This is the case in a great many of the yarn mills in the Pee-Dee section and York County; and in some mills in the Piedmont section. Therefore in yarn plants this grown help goes into the spinning and spooling departments, and in that way, at McColl's, for instance, there is a tendency for employing grown men and the demand for labor is not so great in the spinning room as to necessitate the employment of many children. The children are generally used in the spinning rooms, and when men or women can be had they are preferred.

Whether the children have been told to say that they are 13 years of age or older, I found a very general disposition on the part of the very little fellows to claim that they were 13 years of age or older, although there was very good reason to believe that they were younger. Until the State of South Carolina goes about this thing in the right way the cotton mill presidents will have no way of protecting themselves against misstatements as to the ages of children. Time and time again the cotton mill presidents, through their association, and individually, have appealed to the General Assembly, asking that they pass a marriage license law and provide for the registration of births and deaths, but for some reason this has not been done. Until it is it ought to be as plain as the noonday sun that there is no way for the mill president, or if there should ever be an inspector for him, to ascertain definitely the ages of children other than to accept the statements of the parents, and this is now done. A great many of the cotton mills, in fact most of them, now require affidavits to be filed at the office by parents, stating that they have no children under 12 years of age engaged in the mill, and there is no reason why a mill president or superintendent should go back of such a return.

A great deal has been written about the grinding process of the cotton mills, and how the mills are working the body and soul out of the little ones who may have to go into the mills. But, as I have already pointed out, the truth has been grossly exaggerated time and again. Those children that do go into the mills, as has already been said, go into the spinning department, and the work there is lighter than elsewhere. Most of the boys who are in the mill, at least the little fellows, are engaged in what is known as "doffing"—and if there is any light work about the cotton mill it is "doffing." On my visit, which was in the summer time, at almost every mill there were a number of boys outside playing base ball, and the cotton mill that did not have enough "doffers" to make up two ball teams was not very large. The process of "doffing," in which the boys are employed, is in taking off the bobbins from the spinning frames after they have been filled with yarn and replacing them with empty bobbins, on which another supply of yarn can be run. Of course, after the empty spool has been put on the frame there is nothing to do until that spool has been filled, and, while this mechanical process is going on the "doffer" has absolutely nothing to do. They generally go outside of the mill and play. The

intervals between doffing vary according to the size of the yarn that is spun at any particular mill. The coarser the yarn the quicker the bobbin is filled, and the finer the yarn the slower the process of filling, and consequently the greater intervals between "doffing." With No 7 yarns, for instance, it takes twenty-five minutes for the bobbin to fill. Each doffer has three frames to fill, which he can do in about ten minutes; therefore he has the interval in which to "loaf." With No 18 yarns the frame will run three hours without the spools being changed, and the boys get around in an hour and a half, and have the remaining hour and a half in which to play.

At a mill such as Chiquola, where they make print cloths, the boys doff about four times a day and have the balance of the day in which to play. Most of the mills in this State are engaged in manufacturing this class of goods. At Monoghan I spent about an hour in a soda water establishment and talked to several of the boys there as to their doffing. They told me that they averaged about seventy-five cents a day, and the four boys with whom I talked "doffed" thirty-two frames, with two hundred and twenty-four bobbins to the frame. It took them seventy-five minutes in which to change the spools and they ran for four hours; altogether they doffed three times a day and had the balance of the time for themselves.

They reported for work at 9 o'clock in the morning and got off a few minutes later. On No 27 yarns it took twenty-five minutes to doff, and the frames run in the neighborhood of four hours, in that way giving the boys forty minutes out of every hour and ten minutes in which to play.

At Piedmont the warp was "doffed" every two hours, and it took thirty minutes in which to "doff," and the filling was "doffed" every fifty minutes, and half of the time being rest. But the same thing applies wherever there is a cotton mill, and it is needless to emphasize the fact that the mechanism of the spinning department is such that it takes time for the bobbins to fill, and during that time there is absolutely nothing for the "doffers" to do except to play. The boys engaged in "doffing," therefore, work only half of their time, and they easily earn seventy-five cents a day. If there is anything else in which they can engage that is lighter, or at which they can do better, it certainly has not been found in this State.

At Pacolet I talked to several boys, among them Bachelor Floyd and George Ladd, who were engaged in "doffing." Floyd told me that he only doffed once in every six hours; and Ladd, whom I met on the bridge, was waiting on a companion, Dock Wells, to go to the "wash hole" between "doffing" periods. And yet some folks would have you believe that boys in the cotton mills do hard work.

So far as the work with the girls is concerned, all they have to do is to take the broken ends of thread and roll it together. It is the lightest kind of work and the only trouble is the confinement in the mills. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this is really not hurtful any more than any other class of work would be.

I want to say here in a great many instances the children themselves want to go into the cotton mill. They seem to like the idea of working and of earning their own livelihood.

In a great many communities wherever the children are sixteen years of age they begin to pay board to their parents and to keep the balance of their money. I talked to a number of children, and on inquiry found them inclined to go into the mill for work. I remember distinctly talking with a little boy, Alfred Gos-

nell. He said he was only ten years of age, and he thought he ought to be allowed to go into the mill, as his older brother, Weyman, was at work, and he thought himself just as big a boy as Weyman, but the mother was sending Alfred to school, and evidently Alfred was chafing because he could not go into the mill and draw wages.

As I have said before, the cotton mill officials are generally disposed to follow the statute law. They do not like legislation directed against the mill interests; they think they ought to be let alone, and I really think that they would be better off and that conditions would be better if they were let alone. At the recent session of the General Assembly the wisdom of the law makers suggested that a statute should be passed restricting the number of hours of labor to sixty hours per week. The wisdom of such a law, and the effect of it was questioned, but it has been accepted in good faith and is being carried out. The first reduction in the hours went into effect the first of July, and without a murmur it was accepted by the cotton mills. After the law was passed two of the best law firms in the State advised that from a constitutional viewpoint, as brought out in the Baker case, which I think originated either in New York or Massachusetts, the law would not stand the test of the Courts, as it applied to only one class of workers, namely, the cotton mills. These two law firms, although of opinion that the law would not stand the test of the Courts, as a matter of policy advised that the matter be not carried to the Courts. Without a dissenting opinion the cotton mills agreed to abide by the law, however discriminating and however hurtful to their interests they thought it. They accepted the judgment of the General Assembly largely because they thought that this would be the end of legislation that would tend to interfere with them in their output or their control of the help situation.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The General Scope of "Welfare Work."

Perhaps most notable development in the cotton mills has been what is known as "Welfare Work." This phrase is probably of recent coinage, and it may not be altogether understood, particularly as there is such a general and unfortunate misunderstanding as to what cotton mills are really doing both in an industrial and in a beneficial way. The farmers and small land owners have a very keen appreciation of how the cotton mills have helped them by creating markets and increasing demands for their cotton, and truck, eggs and poultry; but the people generally, not only those outside of South Carolina, but our own people, because of their lack of information and because they do not themselves go into the subject, do not appreciate in the smallest degree the great good that the cotton mills have done in this State as civilizing influences, and are planning to do.

It seems to have been taken as a matter of course that the cotton mills should have spent hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars to educate the children in their mill communities, and it seems now to be taken as a matter of course that they should be spending money with a lavish hand for the building of libraries, lyceums, bowling alleys, churches, and even swimming pools. The new field has been entered with perfect willingness by the cotton mill presidents. There has been no compulsion, and there never has been any agreement with the employees, through any channel, that the cotton mills should spend thousands of dollars for the building of churches or school houses, and now places of amusement, for their help. The custom has simply grown of its own accord, and is an absolutely voluntary offering on the part of the cotton mill officials, who have determined of their own accord to share largely with their employees whatever measure of prosperity they have enjoyed. It is, therefore, all the more to be commended. If any one should go to the mill community and talk to the people, and go into the very heart of the situation, he would find a very much keener appreciation of what the schools and churches and libraries have done for these one hundred and twenty-five thousand people who have gone to the mill communities than they would imagine without carefully inquiring into the situation. The operatives are, as a rule, an appreciative class, and that in my opinion largely accounts for the liberal and increasing expenditures for what is known as "Welfare Work." Too much of it cannot well be done, and stockholders will have to forego dividends and instead see this "Welfare Work" progress.

There are various and increasing means of doing this work, and it has to be done with some degree of care, economy and delicacy, so that it will not be hurtful. It is not regarded by the operatives, and less so by the officials, as a charity, and even charity can go amiss by being undertaken without system. It is a very difficult matter, in fact I might say it is impossible, to give any adequate idea of the volume of "Welfare Work" undertaken by the cotton mills of this State. Some of them are doing it on a very much more extensive scale than others, while many are spending a very liberal portion of their earnings in this work, and feel it is a very good investment; others spending nothing whatever. The fact of the matter is that there is some disagreement, of rather an argumentative nature than otherwise, as to whether the cotton mills should undertake the "Welfare Work" upon the intensive plan that some of the cotton mill officials advise. The most pronounced and strongest advocate, and one whose

actions follow in line with his words, in this new development of "Welfare Work" is Mr Thos F. Parker, president of the Monaghan Cotton Mills, of Greenville. He not only advises the spending of corporation money for such work, but he and his family have been lavish in the expenditure of their personal funds. Capt Smyth has also done a great deal of "Welfare Work" in a business-like way and is one of the pioneers. Another of this school is Mr Hamilton Carhart, who has recently invested in this State, and has a new plant at Rock Hill. From Mr Parker on down there are various views on this subject of how far the mill corporation should go into the matter of providing amusements and pleasures for the help, and to what degree operatives should depend for such pleasure upon their own initiative. In one mill community I had a talk with one of the most kind-hearted and successful cotton mill presidents. He told me that he was firmly convinced that the operatives had an idea that the money that was spent on "Welfare Work" by the corporations was subtracted from their pay envelopes, and that the operatives themselves would rather have the money go directly into their pay envelopes than into the amusement halls and entertainments, and his view was that whatever work of this kind was done for mill operatives should be of a personal nature, so that whenever the hat is passed around for subscriptions his name is certain to appear.

In some of the mill communities I found that the mill corporations made it an unwritten rule to subscribe to all church and other similar funds, and did so upon a basis of one-tenth; that is, if the members of any given denomination wished to build a \$2,000 church the corporation would contribute the land on which to erect the building and \$200 in cash.

South Carolina has prospered for a great many years, and contemporaneous with the mills has been the development of the State at large. Ten years ago the rural schools were not what they should have been and not what they are to-day. At that time the schools provided by the cotton mills, such as at Clifton, Pelzer, Pacolet, Graniteville, Anderson, Gaffney, Greenwood, Newberry, Converse, Whitney and other of the older cotton mills, stood out as beacon lights, and were very much more serviceable and potential than they probably are to-day, when there are so many good schools all over the State. But from the very outset the cotton mills were conspicuous in their leadership in providing good schools. When Mr W. E. Lucas, for instance, built the Laurens Cotton Mill one of the first things he was wise enough to do was to suggest to the King's Daughters that he would take care of his own help, and he has always done so. He did this because he was satisfied that well-meaning outsiders did not understand how to deal with the help and would be imposed upon. He promptly built a first-class, high-grade school and started it at work. Encouraging and starting schools has been the policy of the mills ever since the early 50's, when William Gregg determined that no cotton mill community could succeed unless it cared for the education and morals of its help.

The people in this State owe a debt of gratitude to the cotton mills for the conspicuous part they took in developing the school system, and even to-day, when you go to, say, Newberry, Pelzer, Piedmont, Pacolet, Clifton or Laurens, you will find handsome two-story brick structures that antedated the graded school building in very many of the interior towns of the State; yet these schools that belong distinctly to the cotton mill operatives are running right along doing their good work. Cotton mills are continuing to contribute very largely out of their corporation funds to the support of the schools. Now that the State is more

prosperous, and the cotton mills have added largely to the taxable values. the cotton mills do not in all instances support the schools entirely out of their treasuries as they once did, but the fund derived from school taxes—part of which is paid by the cotton mills, of course— is supplemented by the cotton mill when necessary to insure, first, the employment of first-class teachers; second, the running of the schools for at least nine months in the year.

In a great many communities the building of the cotton mills—take Lancaster for instance, with its new million-dollar cotton mill—has made it possible for the community to erect a handsome new graded school, and here, as in a great many other instances, the cotton mills pay very much more in the matter of taxes than is necessary to run a school which is to be attended by the children of the mill community. In a number of instances, Anderson and Rock Hill, for example, two groupings of cotton mills are paying taxes in the same school district, providing more than ample funds for the running of the schools patronized by the children of the various mill communities.

Five and ten years ago the cotton mills had their own schools and developed their own graded school systems, from the kindergarten up to the high school and these schools were almost entirely attended by the children from the cotton mills. But to-day the disposition seems to be to mix the general patronage with that of the mill children, and not to make any line of demarkation between the children of the farmer, the merchant and those of the cotton mill, and it is very much better that this sentiment is growing, because the children of cotton mill operatives are of the same flesh and blood as their companions.

I have gathered with a great deal of interest considerable data relative to the schools connected with the cotton mills. I have also interested myself in the building and development of churches, Y. M. C. A.'s and kindred institutions, and then I have considered with interest the growth of secret orders and social organizations among the operatives. The fact of the matter is that I have gotten almost enough data on this subject, and on the general topic of "Welfare Work" for a complete volume, but all I can do is to deal with it generally, and to point out the tendencies on the part of the cotton mill officials, which is to be heartily approved and commended, and the appreciation of what is being done in this direction by the operatives themselves.

In a later article I expect to say something about the great development of churches in the cotton mill communities. My records show that the average is more than one church to each of the cotton mill communities in the State. In fact there are a number of cotton mill communities that have from three to five churches—such as Union-Buffalo, Jonesville, Tucapau, Converse, Clifton, Olympia, Newberry, Marlboro, Reedy River, Piedmont, Pelzer, Jackson Mills, Chiquola, Graniteville and others. Of the denominations and the part that the mills have played in the encouragement of these churches, I expect to write later on. I hope to show the substantial encouragement that the mills have given to education; first of all by the erection of commodious and comfortable school buildings, and then by providing competent teachers and arranging for a full year's work in all these schools.

ARTICLE XIX.—The Wisdom of Welfare Work.

The wisdom of "welfare work" is no longer questioned by those who are at the head of manufacturing enterprises; and, by the way, it is unfortunate that the only considerable manufacturing industries in this State, in which white labor is used, are the cotton mills.

It seems to be taken for granted that the cotton mills should undertake the education of the younger help, although there never has been or could there be any requirement, that this should be done, but almost invariably the cotton mills have spent their money freely, both in the erection of substantial school buildings and in the employment of teachers. The requirement that the school should be entirely supported by the cotton mills has been to a very large extent removed by the increased taxable values and the multiplication of cotton mills in certain sections. The cotton mills, therefore, while paying their portion of the taxes, do not entirely support the schools as they formerly did, but it is an exceedingly rare thing where the cotton mill does not in addition to its quota of taxes contribute to the support of the school. The cotton mills have built more than one hundred school buildings in their communities, some of them costing as much as \$15,000, which they have paid out of their treasuries, and thereby perhaps abbreviated dividends. Now that the counties are able to do something towards the support of the schools out of public funds the desire of the mill officials to give the children in the mill communities the very best school advantages is indicated by the fact that the mills very often employ additional teachers out of their funds or arrange to supplement the county funds to guarantee that the free schools run for a period of nine months.

I will in a supplementary table give the actual average school attendance at what are known as distinctly cotton mill schools, and in a general summary it will be my pleasure to show how much the cotton mills are contributing towards the support of the schools for their operatives. Of course, in reading over these figures it must be borne in mind that all this work is purely voluntary and comes as a free offering from the cotton mill corporations to their help. The difficulty has not been in the willingness of the mills to give, but in getting the operatives to accept. In other words the only unfortunate thing has been that the children do not attend the schools as they should. The schools have been there for them all along, and the teachers have been willing and anxious to teach them, but unfortunately too many parents commercialize their children too early in life.

I do not think there is any question about the fact that the mill presidents want the children to attend school. Aside from the desire to see that the statute laws of the State with reference to child labor is enforced, as a matter of fact the cotton mill presidents want educated help, and they do not want it too young; and they are seriously anxious to have the younger children in the schools, if for no other reason than to keep them out of mischief and out of the mills until they are ready to do effective work.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association has repeatedly gone on record as favoring compulsory education, and I have no doubt but that every cotton mill president in this State honestly and earnestly hopes that this law will be enacted and that the school authorities will be given authority

to see that a law requiring attendance is enforced. Now that the schools are in such excellent condition the cotton mills are looking to other avenues of "welfare work." They are spending money freely on the improvement of the houses for the operatives, in fact, at one mill alone—Union-Buffalo—President Aug W. Smith has during the last year expended \$53,406 in permanent improvements; \$30,000 of this amount to be expended on the improvement, repainting and repairing of the homes of the operatives.

The Montgomerys have always been conspicuous in their work in connection with schools, and the old school building at Pacolet has turned out very many young men and women of ability. When I was at the Spartan Mills Mr. Walter S. Montgomery was devoting himself to the erection of a three-story brick hospital building with an operating room on the top floor. Any one riding from Augusta to Graniteville will see along the line the site of the new hospital building which is to be erected by the Warren Manufacturing Company. Other mills have arranged to have any of their sick or injured help cared for at the local hospitals.

A recent development, and one which is showing good results, is that of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the cotton mill districts. Within the last few days I have received a booklet written by Miss Lillian L. Long, of the Southern Cotton Mill Association movement, which would prove very interesting for every one in this State to read. In this report Miss Long outlines the real work that her associates have done in this State and are doing in the South. What gives significance and force to the work done by the Y. M. C. A. organizers and the Y. W. C. A. workers, is that they live in and are a part of, the mill communities. And while they are at all times loyal to the mill officials, because they deserve loyalty, their interests are identical with the operatives, and the closer they get in their touch with the operatives the more effective their work and the more abundant their reward. In a recent article in "The American Industries," by Mr. Thos F. Parker, president of the Monaghan Cotton Mills, he gives very briefly an outline of what these associations have done in that community in a single year. He writes as follows:

"The Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., with a mill village population of 1,800, is one of the South Carolina mills doing welfare work. It has had a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association established in its village with suitable rooms for several years.

"The Young Men's Christian Association reported for last year 23,999 recorded visits to its building; 21 socials for men and women with an attendance of 2,196; Sunday social sessions (with men, women and children,) attendance 1,836; calls made by secretary, 6,951; visits to sick, 155; besides the use of books and periodicals in the reading room 1,750 volumes were taken from the library. Night classes in arithmetic, English, band, boys' group, studies had an attendance of 1,585. A number of other activities well attended are omitted for sake of brevity.

"The Young Women's Christian Association work in the same village is equally satisfactory. Its results can be judged from the above figures. The attendance on these two associations is confined to the inhabitants of the mill village with a total population of 1,800."

The Y. W. C. A. workers at the Pelzel Cotton Mills are an established institution of that enterprise, and they have long been regarded as among the best workers in the mill communities. It is largely through the effectiveness of the

work at Monaghan and Pelzer that other mills are taking up this phase of "welfare work."

The officials of the Piedmont Mills, at the request of President W. E. Beattie, and the directors of the Victor Cotton Mills at the instance of President Lewis W. Parker, and the Hamilton-Carhart Mills are going to introduce the Y. W. C. A. workers. The idea of employing such skilled workers is fast spreading among the mills.

At the Granby and Olympia Cotton Mills independent workers and trained nurses have been at work for sometime, and their work has been universally commended.

The Brandon Cotton Mills, through the influence of President Westervelt has employed a young lady who was recommended by one of the ministers in the community to undertake the same line of work that is being done by the Y. W. C. A., and this plan of independent work on the part of educated young women is quite general.

In the Pee-Dee section I found that the Methodist Church and the Baptist Church both had missionaries at work among the operatives at McColl. The Methodist Conference, which embraces Cllo, McColl, Bennettsville and Piney-wood, had selected and were maintaining Miss Gainor in the mill work, and the Baptist Conference had selected Miss Carroll. I heard nothing but the very highest praise by the operatives and mill officials of the work of these two young women.

At Anderson Miss Burger was at work in the mill community at the instance of and was supported by the Baptist Conference. A newspaper man, seventeen years in touch with all classes of people in connection with his newspaper work cannot but remark how much more important and how much more sensible it is to have such workers in our own State than among the heathen of Patagonia and Zanzibar. But the instances I have recorded are mere illustrations, and are typical.

These good women who go into the cotton mill communities and the mission field are of incalculable service, and together with the Y. W. C. A. workers relieve the mothers who have sickness in their families, showing them how to prepare food properly, suggest delicacies for the sick, and altogether do a great deal more good, and do it where it is far more appreciated, than it would be in the wilds of Africa or among the heathen "Chinee," who sometimes mob and kill the missionaries.

It is a source of great satisfaction to find church papers, such as the Southern Christian Advocate, the Lutheran Church Visitor and the Baptist Courier, showing an intelligent appreciation of the work the cotton mills themselves are doing for the advancement of their help and of such workers as these young women and ministers, who really do more than earn their salary.

There are some cotton mill presidents who believe that it is a sensible and good thing for the officials to mix with their help. I believe that the strongest advocate of this view is Mr Hammett, of Honea Path; and on the other hand I talked with one of the most successful mill presidents, who has an entirely different view, but who is exceedingly generous in every thing he does for his help. He takes the position that the officials of the cotton mill can not well mix socially, politically or otherwise with their help, and that if they do it is misunderstood. In fact, he takes the position that the cotton mill in which he has observed the worst discipline of the help and the worst attendance, is one

in which the executive head undertook to act as "wet nurse" for his help, and this officer and his wife were in charge of the Sunday-school and did everything that they could to get in the closest kind of touch with the help; and as far as this particular president observed the result was disastrous on account of the desire on the part of the executive head to do too much for his help.

The welfare work in a great many instances is assuming large proportions. Take, for instance, two conspicuous illustrations, Monaghan and Graniteville: Within the last few months the Hickman Memorial Hall, at Graniteville has been opened to the public, and it was my pleasure to be present soon after this opening and to make a careful inspection of the building. Without any exaggeration I regard this as the handsomest club house building of any in the State of South Carolina. I do not confine this observation to a club house built by a corporation for the use of its operatives, but it is a handsomer building and it is better equipped, has more opportunities and facilities for healthful amusement and recreation than any other building in the State erected for club purposes. Instead of putting up a monument to Mr Hamilton H. Hickman, who had been the successful president of the Graniteville Mill for a great many years, his son, Mr T. I. Hickman, suggested that the memorial to be erected by the mill corporation take the shape of a serviceable club house, and the sum of \$25,000 has been expended in the building that is to be used exclusively for the pleasures of the operatives.

At the Monaghan Cotton Mills, at Greenville, the handsome Y. M. C. A. building was erected at a cost of more than \$18,000. I think that the entire fund for the erection of this superb building was donated by Mr Thos F. Parker and his immediate family, and in addition to this I was privately informed that Mr Thos F. Parker contributes annually out of his own resources the greater portion of the funds necessary for the successful maintenance of this noble undertaking. But these are simply symptoms of the general disposition of the cotton mills in South Carolina and many of their officers to adopt the most advanced ideas of providing pleasures for their help. What other class of employees do these things in this section? All of this does good, and the more the better. I believe their efforts are in the right direction.

In addition to establishing schools and churches for the help the cotton mills have been very generous in the matter of providing halls and lodge rooms for the use of their operatives. The operatives are very clannish, and they are very fond of their secret orders, of which there are a great many in the various communities. The Red Men and the Odd Fellows are perhaps the most popular lodges in the mill communities. While there are a great many operatives who belong to the Knights of Pythias, many of the lodges of that Order are in the towns, and the operatives affiliate with the brethren there. This is the usual custom in the matter of Masonic lodges. While the Odd Fellows and the Red Men are the most flourishing organizations among the mill operatives the Knights of Pythias have recently shown considerable activity in these communities. There are some branches of the Junior Order of American Workmen among the mill operatives. The Woodmen of the World are quite strong in the various mills.

Ten years ago it was a very unusual thing to find a library in a cotton mill community, and these luxuries were to be found only at the older and more successful mills, such as Piedmont, Pelzer, Graniteville and a few others, but now the mill that has not a library of some description—even if it be in some

temporary library building, with a few hundred volumes, is very unusual. Most of the mills are now spending money each year for the acquisition of new books.

In addition to the general outside help there is a street force that is used by each of the mills in keeping up appearances and making the villages look as neat and clean as possible.

A great many of the mills each year offer prizes for the best flower gardens as well as for the best vegetable gardens, and in addition to the prizes purchase the seed and furnish them gratuitously to the operatives who will plant them. These gardens are very much like a savings account, depending entirely upon the industry of the individual.

I suppose there must be fully twenty-five brass bands in the various mill communities. These organizations are given generous support by the mill officials, and are a source of real pleasure to the help. They give frequent concerts. At some of the older mills the bands are divided into brass and stringed instruments, and they provide music for the dances that make life brighter in many mill communities.

Base ball is a great institution with the mill folks. In the circular letter that I sent out I asked the mill officials if they provided base ball parks for their help, and whether these parks or ball fields had been provided free. In looking over the replies I have found only one cotton mill in this State that is without a base ball park; the "fever" extends from the mill president down to the tiniest doffer; and the mill community that has not its "bunch" of "fans" is indeed a rarity. I intended tabulating the base ball record, but my stenographer, who is not a "fan" persuaded me that it was unnecessary, as every mill seemed to have its base ball team and its park, and there was entire sameness in such detail.

The Rev Mr S. A. Nettles, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, in a recent publication of the Advocate has made some observations of the welfare work that the mill presidents are undertaking, and in the issue of July 11, 1907, makes this interesting summary:

"All this will require money, but it will be money well invested, whose dividends will be paid indirectly in employees who are intelligent, satisfied, interested and self-respecting, and directly, in the end, in better workmanship and larger profits for the mill. Some mill presidents there are in this State who have caught the vision of their larger opportunity and obligation, and are systematically and conscientiously working toward their realization. These are at once real industrial leaders and benefactors. We trust their example and influence may lead the others to lift their eyes from the muck heap of immediate gain to the unseen but everchanging crown of opportunity and duty."

It is a curious phase of mill life and one that ought to be considered by the good people of the State, that they do not like what might be termed outside interference. At one of the cotton mills in Spartanburg the ladies of the city undertook to establish what they called a "day nursery." The good women thought that this would be a good plan for them to take care of children, while some of the mothers were in the mill, but the idea was resented, by the mothers, that they were unable to take care of their own children, and they would not let these well groomed women, who were really anxious to enlist in a good cause, undertake the work that they had contemplated, and the "day nursery" is a thing of the past. If they would raise a fund with which to em-

ploy some acceptable young woman, who would go among the mill people and actually live among them and be a part of their life, and at the same time in a tactful way show them how they could improve the digestibility of their biscuits and discard the injurious grease in their food, and suggest modern methods of preparing food for the little ones with weak stomachs, they would really be doing a service of which they could be proud, and one which would be appreciated. Or they might employ a trained nurse to live and work among the operatives—that is the work that counts.

ARTICLE XX.—Welfare Work, Particularly Schools.

The statements given as to the expenditure, both in the way of taxes and voluntary gifts, in aid of schools, and the statistics relative to attendance by children, will indicate how much substantial work the cotton mills are doing for the education of the children in their communities. I would like to take up in detail the school system at Pacolet, Pelzer or some of the larger corporations, and show how much real good these schools have done and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars the cotton mills of the State have spent in the education of the help independent of the taxes, of which they pay, perhaps, more than their proportionate share.

For instance, the Gluck Mills, which is one of the newer enterprises, has spent \$8,000 for the erection of a school building, but this is no experimental venture, for the cotton mill that does not have its own school building is not considered up-to-date, unless the mill is in a thriving town or city.

As already pointed out, the disposition is to attend the graded schools in the towns. With the increased transportation facilities that the street car lines afford this tendency is growing in such communities as Anderson, Greenville, Columbia, Spartanburg and elsewhere. In a number of communities, such as Anderson and Rock Hill, the cotton mills are quite close to each other and they have found it advantageous to combine their energies in the building of schools. In connection with the school at Rock Hill the young ladies at Winthrop College are used to advantage in teaching the younger children. The mill officials do not hesitate to spend their money freely for school buildings, and in the early days of cotton mills in this State, when Piedmont, Pacolet, Clifton, Pelzer, Newberry and the older mills were being constructed, the school buildings went up at the same time, and these handsome structures are still in evidence in practically every mill community in testimony of the early efforts and desire of the cotton mill officials to join in the work of educating the people of this State. Certainly the first kindergarten work that was done in many sections of the State was that under the direction of the mill presidents, and I believe that it is safe to say that the first kindergarten work done in Anderson County or in Columbia was at Pelzer and the Whaley Mills, respectively. The pity of the whole thing is that these schools are not appreciated as they ought to be by the people for whom they are conducted. They are now appreciated very much more than they were in former years. This change may be due to some extent to the increased earning capacity of the parents. I have recently been reading of the disproportion of illiteracy in the mill communities as compared with the larger cities. This is unfair to the operatives, because they lacked the opportunities of getting an education before they went to the mills, and the mills are not responsible for the conditions of ten or more years ago, and it is unusual now to find the younger generations illiterate; and if they are it is their own fault, or rather that of the parents. The attendance in a great many of the communities is very commendable, but it is not what it ought to be. At Graniteville, for instance, where the school building of forty years ago is still in use, with additions and improvements, the attendance last year was two hundred and sixty, and the average attendance was 5 per cent. The schools have five teachers and two extra instructors. At nearly all the schools I was told that the children remain at home on the flimsiest sort of

excuse, and not alone have the teachers great difficulty in overcoming this habit of staying away from school, but there is a great deal of difficulty—not as great now as in former years—of getting the children into the schools at all. This is not because the children are used in the cotton mills, but the parents allow them to “loaf” around the house or in the streets, and their only excuse in not sending the children to school is that they themselves did not have an education, or that the children have not got the clothes—more indifference than anything else. To meet this objection a great many of the cotton mill presidents employ their teachers with the understanding that they have to go out into the mill districts and “drum up” children for their schools. In other words, they are to keep in touch with all the children who ought to go to school and see that they do attend school.

In Lancaster last year Superintendent Skinner went with the teacher to every house in the village and ascertained definitely how many children there were in the families and how many of them went to school, and if they did not go to school what was the reason, if any. Some of the parents said they did not have the proper clothes for the children; others that they did not have shoes for the little ones, and a number objected because of the expense of the books. Mr Skinner in every instance told the parents that, if they did not have the clothes for their children, and if they could not buy the shoes or books, if they would go to the mill office that the money would be advanced for them to buy the necessary school clothes or books, and if they did not care to have it advanced, that the company would give this money. The result was that the parents, after the importance of education had been pointed out to them by the superintendent and teacher, recognized the necessity of sending their children to school and did not ask for the help. But this is just an instance of the constant effort that the mill presidents and their associates exert in their desire to have the children attend the schools. In a great many of the cotton mill communities, Graniteville and Pelzer and others, the parents obligate themselves to send their children to schools, certainly until they are 12 years of age; and there is absolutely no reason why every child that is born and raised in a cotton mill community should not get an education. The fact of the matter is that a great many of these young men and women are now getting college educations.

In very many of the communities there are night schools. At the Orr Cotton Mill and the Anderson Cotton Mill these schools are doing very well. At the Piedmont Cotton Mills there has been an improvement in attendance by requiring the pupils to pay fifty cents a month. At Mollohon Mills the younger students of the Newberry College are doing successful work, as are the students of the South Carolina University in the night schools connected with the Columbia Mills. The night school at the Olympia Cotton Mill has been so very successful that the city of Columbia has incorporated it in its excellent system. The night school at the Monaghan Cotton Mills last year had an attendance of sixty-five.

Some of the schools are, in addition to the regular text book work, pursuing courses in cooking, fancy work, sewing, etc. There is a special department for this work at Monaghan and some of the more advanced schools. The cotton mills are just as eager to get the best class of talent for their school teachers as are any others. At Pacolet, for instance, the principal is a teacher of the “old school,” who has done a great work in that community, and associated with him as teachers are two graduates of Limestone College, one from Converse and one from the Memminger High School of Charleston. All these teachers are paid at the end of

each month by the cotton mill. The school at Pacolet, by way of illustration of the others in this State, ran last year for nine months. The highest attendance during that period was one hundred and eighty-three, and the lowest one hundred and thirteen. The average for nine months on the part of the boys was seventy-seven and fifty-seven-one hundredths and for the girls seventy-three, making a total average attendance of one hundred and fifty. The average number to the teacher was fifteen and fifty-one-one hundredths boys, and fourteen and six-tenths for girls, or a total average per teacher of thirty and eleven-one hundredths. Certainly there is no better school in any of the graded school systems of this State. Incidentally it may be stated that the total enrolment was about 300 and that the oldest of those enrolled was 25 years of age.

My visit to the cotton mills was during the summer months, and there were then more children in the mills than ordinarily, because the schools had closed down, and under the statute law where children attended school they are provided with a certificate to the effect that they are legally entitled to work in the mills.

I am advised that the attendance at all of the schools connected with the cotton mills is larger upon the resumption of work this session than heretofore. At one of the schools, which last year had an attendance of 150 children upon the opening of the session, this year there was an enrolment of 210, and it became necessary to engage an additional teacher and to provide new equipment for the increased number of children.

The general disposition of the parents, in view of their prosperity, is to send their children to school, and there are no schools that are doing better work than many of those connected with the cotton mills.

The "Welfare Work" at the Olympia and Granby Mills is progressing so well and the work in connection with the schools is so good that I want to make a distinction and incorporate a paragraph concerning the progress of this work.

There is a kindergarten in both the Olympia and Granby villages. Both schools employ two teachers and have an average attendance of from thirty to forty pupils. Each school has a separate building, well lighted and is equipped with such paraphernalia as is necessary for the running of such institutions. There is a nice flower garden around each of these buildings. Special attention is given to the social gatherings several times a month, to which all the members of the families with children attending the schools are invited. They attend in large numbers and heartily enjoy the exercises as planned by the teachers. In bad weather a suitable conveyance is sent around the Hill to gather up the children and deliver them to the school building. While this seems a small thing, it is a great convenience to the mothers, who otherwise would probably have to take their children themselves.

There is a flourishing graded school in each of these villages. The Granby School, which is in the city limits, last year enjoyed the distinction of having the largest per cent of attendance of any of the city schools of Columbia. The mill furnishes the building and all necessary apparatus. The city furnishes the two teachers. The attendance this year is about eighty-five to ninety pupils.

The Olympia School is outside of the city limits. It employs three teachers and has an enrolment of about one hundred and sixty pupils. Both of these schools regulate their hours to conform to the mill hours. Some of the children have to carry dinner to their elders in the mill; so the schools close at 11.30 and

"take in" at an hour after dinner, that the child can get back to its desk without inconvenience.

Last winter the Rev Mr C. E. Weltner, pastor of the Olympia Lutheran Church, started a night school, which was self-supporting, and it seems almost needless to add that it was, as in most cases of this kind, where the pupil is made to pay for what he gets, successful. This winter the city proposed to the mills that, if the mills would furnish suitable quarters, the city would furnish teachers. The result is an enrolment of one hundred and fifty pupils and four teachers at work three nights each week. The school rooms will compare favorably with any others in the city. These mills have equipped a splendid, well-lighted auditorium, having a seating capacity of at least five hundred. A stage has been erected and several local plays—the operatives furnishing the talent—have already been pulled off. It is expected to have several free lectures on popular subjects during the winter.

There are three trained nurses employed in the villages. Two are furnished by the mills and the other one is a missionary of the Methodist Church. They are all well liked by the operatives and are doing good work. These young nurses take charge, under the physician, in the care of the patient in severe or malignant cases, carrying out the doctor's instructions and advising generally as to sanitary precautions. In less severe sickness, where attention but not a doctor's care is needed, these nurses take charge of the case. The mills pay their salaries and furnish disinfectant and some medicine when needed.

Both of these villages are in as good sanitary condition as the cities and towns in this section. Carts are employed all the time in hauling off refuse; lime and other purifying agents are used profusely; old cans, paper and trash are cleaned up thoroughly every day. The streets are well taken care of; flowers are planted and operatives are encouraged to beautify the premises occupied by them. The Richland and Capital City Mills, under the same management, are also doing considerable well directed "Welfare Work."

Under the head of schools might be mentioned the libraries, and, as I have already indicated, practically all of the cotton mills have libraries of one sort or another, and many of them have attractive reading rooms, in which the late magazines and current periodicals are available. At the Monaghan Cotton Mills I had a talk with a little fellow, named Paul Campbell, who had a novel in his hand, entitled the "Outlaws of Horse-Shoe Hole." The boy told me the book was not as bad as the name indicated, and he also told me he had read every Alger book that was in the library. I found at Pelzer that the great favorites there were the G. A. Henty and the "Elsie" books, by Martha Finley. The libraries have all of the standard works, such as Dickens, Dumas, Muhlbach, Marryat, Stevenson, Caine, Scott, Hardy, Roe, Lyall, Ebers, Simms, Holmes, Irving, Collins, Henty, King, Doyle and others more recent. The favorite writers in practically all the libraries are the same as they are at Pelzer and Graniteville, where I made inquiry, and almost invariably they told me that the books that were most frequently taken out were those of Alger, Henty and the "Elsie" books. At Graniteville Miss Belle Glover, the librarian, told me that there were at least one hundred books of the nine hundred always out. Mr Hickman, the president of the company, contributes a great many of the latest novels to the library, and he appreciates that the operatives want to read the latest novels as much so as do other people who are not engaged in mill work, and that ethical and religious works are practically "junk" in a mill library. The proper develop-

ment of libraries in mill communities offers a very important field to boards of directors. A good library should work along the right lines of "Welfare Work," and these libraries should be managed by competent and particularly good looking young women.

In connection with the schools I trust that these tables, showing the amount of money invested in school properties and the attendance at the schools—received from those corporations that were good enough to supply me with the information in response to my inquiries—will be of interest:

SCHOOL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON MILLS

	Enrol- ment.	Average Attend- once.	Number of Chil- dren un- der 12 years in village.
Abbeville Cotton Mills....	80	45	150
Aetna Cotton Mills....	200	200	63
Aiken Manufacturing Company.....	102	48	200
American Spinning Company....	252	....	....
Anderson Cotton Mills....	410	153	500
Apalache Mills....	74	53	250
Aragon Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Arcade Cotton Mills....	75	50	128
Arcadia Mills....	70	....	150
Arkwright Mills....	70	39	130
Bamberg Cotton Mills ...	....	....	....
Banna Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	....
Batesville Mill....	....	....	21
Beaumont Manufacturing Company.....	50	35	....
Belton Mills....	210	150	400
Brogan Mills ...	180	....	400
Brandon Mills....	180	67	294
Calhoun Falls Mfg Co (starting).....	....	....	....
Calumet Manufacturing Company*.....	....	....	....
Camperdown Mills ...	....	....	....
Capital City Mills....	54	38	100
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills.....	....	....	50
Carolina Mills.....	40	27	42
Cherokee Falls Mfg Co....	70	40	160
Cheswell Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Chiquola Manufacturing Company.....	60	40	135
Clifton Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	650
Clinton Cotton Mills, (no reply to any inquiries)....	....	....	....
Clover Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Columbia Cotton Mills....	....	....	....
Conneross Yarn Mill....	....	....	....
D. El. Converse Company....	154	65	160
Courtenay Manufacturing Company.....	205	94	193
Cowpens Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	....

	Enrol- ment.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of Children under 12 years in village.
Cox Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	116
Darlington Manufacturing Co.....	100	75	....
Dillon Cotton Mills....	....	....	....
Drayton Cotton Mills....	65	50	....
Easley Cotton Mills....	94	71	150
Edgefield Manufacturing Company.....	....	25	....
Enoree Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	350
Eureka Cotton Mills....	....	....	....
Fairfield Cotton Mills....	60	45	150
Fingerville Manufacturing Co.....	....	....	....
Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	....	....	....
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co.....	....	....	....
Franklin Mills....	....	....	60
Gaffney Manufacturing Company.....	325	165	450
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	....	....	....
Glenwood Cotton Mills....	75	40	....
Globe Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	25
Gluck Mills....	105	49	300
Granby Cotton Mills....	....	....	....
Graniteville Manufacturing Com- pany (includes Vacluse)....	325	275	500
Greenwood Cotton Mills....	25	20	....
Grendel Cotton Mills....	75	60	150
Hamer Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Hartsville Cotton Mill....	75	35	200
Hermitage Cotton Mills....	....	....	....
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.....	50	40	....
Huguenot Mills....	....	....	....
Inman Mills....	193	130	....
Irene Mills....	....	....	25
Issaquena Mills*....	....	....	....
Jackson Mills....	....	....	150
Jonesville Manufacturing Company.....	200	150	100
Jordan Manufacturing Company*.....	....	....	....
Lancaster Cotton Mills....	235	125	400
Langley Manufacturing Company.....	230	176	500
Laurens Cotton Mills....	125	65	277
Lexington Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	....
Liberty Cotton Mills....	31	25	50
Limestone Mills....	77	40	33
Lockhart Mills....	175	125	260
Lydia Cotton Mills....	60	35	300
Manchester Cotton Mills....	64	32	175
Manetta Cotton Mills....	200	120	300
Marion Manufacturing Company.....	41	24	50
Marlboro. Cotton Mills....	130	72	400
Mary Louise Mills*....	....	....	....

	Enrol- ment.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of Children under 12 years in village.
Maple Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
McGee Manufacturing Company.....	....	....	....
Mill Fort Mill Company*....	....	....	....
Fort Mill Manufacturing Co ...	....	....	....
Mills Manufacturing Company.....	70	45	150
Mollohon Manufacturing Company.....	65	52	200
Monaghan Mills....	225	120	....
:Monarch Cotton Mills (no reply to any inquiries)....	....	....	....
Middleburg Mills....	55	45	100
Neely Manufacturing Company*.....	....	....	....
Newberry Cotton Mills....	125	97	287
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill....	50	40	80
Norris Cotton Mills....	110	65	138
Octorato Mill Company....	....	....	78
Olympia Cotton Mills....	140	100	350
Orange Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co.....	20	16	30
Orr Cotton Mills....	547	295	500
Pacolet Manufacturing Company.....	343	150	....
Palmetto Cotton Mills....	....	48	....
Pelham Mills....	80	50	100
Pelzer Manufacturing Company.....	646	350	1,400
Pendleton Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Pendleton Manufacturing Company.....	26	18	125
Pickens Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Piedmont Manufacturing Company.....	433	217	700
Pine Creek Manufacturing Co*.....	....	....	....
Poe Manufacturing Company....	285	....	....
Reedy River Manufacturing Co.....	206	84	146
Richland Cotton Mills....	45	38	150
Riverside Manufacturing Co....	125	90	200
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.....	....	....	40
Saxa-Cotha Mills*....	....	....	....
Saxon Mills....	132	65	150
Seminole Manufacturing Company, (being finished)....	....	....	....
Seneca Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Spartan Mills....	....	....	500
Springstein Mills....	....	....	....
Sumter Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Tavora Cotton Mills....	....	....	60
Townsend Cotton Mills....	....	30	40
Toxaway Mills....	105	84	110
Tucapau Mills	150	....	....
Tyger Cotton Mills....	....	....	....

	Enrol- ment.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of Children under 12 years in village.
Union-Buffalo Mills Company....	398	200	781
Valley Falls Manufacturing Co.....	30	28	30
Vardry Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Victoria Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Victor Manufacturing Company.....	218	110	418
Walhalla Cotton Mills....	50	87	100
Walterboro Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Warren Manufacturing Company.....	128	80	195
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	100	80	....
Watts Mills.....	110	90	400
Whittaker Cotton Mills*....	....	....	....
Whitney Manufacturing Company.....	139	52	....
Williamston Mills*....	....	....	....
Woodruff Cotton Mills....	90	48	177
Woodside Cotton Mills....	150	75	300
Wylie Mills*....	....	....	....
York Cotton Mills....	35	20	86
Total Mills reporting....	10,873	5,951	17,778

*No information given.

:No reply to any inquiry.

Oconee Knitting Mills....	....	10
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill*....	....	....
Westminster Knitting Mills....	26	22
Excelsior Knitting Mills....	90	....
Grand totals....	10,989	5,973

17,828

Total enrolment Mills reporting.....10,989

Average attendance Mill Schools..... 5,973

Children under 12 in villages.... ..17,828

This table is the most unsatisfactory that I have had to prepare. It was the most difficult statement to prepare and it is now far from being complete. Thirty-one mills have not given any figures whatever relative to the school enrolment, average attendance or the number of children of school age in the villages. There was no way to compel the giving of this information. It meant a little trouble and the unfortunate part of such work as this is to have to encounter such indifference on the part of a few of the mill officials. The complete return would have been much more gratifying, but as it is, the partial returns indicate that last year over 10,000 children in the mill village attended the schools—generally those provided by the mill corporations.

Amount of money
invested in school
buildings by Cot-
ton Mills.

Abbeville Cotton Mills....	\$ 400
Aetna Cotton Mills....	6,000
Aiken Manufacturing Company.....	900
American Spinning Company....	12,000
Anderson Cotton Mills....	4,000
Apalache Mills....	2,500
Arcade Cotton Mills....	3,500
Arcadia Mills....	500
Arkwright Mills....	500
Belton Mills....	5,000
Brandon Mills....	2,500
Brogan Mills....	2,000
Calhoun Falls Mfg Co....	.....
Calumet Manufacturing Company.....	12,000
Capital City Mills....	1,000
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills.....	5,000
Carolina Mills.....	.....
Cherokee Falls Mfg Co....	400
Cheswell Cotton Mills*....	.....
Chiquola Manufacturing Company.....	3,000
Clifton Manufacturing Company.....	9,000
D. E. Converse Company....	2,500
Courtenay Manufacturing Company....	2,500
Darlington Manufacturing Co.....	2,000
Drayton Cotton Mills....	800
Easley Cotton Mills....	7,500
Enoree Manufacturing Company.....	4,000
Fairfield Cotton Mills....	1,000
Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	2,000
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co.....	2,000
Gaffney Manufacturing Company.....	1,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills....	1,000
Gluck Mills....	8,000
Graniteville Manufacturing Com- pany (includes Vaulcluse)....	3,000
Grendel Cotton Mills....	800
Hamer Cotton Mills....	1,000
Hartsville Cotton Mill....	1,200
Inman Mills....	8,000
Jackson Mills....	1,500
Langley Manufacturing Company.....	1,500
Laurens Cotton Mills....	11,147
Liberty Cotton Mills....	500
Lockhart Mills....	2,500
Manchester Cotton Mills....	600
Manetta Cotton Mills....	15,000

	Amount of Money Invested in School Buildings by Cot- ton Mills.
Marion Manufacturing Company.....	500
Mills Manufacturing Company.....	1,000
Mollohon Manufacturing Company.....	500
Monaghan Mills.....	1,000
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	10,000
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill.....	700
Norris Cotton Mills.....	2,500
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co.....	2,500
Orr Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Pacolet Manufacturing Company.....	5,000
Palmetto Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Pelham Mills.....	500
Pelzer Manufacturing Company	12,000
Pendleton Manufacturing Company.....	2,500
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	.....
Piedmont Manufacturing Company....	5,000
Poe Manufacturing Company.....	6,000
Reedy River Manufacturing Co.....	2,500
Richland Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.....	4,000
Saxa-Gotha Mills.....	1,200
Saxon Mills.....	6,000
Seminole Manufacturing Company (being finished).....	.....
Townsend Cotton Mills.....	2,500
Toxaway Mills.....	2,000
Tucapau Mills	2,500
Union-Buffalo Mills Company....	4,000
Valley Falls Manufacturing Co.....	1,500
Victoria Manufacturing Company.....	6,000
Walhalla Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Warren Manufacturing Company.....	3,000
Watts Mills.....	6,000
Williamston Mills.....	600
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Woodside Cotton Mills.....	1,000
Excelsior Knitting Mills.....	5,000
York Cotton Mills.....	700
Grand total.....	\$253,447

It will be noted that sixty Cotton Mills did not report on the amount of money they had invested in school property; some of these made no replies **what-ever**. Some of these mills have no school property, the town or city schools being more convenient. It is altogether safe to say that the Cotton Mills of South Carolina have from \$300,000 to \$350,000 invested in school property.

ARTICLE XXI—Welfare Work—The Churches.

It is well-nigh impossible to go into complete details as to the great work that is done in the cotton mill communities by the churches or the schools. I intended writing in detail concerning both the churches and the schools, but there is so much of this data that I think a summary will be quite adequate, and appended to this article is a statement of the location of the one hundred and sixty-five churches in the various cotton mill communities—a complete list would show over two hundred mill churches—and in this same connection I may later on give a synopsis of what the cotton mills are contributing and have donated to the establishment of these places of worship.

The cotton mill operatives, as a class, are of a decidedly religious temperament. They like to go to church and are very constant in their religious duties; and the people of South Carolina ought to be very much interested in everything that relates to a cotton mill operative, because as a body they make up more than one-fifth of the total white population in South Carolina.

A visit through the State will show how general is the interest in religious work in the various mill communities. In almost half of the mill settlements churches are being built, and what is particularly notable is that they are putting up expensive structures. At the Whitney Cotton Mills, where they are now building a new church, it is to be a granite union church, which is to cost \$6,000; \$1,300 of this amount has been raised by the operatives themselves and the remainder is being contributed by the corporation. There is nothing prettier than to go into a mill community on Sunday and see the people at church. They may not care very much about their dress in the week-a-day, but on Sundays they dress well. The general appearance of the congregation in a mill community is as good as it is anywhere else. The dry goods people all say that the cotton mill operative buys the very best dress fabrics and millinery. In fact the impression is that the operatives as a class go to the point of extravagance in the matter of dress. One phase of church work that is stressed is the Sunday-school, and some of the very best Sunday-schools in the State are to be found in the cotton mill communities. The teachers generally come from among the operatives, and it is surprising to find such marked familiarity on the part of most of these folks with the Bible and religious matters. They have read the Bible, or they gained familiarity with it through others, before they went to the cotton mill communities, and in their mountain or rural homes they did not have the opportunities and too often were without the dress with which to attend regular church services, and when they got to a community where there were a great number of churches and where they have the opportunity of dressing well, and there is a general spirit of church going, they delight in attending services.

The great denominations in the various mill settlements are the Baptist and Methodist. I think that these two denominations are very evenly balanced in the mill communities, and it is possible that the claim of the Baptists that they predominate is correct. But there are very many more of either of these important denominations than all others. In some of the communities there are Presbyterian churches, but very few Episcopalian missions are to be found. The Lutherans have a few churches in the mill communities, particularly so in and around the Lutheran settlements of Lexington, Columbia, Newberry and vicinity.

In some of the communities there are union churches, but as a general rule the Methodists and Baptists have their own places of worship, and wherever the congregations are large enough the Presbyterians have erected church buildings and maintain pastors.

The mill folks, as a rule, are generous in their support of church affairs, and in my talks with ministers living in the various communities I found they were unanimous in saying that in proportion to their means the operatives were very liberal towards their churches, and that they maintained their organizations with pride.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are entering a number of the mill communities with their well organized plans. Just as a matter of information, so that the people of the State may see exactly how well these plans are worked out, I give the scope of the plans of the Y. M. C. A. for the coming season, as planned by the organization at Monaghan:

WORK.

Below is a part of what will be done at the Y. M. C. A. this year. There ought to be something in the programme that will interest every man at Monaghan. It is written for the young men, who have good red blood in their veins, and are looking for some means of bettering their conditions spiritually, socially, mentally or physically, or all of them. We hope you will read the programme.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.—GYMNASIUM.

Mr John B. Poole, who so successfully taught the classes last year, has been employed for another term, which will mean success for the physical work this year. He will be assisted by Mr J. O. Hunnicutt, one of our own enthusiastic workers. There will be two classes—one for men and one for boys—meeting on Tuesday and Thursday nights. Classes open on September 10. There will be a banquet for the members entering the men's class on Friday night, the 6th, to form a club and elect officers for the year. These classes open to all members of the Association.

RAMBLERS' CLUB.

From time to time the club will take trips, under the leadership of Mr J. O. Hunnicutt. Places of interest will be visited and there is no better exercise. Hand in your name for membership.

OTHER THINGS.

In addition to the above named there are the bowling alleys, new pool tables, tennis, croquet, basket ball, skating, volley ball, cross country runs, etc, which will keep things on the move in a physical way.

COUNTRY CIRCUS.

The gymnasium classes will have charge of the Christmas entertainment for the year, and they will give something new in the shape of a country circus. This will mean a royal good time for Christmas.

EXHIBITIONS.

The gymnasium classes will give four exhibitions during the year. The dates will be as follows: November 5, Christmas, the middle of February and at the end of the season, about the 1st of May.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—MOVING PICTURES.

It has been arranged to have moving pictures in the gymnasium every two weeks during the winter. Just enough admission will be charged to cover the expenses. Notices of the dates will be given from time to time.

TEXTILE CLUB.

The club will take up the practical problems which they have to meet in the mill and work them out. Arrangements are being made to have specialists lecture to them. A Clemson professor will give some illustrated lectures during the winter. The dates to be announced later. Tuesday will probably be the night. No admission fee.

HEALTH TALKS.

Some of the most prominent physicians of the city have agreed to give health talks on different subjects. The first one is on "Consumption" and will be given by Dr E. W. Carpenter. There will be others equally as good. These lectures will be free.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.—BIBLE CLASSES.

A class for men at the building every Tuesday night, taught by Mr J. B. Poole, in the study of "Main Lines in the Bible," will interest a large crowd.

Five cottage classes, taught by five different persons in different parts of the village on every Monday night, in the different characters of the Bible. The leaders will be: C. T. Fallin, F. A. Smith, the Rev J. B. Kilgore and W. L. Roper. Each class will stay at a cottage for four nights and move to another street.

A leaders' class at the building, taught by the general secretary.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club was heard from twice last year, and their first performance will probably be in January of next year. Watch for announcements later.

MEN'S MEETINGS.

Every Sunday afternoon a meeting will be held for men, except the last Sunday of the month, when a union meeting with the Y. W. C. A. will be held. The music for the meetings will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A. Quartette, with Mr W. R. Corn in charge, and the orchestra. Mrs L. P. Hollis will be the pianist. Below is given the programme from the 1st of October to the 1st of January:

October 6, the Rev N. J. Holmes.
 October 13, Mr A. S. Bucke.
 October 20, Mr C. T. Fallin.
 November 3, the Rev A. E. Driggers.
 November 10, Leaderless meeting.
 November 17, Prof H. T. Cox.
 December 1, Furman University students.
 December 8, the Hon J. A. McCullough.
 December 15, L. P. Hollis.
 December 22, Christmas meeting.

There will be a total of eleven religious meetings per week run by the Association this winter.

SOCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SOCIALS

The following socials have been planned from now until Christmas:

September 7, Union Social with Y. W. C. A. on tennis court. "Potato Roast."

October 12, Union Social. Y. M. C. A. building.

November 28, Union Social. Thanksgiving Day.

November 30, Quarterly meeting social.

December 25, Christmas entertainment. "Country Circus."

These, together with the socials at the Y. W. C. A. and the juniors, which announcement is made under the boys' department, and the moving pictures, gymnasium exhibitions, etc, will keep the place in a lively spirit.

GAMES.

The best stock of games to be had will be found at the disposal of the members. The new pool tables and other games of interest will keep one from becoming lonesome around the building.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mrs L. P. Hollis will teach the boys in the group studies again this year, and it is hoped that the class will be as successful as it was last year. The class will begin Monday night, October 7, and run two nights per week for a term of twenty lessons. Fifty cents for the term.

BOYS' LEAGUE.

The League will do the work that the club has been doing all along, except that everybody won't know just what's going on. There will be some secrets which a fellow will have to know before he can gain admittance or communicate with a member. This League will run two Bible classes and the religious meetings, and have charge of the most of the social work. Talk with Mr Roper or Mr Smith about joining. Opening date September 15.

PHYSICAL.

The boys' classes will be separate from the men's, and will meet on Tuesday and Thursday nights. All members of the Association are eligible. See physical department for notice.

MARRIED MEN'S CLUB.

The club meets every two weeks on Friday night, and all the men of the village are asked to join. The following is the programme until Christmas:

October 4, Social and business meeting.

October 18, Discussion, "Civic Improvement."

November 1, Social with Married Women's Club.

November 15, Address by Mr Wm Goldsmith. Subject, "Investments."

November 29, Debate.

December 15, "Best Plans of Saving Money."

In connection with many of the churches there are "Ladies' Aid" societies that accomplish considerable good, and that are capable of effecting substantial results largely because of the fact that all of the members are from the operatives themselves.

Very many of the churches maintain burial societies, in connection with the corporation, that also in very many instances aid in cases of death; and much relief is given at times when it is sorely needed.

In connection with church work may be classed what is known as mission work. A great deal of this is being done in the various mill communities, but I want to emphasize the notable work that is being done by the Rev C. E. Weltner, his wife and their daughter, Miss Meyers, in Columbia. Mr Weltner is really a remarkable man. He is thoroughly in earnest, deeply impressed with the opportunities of the field, and the only impediment that he has in his work is that he is blind.

He has been at this work for some time, and only within the last few weeks the school commissioners for the city of Columbia, in appreciation of his labors, organized a night school for the mill district, and have placed the Rev Mr Weltner in charge of this work. In a recent article by Mr Weltner in the Lutheran Church Visitor, in writing of the "perplexing problem" in the mission field, as he views it in the mill district, he summarizes the situation thus:

"As a rule the mill company's officials treat the operatives with kindness and consideration. Olympia village, just outside of the corporate limits of Columbia, may truthfully be called a model village. The three, four and six-room houses are well built and kept in good repair. The rent is very cheap—fifty cents a month for each room. Every house has its plot of ground, sufficient for vegetables and flowers, or a poultry yard; cows may be stalled in stables provided by the company; the ground is ploughed for the people free of charge. There is no influence brought to bear upon the operatives to purchase their necessities at any particular place. The wages paid are fair. Inquiry at our night school one evening in May brought out the fact that out of about forty pupils present, a few earned fifty cents a day, many seventy-five cents and eight earned, each \$1 a day. I have several girls in the Sunday-school, 12 years old, earning \$1.25 per day each.

"From the first I have been impressed with the healthy state of honesty in this village. The merchants tell me that they have no difficulty with their collections; dressmakers that they have suffered little, if any, loss. The unlocked doors seems to be the order of the day; and wood, coal, hens' nests, etc, are lying open, in easy reach of the passers-by. Hospitality and neighborly helpfulness are remarkable among these people. Our Lutheran people have surprised me by their liberality. One family of father, mother and daughter give each one dollar per month for the current expenses of the Church. The monthly contributions are cheerfully made, and Sunday morning and evening offerings, as well as extra offerings besides. Work in or about the church or parsonage is willingly done by the men on Saturday afternoon—their only spare time. Moreover, there is an absolutely refreshing readiness to receive instruction, and absorb new ways and methods. I have seldom found more eager and teachable learners, and in secular and religious matters. It is virgin soil, and gives one a peculiar pleasure to notice how sponge-like the teachings are absorbed."

Mr Weltner is a great believer in self-help, and one of his purposes is to get the mill people out of the habit of begging or of being dependent upon others. Mr Weltner thinks that the mills are doing a very great deal for their help, but he is emphatic in his disapproval of the mills doing everything for their employees. In talking with me he said that his idea was that if the mill operatives wanted a picnic that they ought not, as is so often the case, apply to the mill people to give it, but that they should do so themselves and show a spirit of independence. If they wanted a Christmas tree they ought not to be entirely dependent upon the Elks, or some other organization, for this pleasure, because he felt that having their own Christmas trees and their own pleasures at their own expense meant more than the little expense involved.

When Mr Weltner went to the Olympia community there was indifference as to the night school, and he thinks this was largely because there was no expense attached. Mr Weltner began to charge the students fifteen cents per month, which went to pay the legitimate expenses. The result was that the operative students appreciated the work and were really benefited by it. Mr Weltner does not look upon child labor as a real problem, because he finds that they have a good time, and he is of the same opinion as Dr Stiles that the greater problem is that of the mothers, and so far as the children are concerned, where they go to the mill communities in a healthy condition, that they are healthy and contented, and the real work of the successful man or woman among them should be to teach them ambition, to be something and to do something, and to do this their work in the mill is most important. Mr Weltner does not resort to the pulpit alone to reach his people, but he goes among them and reaches them by personal appeals. He and his wife talk about the wisdom of saving money, of independence, of what books they ought to read, and Mrs Weltner and her daughter suggest and help in the sewing by the members of the household, and suggest various means of self-help, which is the central idea of Mr Weltner's work. He is convinced that the operatives in the cotton mill districts here, who have come to the Columbia mills from the farms of Lexington County, cannot be induced to return there. Mr Weltner is a great admirer of Dr Stiles, and saw a great deal of him and his work. Incidentally, without reflecting on any one else, he told me that Dr Stiles was the only governmental official that he had ever seen "buckle down" to hard work.

The Methodist and Baptist churches generally have resident ministers in the larger mill communities. At the Piedmont community there are four resident ministers, who live and work among the mill folks, and there are probably fifty communities in which the pastors live in the mill villages, in homes that are provided by the corporations.

Just before we go into the detailed statement it may be very well to take a hurried glance over the church situation in some of the larger communities, indicating the denominations.

At Piedmont there are four churches—those of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodists. At Pelzer there are five churches, and there is an investment of \$29,500 in these church buildings.

In the Newberry Mill village there are three churches—Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran. The Methodist church alone cost \$5,000, and each of the churches has a parsonage provided by the corporation.

At the Parker Mills, in Columbia, there are four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Lutheran. The three former cost at least \$2,500 each, and the mill company provided the land and about half of the cost of construction. At Pacolet the Baptist and Methodist churches own handsome buildings, and the Presbyterian church, which was washed away by the storm several years ago, is to be replaced. But there is no use to go into further detail, because every one who has the slightest familiarity concerning the cotton mills of South Carolina appreciates the fact that almost the first thing the cotton mill operative does is to build a church and school.

Here is a list as far as obtainable of the churches in the various communities:

CHURCHES ERECTED BY COTTON MILLS, EITHER IN PART OR ENTIRELY.

Aiken Manufacturing Company, 1; Graniteville Manufacturing Company, (includes Vacluse,) 6; Langley Manufacturing Company, 2; Warren Manufacturing

Company 2; Anderson Cotton Mills, 2; Belton Mills, 2; Brogan Mills, 1; Chiquola Manufacturing Company, 1; Cox Manufacturing Company, 1; Gluck Mills, 1; Orr Cotton Mills, 2; Pelzer Manufacturing Company, 5; Pendleton Manufacturing Company, 1; Riverside Manufacturing Company, 1; H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill, 1; Toxaway Mills, 1; Williamston Mills, 1; Bamberg Cotton Mills, 1; Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Company, 1; Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, 1; Gaffney Manufacturing Company, 2; Limestone Mills, 1; Eureka Cotton Mills, 1; Manetta Cotton Mills, 3; Springstien Mills, 1; Darlington Manufacturing Company, 2; the Hartsville Cotton Mill, 1; Edgefield Manufacturing Company, 1; Fairfield Cotton Mills, 2; American Spinning Company, 2; Batesville, (Putnam estate,) 1; Brandon Mills, 1; Camperdown Mills, 2; the Carolina Mills, 1; Fork Shoals Manufacturing Company, 1; Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company, 1; Franklin Mills, 1; Huguenot Mills, 2; Mills Manufacturing Company, 1; Monaghan Mills, 1; McGee Manufacturing Company, 1; the Pelham Mills, 1; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, 4; F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, 1; Reedy River Manufacturing Company, 3; Woodside Cotton Mills, 1; Greenwood Cotton Mills, 1; Grendel Cotton Mills, 1; Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, 1; Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, 1; Hermitage Cotton Mills, 1; Pine Creek Manufacturing Company, 1; Lancaster Cotton Mills, 2; Laurens Cotton Mills, 2; Lydia Cotton Mills, 1; Watts Mills, 1; Lexington Manufacturing Company, 1; Middleburg Mills, 1; Saxa-Gotha Mills, 1; Hamer Cotton Mills, 1; Marion Manufacturing Company, 1; Marlboro Cotton Mills, 3; Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, 1; Mollohon Manufacturing Company, 1; the Newberry Cotton Mills, 3; the Courtenzy Manufacturing Company, 1; Walhalla Cotton Mills, 1; Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, 2; Calumet Manufacturing Company, 4; Easley Cotton Mills, 1; Glenwood Cotton Mills, 1; Liberty Cotton Mills, 1; Norris Cotton Mills Company, 1; Capital City Mills, 1; Columbia Mills Company, 3; Granby Cotton Mills, 1; Olympia Cotton Mills, 3; Palmetto Cotton Mills, 1; Richland Cotton Mills, 1; Apalache Mills, 1; Arcadia Mills, 1; Arkwright Mills, 2; Beaumont Manufacturing Company, 1; Clifton Manufacturing Company, 3; D. E. Converse Company, 3; Drayton Mills, 1; Enoree Manufacturing Company, 1; Inman Mills, 1; Mary Louise Mills, 1; Pacolet Manufacturing Company, 2; Saxon Mills, 2; Tucapau Mills, 2; Tyger Cotton Mills, 2; Victor Manufacturing Company, 1; Whitney Manufacturing Company, 1; Sumter Cotton Mills, 1; Aetna Cotton Mills, 1; Jonesville Manufacturing Company, 3; Lockhart Mills, 2; Union-Buffalo Mills Company, 3; Aragon Cotton Mills, 1; Clover Cotton Mills, 1; Highland Park Manufacturing Company, 1; Manchester Cotton Mills, 1; York Cotton Mills, 1. Total, 161.

Here, again, the lists are unfortunately incomplete, because of the persistent indifference to inquiries. Full reports would easily run the number of churches in the mill communities up to two hundred. The corporations in all instances contributed to the building of the churches; in fact, in most cases, the building fund came entirely from the mill treasury.

ARTICLE XXII—The Little Pleasures of Life.

In a previous article I have undertaken to say something about the development of the schools and churches in the cotton mills, and of the "Welfare Work" in a general way. There is so much of this that is interesting that I really hate to leave so much unsaid; but in closing my observations on "Welfare Work" I want to say something of the little joys of life, so to speak, such as the secret organizations, the brass bands, orchestras, moving picture exhibitions, base ball and even the swimming pools.

How many corporations, other than cotton mills, provide their help with attractive swimming pools, and supply them with hot or cold water as the occasion may demand, and booths in which they may dress, and yet there are a couple of dozen cotton mills in this State to-day that have provided swimming pools or bathing facilities for their operatives. Some mills have gone to considerable expense for this pleasure; others use their natural water reservoirs. At Rock Hill the Victoria Cotton Mills has a building for this purpose.

The Hamilton-Carhart Mills, at Rock Hill, is going to have a swimming pool in connection with its new club house. The swimming pool at the Hickman Memorial Hall, Graniteville, is supplied with hot and cold water and the room steam heated. At the Pelzer Cotton Mills the board of directors authorized the expenditure of a considerable sum of money for a park and swimming pool, and President Smyth expects to make it very attractive. At the Spartan Mills there are to be bath rooms for the help. At Abbeville they are putting in bath rooms; and at Graniteville one of the most attractive features of the new memorial hall, in addition to the beautiful swimming pool, are the individual porcelain baths that are provided for the men and women. The entire arrangements are up-to-date. But why go into detail?

Next to the desire for churches by the mill operatives I believe comes the passion for secret societies. Nothing, it seems, gives them more pleasure and offers more attractions and opportunities for mixing than the secret societies. All the cotton mills appreciate this fact and offer every encouragement for such organizations.

As already indicated, the Red Men and the Odd Fellows are the more popular organizations; but the Knights of Pythias and the Masons have considerable membership in the various mill communities. At a great many of the mills the organizations have handsome lodge rooms. One of the largest and most elaborately equipped lodge rooms is at the Newberry Cotton Mills, over the school building. The Red Men are particularly strong there.

A great many of the operatives carry life insurance. From what I could understand the Woodmen of the World are quite strong, because of the combination of the social and insurance features; and in addition to this organization there are a number of operatives who belong to the Knights of Honor, but not so many as the Woodmen of the World, and then the operatives very generally carry insurance in what are known as the "industrial companies," where the premiums are paid weekly or monthly, and the policies are smaller than are generally sought by old line companies.

Quite a number of operatives are carrying what are known as old line policies for \$1,000 and upwards.

The operatives, as a class, seem to be thoroughly satisfied with their conditions. The feeling between the operatives and the executive officers could not be better. I made it a point to ask whether there were any textile or labor unions in any of the mills. Some years ago there were labor unions in what is known as the Horse Creek Valley, which is the territory between Aiken and Augusta, but I was told that there are not now any labor organizations in the Horse Creek Valley. In fact one of the superintendents told me that he felt that the cotton mills had to go through the trouble with union organizations as children do with the measles, and the sooner these troubles were gotten over the better. I asked some of the operatives in the Horse Creek Valley if they belonged to labor unions, and they told me that they did not, and so far as they knew there were no such organizations there. One of the operatives told me that he did not see any use in paying fifteen cents a month to the union when the mill officials were doing all that they asked or could expect, and in addition to the dues of fifteen cents per month he told me the initiation fee was fifty cents. I did not find any labor unions or symptoms of such in the entire Piedmont section, Chester, Rock Hill or the Pee-Dee. There had been some effort to organize a textile labor union in Spartanburg, but from what I could understand there is now no union there, and from the best information that I have been able to gather the only textile labor union in this State is at Columbia, where I understand the weavers have an organization.

ARTICLE XXIII—Something of the Detail of Welfare Work.

There is so much that can be said about the actual "Welfare Work" that the cotton mills are doing that to go into too much detail would be tiresome, but I want to summarize some of the information that has been kindly furnished me by the various cotton mills. There is a great deal to be said. It will be intensely interesting, and it is well to record such things for future history and to let the people of the State know something of the details of "Welfare Work."

ABBEVILLE COTTON MILLS has one school building, which it estimates at \$400. This building was erected by the mill company and is furnished by them. The city taxes of the cotton mill would be four times sufficient to support the graded schools.

The mill furnishes arc lights for the streets as well as for all the mill village, notwithstanding the fact that the mill is within the city limits, and pays its pro rata share of city taxes. The school in the mill village has two teachers, who are paid by the mill corporation, as are the running expenses of the school. The mill is constructing a handsome building, which is to be used in a general way for the amusement and pleasure of the operatives.

At the AETNA COTTON MILLS, in Union, there is one church in the village to which the company contributed \$2,000 towards the erection. The corporation contributes \$300 annually for the support of the church, which has an attendance of about two hundred.

The school property is valued at \$6,000, and there are six teachers at the school; the cotton mill paying a large tax, and there being a number of cotton mills in the district, no special fund is necessary from the mill to support the school in the mill village.

The AIKEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with a mill population of one thousand, has a union church, which is used by the Methodist and Baptist denominations, and the mill corporation pays \$35 per month to the support of the ministers, in addition to providing homes and fuel for the pastors. The company owns a school building, which is valued at \$1,900, which it paid for entirely, and it contributes to the support of the school when necessary. There are two teachers engaged by this company, and the fuel, lights and supplies come from the mill company, as do almost the entire salaries of the teachers. The company is about to begin the construction of an auditorium and library, and expects to expend fully \$5,000 for this purpose.

The Aiken Manufacturing Company has a hall for social entertainments, in which the operatives give their dances, school commencements, etc.

The AMERICAN SPINNING COMPANY, at Greenville, has two churches, one of the Methodist and the other of the Baptist denomination. The mill corporation contributes liberally to the support of both these churches; in addition to supplying fuel, light and keeping the property in good repair.

The American Spinning Company has a splendid school building, which cost about \$12,000, erected entirely by funds contributed by the corporation. It contributes annually between \$500 and \$800 to the support of the school, which employs three teachers.

The public funds are generally the same—from \$500 to \$800—as are the contributions of the mill corporation for the support of the school in the mill village.

Further in the way of "Welfare Work" the American Spinning Company has a library, bath rooms and a large auditorium, 50 by 100 feet, all of which are in one building, and the library, in which there are games and other amusements, is especially well patronized. The company has a base ball park, and a large and beautiful woodland park for the pleasure of its employees. During the winter season a number of theatrical amusements are arranged for the pleasure of the operatives.

At the ANDERSON COTTON MILLS there are two churches, one Methodist and one Baptist. In addition to supplying the property on which the churches are erected, as is the usual custom, the mill corporation contributed \$150 to the completion of each of these places of worship, and generally contributes \$150 per annum for the current expenses. The record membership at the Baptist Church is three hundred and fifty, and at the Methodist two hundred and fifty.

The Anderson Mills, which is one of the older cotton mills, erected its own school building at a cost of \$4,000. The company's funds supply \$1,650 for the running of this school, and this amount is supplemented by \$200 from the company's treasury. There are four teachers employed at this school.

The APALACHE MILLS, at Arlington, in Spartanburg County, has one church which was built entirely by the cotton mill. The mill corporation contributes annually \$110 for the support of the church.

In the same way the Apalache Mills built the school at a cost of \$2,500. It contributes from its treasury \$656 each year for the support of two teachers, and the county contributes \$280 towards the support of the same school, which is patronized by the help in the cotton mills.

There is an auditorium over the school building, which is used by the help, and the young men have a base ball park, from which they derive a great deal of pleasure.

The ARAGON COTTON MILLS, which started work in June, 1907, is just beginning to develop its "Welfare Work," but it is the intention of President Alex Long to engage in this work upon a considerable scale. The Baptists will build the first church in the community, and the Aragon Mill has contributed a lot and \$500 for this initial church. The corporation will, as soon as the church is in readiness, do something for it.

The mill is not yet sufficiently underway to undertake an independent school, and for the present the children connected with the Aragon Mills who attend school go to the Manchester Cotton Mills' School, which is nearby, and a small tuition fee is paid by the Aragon Company.

The ARCADE COTTON MILL, of Rock Hill, is very near the churches of the city, and most of the operatives of this mill attend the city churches, and the Arcade Company contributes to the support of the churches. Two churches are being built near the mill and the corporation has contributed a lot and \$500. The Arcade Cotton Mill has a free kindergarten and free graded schools for all of the operatives. It pays \$200 to the trustees and furnishes a school building for the children of the mill community, in addition to paying its proportion of the school tax. The school building is valued at \$3,500, and the three teachers are paid jointly by the Arcade and Victoria Mills. The county contributes as much as do the two mills for the support of the schools. The company provides a base ball park for its young men.

The ARCADIA COTTON MILLS, of Spartanburg, has one church, which was built entirely by the mill corporation. The company contributes \$100 a year

to the support of the church, which is attended by one hundred and fifty actual members, on whose part the attendance averages one hundred.

The school building, which cost \$500, was erected by the corporation, and one teacher is employed to keep the school open for eight months; six months of her salary comes from the public funds and the remaining time is paid for by the Arcadia Mills. The company has a public library, to which it contributes \$30 a year, and this is supplemented by gifts.

The ARKWRIGHT MILLS, of Spartanburg, has two churches, one Baptist and the other Methodist. The corporation contributed to the erection of these buildings. The membership is one hundred and eighty-one, and the attendance averages about three hundred and seventy-five.

The school building was erected by the Arkwright Mills, and the company contributes sufficient means with which to conduct the school for the entire session—the company funds being used to maintain the schools for six or seven months.

The Arkwright Mills has a small library, to which the company is adding each year. The company provides occasional amusement for the help.

At the BAMBERG COTTON MILLS there is one church, to which the corporation made a small contribution and gave the lot. This church has only recently been erected.

As the mill is near the graded school the children attend it.

The BATESVILLE COTTON MILL, which has only forty-seven actual employees, has one church, built on land which was contributed for this purpose many years ago. It also contributes \$20 annually towards the minister's salary.

The school, which was recently built on land contributed by the cotton mill, is near enough for the few children who are in the mill village to attend it. There is a library at the Batesville Mill and it is getting to be more generally used.

The BEAUMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, near Spartanburg, has one church and the corporation contributed three-fourths of its cost. It contributes \$50 annually to the church, and in addition does such repairing as is necessary, as well as supplying the fuel and other incidentals.

The company pays the salary of the teacher employed in connection with the school in the mill village.

At the BELTON COTTON MILLS there are two churches for the two thousand operatives and their families in that community. The cotton mill company contributed \$1,000 for the erection of these new churches, and this was supplemented by subscriptions from the officials of the company, which is quite ordinary. The company contributes \$100 per annum for the churches. The membership is about 230 in the one church and 180 in the other.

The BELTON MILLS erected a beautiful school building at a cost of \$5,000. This school has five teachers and the expense for the operation of the school in the way of salaries is \$1,300, of which \$600 comes from the county funds and \$800 from the Belton Mills, and in addition to this contribution the mills supply the school furniture, light and janitor services. The Belton Mills has a library and large hall, which is used by the secret organizations. There are about five hundred volumes in the library, which is freely used by the operatives. At Belton there is also a brass band and the prize winning base ball team.

At the BRANDON COTTON MILLS, in Greenville, the church building is used by two denominations. The building was erected by the corporation as well as furnished. The cotton mills supply the lights and fuel for the church, as well as contributing \$200 annually towards the support of the minister.

There is a school building at the Brandon Mills, which cost \$2,500, erected by the mill corporation. The company pays \$700 a year towards the salary of three teachers and supplies the fuel. The county funds are used to the extent of \$450. There is a general hall at the Brandon Mills, which is freely used by the help.

At the BROGAN COTTON MILLS, Anderson, there is a Baptist Church that has just been erected, and the cotton mill contributes \$300 towards the subscription fund. The mill contributed to the current expenses. This mill is located near the city of Anderson, which has a great number of churches. Many of the operatives attend the churches in the city. The Brogan Mills built a \$2,000 school building, and this school is supported out of the current tax collection; part of which is, of course, paid by the mills. There are two teachers at this school.

At the CALUMET MANUFACTURING COMPANY there are four churches in the village.

The school property is valued at \$12,000 and there are five teachers employed. The regular taxes support the school.

The CAMPERDOWN MILLS, located in the city of Greenville, has one Baptist Church and one Methodist Church. The buildings were put up entirely by the corporation, and the company provides one-fourth of the salary of each of the pastors.

The mill being in the very centre of the city of Greenville, and one block from the United States postoffice, is convenient to the public schools, and the children attend the city schools. The company does everything possible to induce the children to attend the city schools, and when possible insists upon their doing so. During the past year the Camperdown Company maintained a kindergarten, with one regular teacher and two assistants. The company also maintained a night school and paid an officer of the Salvation Army to teach there every night. This school costs the company \$35 per month, and light and heat are supplied in addition.

At the CAPITAL CITY MILLS, in Columbia, there is one very pretty little church, which was erected entirely by the corporation.

The school building, which cost at least \$1,000, was also erected entirely by the Capital City Mills. The two school teachers employed are paid entirely by the mill corporation, and the county funds do not in anywise contribute to the support of the school, which is in the mill village. The company has supplied a hall at a cost of \$2,500 for the use of its help, and this hall is used for general amusement and recreation.

The HAMILTON CARHART COTTON MILLS, of which Mr Hamilton Carhart, of Detroit, is president, contemplates "Welfare Work" on an extensive scale. Mr Carhart has distinguished himself by his generosity in connection with this "Welfare Work" at his plants. He has just entered the manufacturing field in South Carolina, and his plants here are not yet fully matured. For the present the help have only one small church, which is near the village, to which the mill contributes, and they have a small school building, but one costing \$5,000, which is to be used for school and club purposes, is now under way. The new \$5,000 club house will be equipped with baths, libraries, class rooms, amusement halls, etc, and the company is co-operating in the organization of a brass band of twenty-two pieces.

At the CAROLINA MILLS, in Greenville, there is one church, which was built on the lands of the company by the Y. P. B. U.

The same building that is utilized by the church is used for school purposes. The mill is in Greenville, and consequently the children have the advantages of the city schools. The corporation maintains a school and pays the entire salary of the teacher.

The CHEROKEE FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one church, which is used by three denominations. The church was built by the corporation, and the corporation contributes annually about 50 per cent of all the salaries of the preachers. About 40 per cent of the total population of the village attend the church.

The school house was erected entirely by the corporation, and the building now in use is to be replaced by one to be erected next spring, which is to cost about \$5,000. At present the school is in charge of one teacher. The company supplements the public fund, so as to run this school for eight months each year. The Sunday-school has a small general library, which is used by the help.

The CHESWELL COTTON MILL is located in the town of Westminster, where there are four regular churches, and these are attended by the operatives.

The graded school of the town is very good, and is attended by the children of the mill village. The company contributes \$400 annually towards the support of the school.

At CHIUOLA COTTON MILLS, at Honea Path, the employees attend any of the three churches in the town, besides having Baptist and Methodist churches in the mill village proper, and worship in a hall built by the company for fraternal organizations. The Sunday-school in this hall, which is undenominational, is perhaps the most popular institution at the mill. The Chiquola Mills are taxed \$1,600 per annum for school purposes, and the school at the mills is under the same trustees and superintendent as the schools in the town of Honea Path. The smaller children attend the mill school, and the more advanced scholars attend the central school. This arrangement works very satisfactorily. The Chiquola Mills built the mill's school, in conjunction with a hall, at a cost of \$3,000. The mill has a public library, which is run for the benefit of its employees, and about \$200 is contributed each year for the acquisition of new books.

There are three churches at CLIFTON. The CLIFTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY contributed one-fourth of the total cost of these buildings, and makes liberal contributions monthly towards the support of the pastors.

The Clifton Company has a very fine school building, which it erected at a cost of \$9,000. There are six teachers in the schools—which are considered very fine.

The CLOVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one church in the village, and it contributes about \$100 annually towards the support of the minister.

The COLUMBIA MILLS COMPANY has its mill village in New Brookland, which is on the opposite side of the Congaree River from the city of Columbia. The population is consequently somewhat scattered between New Brookland and Columbia. There are three churches connected with the village, to which the officers of the company contribute liberally. The churches in addition each receive \$100 annually for their maintenance.

The schools that are provided are largely supported out of public funds—one of the teachers being paid by the Columbia Mills Company.

The company is now erecting, at a cost of \$9,000 to \$10,000, a splendid assembly hall, and this building will soon be available to the help of the Columbia Mills Company.

There are three churches connected with the D. E. CONVERSE COMPANY. The corporation contributed 50 per cent of the cost of each of these churches, and gives a stated amount monthly towards the support of the churches.

The school property is conservatively estimated as being worth \$2,500, and it was built entirely by the company. Until recently the corporation has been paying the entire expenses of the school, and for the last two years the public funds have been sufficient to pay the two teachers connected with the school, which is in the mill village.

The COURTENAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one beautiful church building, for which it paid \$3,500. It contributes \$100 annually towards the support of the minister.

The Courtenay Manufacturing Company was also very liberal in the matter of erecting a school building and invested \$2,500 in this structure. The company pays one-half of the total expenses of the school and the county contributes the remaining portion of the expenses, which aggregate \$1,200 per annum. There are two teachers connected with the school.

More of the detail connected with the church and school work will be given in other letters—this being only through the letter "C." It is hoped that it will prove interesting.

ARTICLE XXIV—Further Details of Welfare Work.

Continuing the interesting detail relative to some of the "Welfare Work" at various mills in the State, it may be noted that:

The DARLINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY has two churches connected with its village, and the corporation contributed about \$2,000 towards the structures. The corporation also contributes annually towards the support of the ministers.

The Darlington Company also invested \$2,000 in its school building, and supports the school entirely out of its corporation funds, paying the entire expenses of the two teachers.

The company has a Lyceum hall, which cost about \$1,000, and a lodge room, which cost about \$2,000. The Lyceum hall is fitted up for amusements.

The DRAYTON COTTON MILLS has a school house and church combined. This substantial building was erected by the corporation and answers all purposes at the Drayton Mills.

The company has for the past three years paid all expenses incident to the running of the school, but it now expects support from the public school funds.

The EASLEY COTTON MILLS has one union church, which is used by three denominations. The church was erected entirely by the mill, and the corporation contributes annually towards the support of the pastors. The membership of the churches is recorded at three hundred and the attendance averages two hundred and fifty.

The school building, which cost \$7,500, was erected by the Easley Cotton Mills Company, and the school is now maintained entirely by the county, except that the corporation contributes each year prizes, etc.

In the village of the EDGEFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY there is one church building, which is also used for school purposes. This building was erected by the corporation.

The school is supported entirely by the corporation funds, and the company pays the expenses as well as the teacher, receiving no support from the county. The company has a well located park for the pleasure of its help.

The ENOREE MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one union church, which was erected by the corporation at a cost of \$3,800. The company contributes \$150 annually towards the support of the ministers.

The school building, which cost \$1,000, was also erected entirely by the corporation. The public funds do not in anywise contribute to the support of the school at Enoree. The company pays out of its funds \$1,575 annually for the three teachers and other expenses incident to the running of the school.

The Enoree Company has also provided an amusement hall at a cost of \$2,000, and in this amusement hall there is a well patronized library and a hall for secret societies. There is a skating rink in the village.

At the EUREKA COTTON MILLS, Chester, there is one general church, which was furnished by the corporation at a cost of \$500. The officers of the mill contribute to the support of the church expenses and help pay the salary of the ministers.

The Eureka Mills are located in Chester, and the public school is just four

blocks away from the village. The children of the community attend the schools in the city of Chester.

At the FAIRFIELD COTTON MILLS, in Winnsboro, there are two churches. The corporation contributed 25 per cent of the cost of the buildings, and donates annually a similar proportion towards the expenses of the congregations. Both of the churches are well attended.

The school house, which cost \$1,000, was erected by the corporation. The teacher employed is paid by the county. The company is liberal to its help in anything they may undertake.

At the FORK SHOALS COTTON MILL there are two nearby churches, but the company, for the convenience of the help, has erected a chapel, contributing one-half of the expense of this building. The Fork Shoals Company has recently made an offer of the land and other help towards the erection of a \$2,000 high school building, and this proposition is likely to be accepted. The company has a public hall and play-grounds, which are maintained for the pleasure of its help.

At the FOUNTAIN INN MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S plant there is one church, which was erected entirely by the mill corporation, and the company contributes two-thirds of the salary of the pastors.

The school building was erected entirely by the Fountain Inn Company at a cost of \$2,000. The school is maintained eight months each year, and one-half of the expenses are contributed each by the county and the corporation.

The FRANKLIN MILLS has one church in the village, and the company contributed three-fourths of the cost of this place of worship.

The children from this community attend the graded schools in the town of Greer.

The GAFFNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY contributes to the support of the two churches in the village, and the corporation erected the church buildings at a cost of \$2,000. The record membership is four hundred and fifty at these churches, and the attendance is about eight hundred.

The school in the mill village is supported by the city out of taxes, to which the Gaffney Manufacturing Company contributes its pro rata share. The building was erected by the corporation at a cost of \$1,000. There are four teachers connected with the school, and the cost of maintenance being \$1,305 per annum.

The Gaffney Company has a library, with a limited number of selected books that are freely read by the operatives. The corporation manages the library.

The GLENN-LOWRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY is located in the town of Whitmire. There is a chapel in the village, which was erected by the mill corporation, and which is used for religious and educational purposes.

The graded school of Whitmire is near the mill village, and the children of the community attend this school.

The taxes, which go to the support of this school, are largely paid by the mill corporation. The assessed value of the property in the district is of sufficient amount to create a revenue ample for school purposes. In addition to the public school, however, there is a school in the mill village for the younger children, supported by the mill people and to which the officers of the mill contribute. The funds for this school are raised by private subscription, to which the operatives and officers, including the president of the company, contribute.

There are, in Whitmire, two churches in addition to the chapel mentioned,

and the mill company contributes annually to the religious work in the town—one of these churches having been built largely by the aid of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company.

At the GLENWOOD COTTON MILLS, in Easley, there is a handsome church building, which cost about \$5,000. This building was erected by the corporation.

The school property is valued at \$1,000, and this was erected by the corporation. The company pays one-third of the expenses of running the school and the county contributes the remaining two-thirds.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is located on the edge of the city of Gaffney, and the children of the mill village attend the graded schools. The city churches are attended by the operatives.

The GLUCK MILLS, at Anderson, devotes the up-stairs of its school building for religious purposes, and the various denominations worship there. The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations have a church membership of one hundred and thirty-five. The mill contributes annually \$150 towards the support of these services. The mill built a beautiful school building at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000. The county contributes about \$500 for the support of the school, and this is supplemented by \$150 by the cotton mill. There are two teachers regularly employed at this school; the mill population numbering eight hundred.

The school house, being very large and commodious, has ample room in the upper floor for the secret societies.

At the GRANBY COTTON MILLS, in Columbia, there is one handsome Methodist Church. The corporation contributes \$300 annually towards the support of this church.

The graded school, in the city limits, is patronized by the children of the Granby village. The corporation, however, pays all of the expenses incident to the kindergarten, which is conducted by two competent teachers. The company also supplies the building, as well as the necessary furniture, heat, light, etc.

There is an armory, lodge rooms and club rooms for the young men in the Granby village, provided by the corporation. The company expects, during the winter season, to provide a series of interesting lectures for the entertainment of the operatives. In a previous article I have written of the "Welfare Work" at Granby.

At GRANITEVILLE there are six churches, with a mill population of three thousand. The cotton mill company provided about one-third of the money with which to erect these buildings. There is no definite amount fixed for the contribution of the corporation to the churches. In the matter of schools the old school building, which has been a landmark at Graniteville for many years, has been modernized, extended and equipped with up-to-date apparatus. It was erected exclusively by the mill corporation, and in addition to the quota of taxes that the mill pays, it contributes \$2,000 annually towards the support of the school, and altogether there are eight teachers who are engaged for a full term, whenever the State funds are not sufficient to pay them for the entire time the mill corporation supplements the State funds. The mill company has recently erected the beautiful Hickman Memorial Hall, which is the handsomest building in the State devoted exclusively for the amusement of any class of workers in South Carolina, whether they are in a cotton mill or outside of it. This new memorial hall, which I had the pleasure of recently visiting, cost \$25,000, and is equipped with every conceivable amusement. The Graniteville Company co-operates with

litary band and encourages it with contributions.

At the GREENWOOD COTTON MILLS the union church was erected by the mill corporation. The church is used by the various denominations, but there is no regular organization of any one of them.

The village is near the city churches, and the people of the mill community have their membership and attend the city churches rather than organize for separate services at the mill chapel.

The Greenwood Mill is near the city graded schools, and the operatives send their children to these schools, as they are as good as can be had. Only the smaller children attend the mill school, which is maintained by the trustees of the city graded school.

The hours and system at the mill school are the same as at the graded school.

The GRENDEL COTTON MILLS, at Greenwood, has one church, which was erected at a total cost to the corporation of \$1,200. The company pays out of its treasury \$200 for the support of the minister.

The school building, which was erected at a cost of \$800 by the Grendel Mills Corporation, is very convenient for the children in the village. The corporation contributes \$500 annually towards the support of the school; the county giving one-fourth of the total expenses, the mill the remaining three-fourths. President McKissick, of the Grendel Mills, is developing the "Welfare Work" very rapidly, and has recently invested \$2,500 in a library and Lyceum building. There are amusement rooms in this Lyceum building, and the help find a great deal of pleasure in visiting it.

At the HAMER COTTON MILL, Hamer, the operatives have a regular Sunday afternoon Sabbath-school, and they attend the different churches in the neighborhood and the village school. They are not yet a sufficiently large community to have separate schools, as the graded schools of the town are very good. President Hamer, of the cotton mills, is decidedly of the opinion that something should be done to require the children to attend the school, as the opportunities now offered are far better than are accepted by the children.

The HARTSVILLE COTTON MILL COMPANY, Hartsville, has one church, to which it contributed \$600 for the erection of the building. It contributes \$100 for the support of this church.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$1,200 to the corporation. The company contributes \$100 a year towards the support of the school. The corporation is now arranging to erect a general amusement and recreation hall. Considerable money is to be spent on this building.

The HERMITAGE COTTON MILLS, at Camden, has a Baptist Church, which is supported by private contributions, and the managers and owners are liberal in their personal contributions to the support of this church.

The public schools, which are excellent, are near the village, and, as these schools are supported by the general tax fund, the children of the Hermitage Cotton Mills attend the public schools.

The HIGHLAND PARK COMPANY has one church in its village, which was erected at a cost of \$100.

The school building is also in the village, and the corporation supplies the building, fuel, etc. There are two teachers at this school.

At the HUGUENOT COTTON MILLS the children of the village find it convenient to attend the city schools of Greenville, which are close by. The operatives also attend the churches of the community, of which the Huguenot Mills is a part.

The INMAN MILLS, in Spartanburg County, has a chapel, which is for the use of all denominations. It cost the corporation \$730 50. The corporation also supplies a manse for its ministers free, and makes a small contribution towards the minister's salary. There is no church membership, but there is a union Sunday-school attendance of about two hundred.

The school property is valued at \$8,000, of which amount the mill corporation contributed \$4,800. It also contributes \$360 annually towards the pay of the four teachers who are engaged in the schools. The public funds do not contribute to the support of the school.

The ISSAQUENA MILLS is located about one-quarter of a mile from town, and on that account the help attend the four churches in the town and patronize the schools of the community.

The JACKSON COTTON MILLS, which is just starting up, has three churches in the town of Iva, where that mill is located. The churches are in a prosperous condition and do not solicit contributions from the mill. The Jackson Mills has erected a school building with a hall at a cost of about \$1,500 in the mill village. The school will be supported by general taxes.

The JORDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY is located in the town of Welford, and the help attend the schools and churches in that community.

At the JONESVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY there are three churches.

The town of Jonesville is in a very flourishing condition and maintains an excellent graded school, in which seven teachers are employed. The children of the Jonesville Mills are welcomed to these schools and attend them largely.

The LANCASTER COTTON MILLS supports both a Methodist and Baptist Church. The church buildings cost about \$4,000, and the corporation contributed the land and 60 per cent of the cost. The president of the corporation and other officers contribute largely out of their personal funds to the support of the churches.

The graded schools of the town of Lancaster are accessible to the children, and in addition there is a temporary school on the property of the Lancaster Mills, which is conducted by the school trustees. This temporary building is to be replaced by the mill school.

Incidentally it might be suggested that the Lancaster Mills pays over one-half of the total school tax of the district. The company has provided a library and has arranged a desirable play-ground for the help. The hall, which is used for public entertainments, is over the company's store, and cost about \$2,000.

The LANGLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at Langley, has two substantial churches, for a population of 3,500, and the company contributes \$900 annually towards these churches. The record membership at the two churches is two hundred and sixty, with an average attendance of fifty.

The company built the school building at a cost of \$1,500, and appropriates \$440 annually to supplement the school funds, which amount to \$1,540. There are five teachers employed at this school, which runs through the entire season. The company has commenced building a gymnasium and Opera House, and bath rooms. The improvements were made at a cost of \$2,000, and others are in view.

The LAURENS COTTON MILLS, in the town of Laurens, has two churches. The company contributed the lots and \$2,500 to each of the buildings, and contributes \$175 annually to the churches. The attendance is over 200 at each of the

The school building was erected in 1904, entirely by the corporation, at a cost of \$11,147. The schools are conducted entirely by the Laurens Cotton Mills, no part of the expense being borne by the county out of its school fund. The company provides a Lyceum course, which is composed of six good attractions. These Lyceum entertainments are attended by more than 225 employees, and a great deal of pleasure is derived, as well as from the additional attractions, such as plays, lectures, etc, that are provided.

The LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY has its plant near the town of Lexington, and the help attend the churches in that community. There is also one church at the mill, and the corporation has always contributed freely to this place of worship.

The children attend the schools of the town.

The LIBERTY COTTON MILLS, at Liberty, in Pickens County, has one church, the cost of which was largely borne by the corporation.

Practically all the current expenses are paid by the corporation and the churches are well attended.

There is one modest school building in the village, and the corporation contributes two-thirds of the cost of this building. The support of the school rests primarily on the county, but whatever is needed to supplement public funds and insure the running of the school for the full scholastic term, is provided by the mill company. Last year the contribution amounted to one-half of the expenses.

The LIMESTONE MILLS, at Gaffney, has one church in the village, which was erected by the corporation. The support of the ministers comes largely through the operatives, which is partially supplemented by the corporation. The attendance of this church is about one hundred. The children, in the Limestone Mill village, attend the graded schools, that are excellent, and the county receives the pro rata share of the mill taxes for the support of the schools.

The LOCKHART MILLS, at Lockhart, has two church buildings and three religious organizations. The company contributes 75 per cent of the total cost of these churches, and now contributes about half of the entire expenses.

There is a very convenient school building at Lockhart, which cost the corporation \$2,500. Four teachers are employed at this school, and the corporation contributes 85 per cent, and the county the remaining 15 per cent of the total cost of the support of the schools at Lockhart.

The company now has in view the erection of a library, which is to cost \$3,000.

The LYDIA COTTON MILLS, at Clinton, has one church in the village, which was built by the corporation. The company also contributes \$150 per annum towards the support of the minister.

The church building is also used for school purposes. The Lydia Mills pays the \$500 necessary to the support of the school, and the county does not contribute at all to the support of this school.

The MANETTA MILLS, at Lando, in Chester County, has three churches in the village. The corporation contributed 50 per cent of the total cost of these churches and now contributes 50 per cent of the current expenses.

The school facilities are excellent and a \$15,000-building was erected by the corporation for school purposes. The company maintains one-half of the expenses of the school, the other half being borne by the county. In a note, President H. B. Heath, of the Manetta Mills, says: "Since the establishment of a first-class school the personnel of our operatives has greatly improved."

The MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS, at Rock Hill, in York County, has one hall and one church, which cost about \$1,000—one-half of which was paid by the corporation. The company also contributes about \$200 annually towards the support of the church, which has a membership of about seventy-five.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$600, and the teacher is paid entirely by the corporation out of the special school tax. The Manchester Mill also supports a library, which is growing in popularity. It has a pond, which is used by the help for fishing and rowing.

The MARION MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one church, to which it contributes each year. The membership is seventy and the attendance at the church about three hundred.

The school at the mill is run in connection with the city graded schools of Marion, and the county pays the teacher, while the corporation supplies the building, fuel, lights, etc. The company also provides a reading room, which is well patronized, especially so in the winter months.

There are three churches connected with the MARLBORO COTTON MILLS COMPANY, that has five small mills at McColl and one at Bennettsville. The company provided about 40 per cent of the total cost of these churches which is estimated at about \$6,000.

There is a school at Bennettsville and another at McColl in the mill villages which are now conducted by the county, but which were formerly in charge of the mill company. There is a competent teacher at each of these schools and they are well patronized.

The MARY-LOUISE COTTON MILLS, at Cowpens, in Spartanburg County, has one church, which is attended by about one hundred of the operatives of the mill community.

The children attend the county school, which is open for six months in the year.

There is one church at the McGEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S plant, which was erected by the corporation. The company supplies such funds as may be necessary to make up any deficiency for the support of the church. The average attendance is about fifty at services and there is regular Sunday-school service twice a month.

The company is arranging to have a regular school at the mill, which has recently undergone a change in its manufacturing, as it is now weaving blankets, etc.

The MIDDLEBURG MILLS, at Batesburg, has one church, and this church building is also used for school purposes. The school is in charge of a competent teacher, whose salary is paid partly by the corporation. This company makes an innovation by giving its help an annual barbecue.

There is one union church at the plant of the MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Greenville. This building was erected entirely by the corporation, and the company is liberal in its annual contributions to the support of the church.

The school building was erected entirely by the mill at a cost of \$1,000.

The school district is made up entirely of the territory covered by the mill, and, therefore, the mill itself pays the entire expenses of the support of the school, which employs two teachers. The company has also provided a large auditorium at a cost of \$4,000, and a small club room at a cost of \$300. Both of

these buildings are very much used by the help, and the auditorium which is sufficiently commodious for all manner of amusements, is very much in demand by the help. The company has also provided a tennis court and a croquet ground.

The MILL FORT, or Fort Mill property, is in the town of Fort Mill, and the children of the mill village attend the schools, and the operatives worship at the churches in the town. Both the churches and the schools welcome the operatives from the mill village.

The MOLLOHON MANUFACTURING COMPANY is in the suburbs of Newberry. It supports one union church, and the corporation contributed the entire cost of this pretty building. The church membership is about one hundred and seventy-five and the attendance averages two hundred.

The school building was erected at a cost of about \$500, by the Mollohon Company, and the corporation also pays the expenses of the teacher and of the school out of its funds. The public funds are not available for the support of this school.

The MONAGHAN MILLS, at Greenville, has one church in the village proper. It was erected at a cost of \$1,500.

There is a large school building on the mill property which was erected entirely by the corporation. It contributes \$850 annually towards the support of the school, and the county gives an equal amount for the pay of the teachers. The school is in excellent condition. The company contributes \$2,000 annually towards the support of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and particular mention has already been made of the efficient work of both these associations at the Monaghan Mills.

The NEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY has its plant in the town of Yorkville, and the children of the mill community patronize the schools that are supported by the county, and the operatives attend the regular church services in the town of Yorkville.

The company has just completed a large bath house, which is available free of all cost to the help. It also provides an annual picnic, banquet and dance for the pleasure of the operatives.

At the NEWBERRY COTTON MILLS there are three churches, of which the cost on the part of the corporation was about \$500 each. The company contributes to the support of these churches and provides a parsonage free of rent.

The school building, which is a very substantial brick structure, and which is used for other than school purposes, was built by the company at a cost of \$10,000. The cotton mill pays all of the school expenses, including the pay of the teachers. The county has not yet contributed to the support of this mill school. The upper floor of the school building is used by the secret orders, which have elaborately furnished lodge rooms, and there are several large rooms on the second floor that are used for banquets and other entertainments. The school building is in the heart of the mill village, and there are very few buildings used for school purposes anywhere that are any better equipped or more conveniently arranged.

At The NINETY-SIX MILL there is one church which was erected at a cost of \$1,500 by the mill corporation, which also contributes \$150 annually towards its support.

The school building was also erected by the company at a cost of \$700; in this case also the entire expense was borne by the corporation. Three-fourths

of the expenses of the school are paid by the cotton mill, and the remaining one-fourth by the county. The company has also provided a commodious building in which are the library, lyceum and game rooms, which are much used by the help, and which would be a very good type of building for other enterprises that have no such building.

The NORRIS COTTON MILLS contributed one-half of the total cost of the church in the community. It also built, at its own expense, the \$2,500 school building. At present the county funds are sufficient to run the school for a term of nine months, and it is not necessary for the mill corporation to supplement this further than its legitimate portion of its school tax. The school is located in the mill village. The company has also erected a hall at a cost of \$1,500, which is used for various entertainments given to and by the help; this hall is also used for lodge purposes.

The OCTORARO MILLS, near the village of Cllo, is so near that community that they have no separate church or school, but the village churches are patronized.

There are two schools near the village.

Mention has already been made of the school and church work undertaken at the OLYMPIA COTTON MILL, and it is needless to duplicate at this time.

The ORANGEBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one Methodist Church and one Baptist Church, together with a Sunday-school room. The mill corporation contributed seventy-five per cent of the expense of building. The help support the churches, and about forty per cent of the operatives belong to the congregations.

The school building cost the company \$2,500, and the support comes entirely from the cotton mill, with the exception of a small portion, which is contributed by city missions. A number of the children from the mill village attend the city graded schools that are within a "stone's throw" of the mill. It is the intention of the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company to start a night school this fall.

The ORR COTTON MILLS, at Anderson, has two churches, with a membership of three hundred. The mill corporation contributed the land and fifteen per cent of the total cost of the church building, and contributes annually about \$100 to each of the churches.

The mill corporation owns the school building, which it erected at a cost of \$1,000, and the public funds are sufficient to run this school, which is in the mill village, for six months, and the cotton mill continues the school for the remaining three months of the session out of its own funds. There are three teachers at the school. The mill has a general entertainment hall, in which the library is located. This building, together with the books and other equipment, cost about \$4,000. The mill has supplied all the instruments that are used by the brass band.

The PACOLET MANUFACTURING COMPANY has two churches in its village, one of the Baptist and the other of the Methodist denomination. The mill company provided \$5,000 for the erection of the buildings and contributes \$300 annually towards the support of the churches.

The school building, which was built by the corporation, cost \$5,000, and the school now annually receives \$1,200 from the Pacolet Company and \$800 from the county school fund for the support of the excellent school. There are five teachers regularly employed at the Pacolet school, which has been in successful operation for many years.

The PALMETTO COTTON MILLS has one church in its village, which was built entirely by the mill corporation. The church membership is fifty-two, while the average attendance is one hundred. The Palmetto Company has one school building which it erected at a cost of \$1,000. The school is supported partly by the county and the corporation. The mill also runs a night school, paying the teacher who conducts this school \$48 per month. The company also has a hall which is available for meetings and for the practice of the brass band.

At the PELHAM MILLS the church was erected entirely at the expense of the president of the corporation, and the company pays about one-third of the total expenses of conducting the services. The membership of the church is about two hundred and the average attendance fully three hundred.

The school at Pelham is supported entirely by the cotton mill, the company appropriating \$400, the necessary building fuel, light for the school. The building was constructed at the expense of the corporation. The county makes no contribution for the support of the schools. The Pelham Mill has a club house and gymnasium for the pleasure of its help.

ARTICLE XXIV—Details of Welfare Work (Continued.)

At the PELZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which was one of the pioneers in "Welfare work," there are six churches. The mill corporation contributed \$9,500 for the erection of these various church buildings, and now contributes at least \$500 annually towards the support of these churches, and in addition supplies the parsonages. The attendance at the churches is very good and the record membership at this time is nine hundred.

The Pelzer Company has erected handsome school buildings at a cost of \$12,000 and contributes out of its treasury \$3,700 annually for the support of these schools. The county funds are less than the amount supplied by the Pelzer Manufacturing Company for its schools. These schools are all in the mill village, and in addition to the regular schools the company maintains a kindergarten with two teachers, and there is an average attendance of ninety-six at this kindergarten.

In the matter of "welfare work," to summarize, the Pelzer Manufacturing Company has an independent library, lyceum and play room, and in addition the Y. W. C. A. workers, who are paid by the mill, do such work as comes within their line, and in addition instruct in cooking and other economies. The cost of these various items is about \$3,500. The Pelzer Company owns a library with six thousand volumes. It has a night school, a large social hall, roller skating rink, one of the best military companies in the State and the 3d regimental Band. At a recent meeting of the board of trustees President Smyth was authorized to spend \$5,500 on a park, which is to be between the mill village and the railroad station, and in addition to this woodland being arranged as a park there is to be a pavilion, for skating or dancing, 150x75 feet, and a bathing pool, complete in every respect. The swimming pool is to be 100x50 feet, and will be two feet deep at one end and seven feet deep at the other, to be filled with fresh running water. This is, of course, to be entirely free to all the people of Pelzer under proper restrictions as to the dressing rooms or use of bathing suits, etc. This additional amusement and pleasure resort is well under way at Pelzer.

The PENDLETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one church which was erected by the cotton mill. In the matter of school facilities it has a modern school building, which was erected at a cost of \$500—the amount being entirely contributed by the mill corporation. The teacher, who is employed at the Pendleton Manufacturing Company's school, is paid out of the county funds. The mill, which is one of the oldest in the State, maintains a park in the magnificent grove on the banks of the stream that runs the mill.

The F. W. POE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Greenville, has a very handsome union church in its village which it erected at a cost to the corporation of \$8,000. The company contributes annually from \$600 to \$1,000. This union church is used by three denominations, and the attendance is good.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$6,000 to the corporation at the instance of the president of the company. The county pays about \$300 per annum and the cotton mill an equal amount for the support of the school, which employs four teachers. The school is in the mill village and the attendance is unusually good. The Poe Company has devoted a considerable amount of

money to the development of its "welfare work" and its society hall alone, which is over the company's store, cost about \$7,000. The public library, the special school library, the auditorium, which is over the school building, the Y. W. C. A. Hall, the society and amusement halls are all provided for the pleasure of the help, and of course there is no expense in the use of these buildings to the people of the mill community.

The PIEDMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY has devoted a great deal of its money during previous administrations, as well as that of President Beattie, towards the development of "welfare work." Briefly stated—but without giving as much credit as might be—it may be stated that there are four churches in the village—and Piedmont is distinctly a cotton mill village.

The four churches are of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist denominations. Each church owns its own parsonage, with the exception of the Presbyterian. The Piedmont Company gave the site and \$725 towards the building of the Methodist Church; \$500 to the Baptist, and \$500 to the Presbyterian Church, and 25 per cent of the total cost of the Wesleyan parsonage. The corporation does not obligate itself to a regular contribution toward the support of the churches, but contributes such amounts as may be necessary. The record of membership is: Baptist 610, Presbyterian 100, Methodist 250 to 300, Wesleyan Methodist 150 to 200.

There are three school buildings on the property; the cost of each was \$5,000. The schools are run for nine months, beginning with the kindergarten grade and run on up through the regular graded school course. There are six teachers in addition to the principal and kindergarten workers. The county contributed \$1,594 10 towards the support of the Piedmont schools last year, and the cotton mill corporation supplements the county funds to the extent of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 in addition to supplying the school rooms. The library, which is conveniently situated contains 3,316 volumes, and the records indicate that the average monthly application for books number 634. The company is now arranging to erect a more commodious library, which will have reading rooms, gymnasium, club room, and an additional amusement hall. At present a very large hall, over several stores, is used as a theatre, general amusement hall, and has been equipped as a skating rink. During the year President Beattie has arranged for a number of stereopticon and "moving picture" shows which are given monthly for the pleasure of the help. It might be noted that the kindergarten has two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, as the number of children is so large that they cannot all be accommodated at one session.

The PINE CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY has one church, and it contributed \$200 and the land on which the building was erected. The city public schools of Camden are patronized by the school children.

The REEDY RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY has three churches: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. It contributed 25 per cent of the cost of construction and the land in each instance. It contributes annually such amounts as may be necessary to properly maintain each of the churches that is not otherwise provided.

There is one school building in the village which cost the corporation \$2,500. Last year the corporation contributed \$259 30 to insure the running of the school for a term of nine months. The county funds, contributed during the same period, amounted to \$464 80.

The REEDY RIVER COMPANY maintains a library of five hundred volumes, and in addition it supplies the operatives with current magazines and periodicals. The library is very generally used by the help. The company also has a pond on which the help have a number of row boats.

The RICHLAND COTTON MILL is located on the outer edge of the city of Columbia. There is one commodious church in the village, which was built at the expense of the corporation.

The school building was also erected at the expense of the corporation at a cost of \$1,000. The Richland Company contributes \$750 a year to the support of this school, and the county has not yet contributed directly towards the support of this school, in which there are two teachers employed.

The company has a very comfortable hall, which it erected at a cost of \$2,500 for the various amusements that are provided for the help.

The RIVERSIDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY built the church that stands in the village and contributes about one-fourth of the expenses at this time. There is a membership of one hundred and twenty-five at this church.

The RIVERSIDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY built the modern school structure outright at a cost of \$2,500 and now contributes 25 per cent of the operating expenses of the school—the remaining 75 per cent coming from the county funds, there are two teachers employed at this school.

The ROYAL BAG AND YARN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Charleston, is just on the outer edge of the City of Charleston, and the help can easily attend the churches in Charleston. There is one church in the mill village, which was erected by the corporation.

The ROYAL BAG AND YARN MANUFACTURING COMPANY has also erected a school building at a cost of \$4,000. The corporation contributes the funds necessary to support a night school. It also has a well patronized reading room.

The SAXA-GOTHA MILLS, in Lexington County, has one church. The mill corporation contributed to some extent to the building of this church, and assists in the payment of the minister's salary.

There is one school building in the village, which cost the company \$1,200. The public school funds are sufficient for the maintenance of this school. The company has, on the second story of the school house, a convenient hall, which is used for lodges and the brass band.

At the SAXON MILL, which is in the suburbs of Spartanburg, there are two churches, and a third will probably be erected by the Presbyterians, who have an organization but not yet a church. The Baptists and Methodists have churches. The corporation contributed the property. The church buildings were erected by their employees and their friends, among them being a number of individual stockholders in the Saxon Mills.

The company contributed to some extent to the maintenance of the churches. The churches are well attended.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$6,000 by the corporation, and each year the company contributes between \$400 and \$500 towards the support of the schools, which employ two teachers. One of them is paid entirely by the company and the other by the school district. The company expects to erect a very fine library in the near future.

At the SPARTAN MILLS, in Spartanburg, there are three churches, and

the cotton mill corporation contributed \$2,500 towards the building of these churches, and contributes annually towards the minister's fund. The average attendance is figured at seven hundred and fifty.

There are two city schools within a quarter of a mile of the Spartan Mills, and most of the children from the village attend the city graded schools. The cotton mill pays \$4,410 in taxes for school purposes alone. The company is also erecting a new hospital building, which when completed will cost fully \$10,000. There is considerable general "welfare work" at the Spartan Mills.

At the SPRINGSTEIN MILLS, in Chester, the church was built by the Presbyterians, but it is now a union church, being open to all denominations. The Springstein Mills paid half of the cost of the building.

There are two of the city schools in easy reach of the mill village, and all the children from the community attend the city schools, which are not more than two or three blocks away. The Sunday-school and kindergarten at the mill village are successful.

At the SUMTER COTTON MILLS there is one chapel and Sunday-school room, which was erected by the mill corporation. The employees are welcomed at the churches in the city.

The city schools of Sumter are open to the children of the Sumter Cotton Mills, and they attend those schools.

ARTICLE XXV—Details of Welfare Work—Concluded.

The TAVORA COTTON MILLS, of Yorkville, is in the city limits, and the operatives attend the city schools and churches.

The operatives at H. C. TOWNSEND COTTON MILL use a hall for religious worship, and this hall was built entirely by the funds of the mill corporation, and whenever there is occasion the company contributes to the support of these services. The membership of the churches is about eighty. The company has erected a commodious school building at a cost of \$2,500. The school is conducted by one of the inhabitants of the mill village. There is a kindergarten in the village, which is partially supported by the mill. The company has a comfortable room, in which interested parties place magazines and literature for the convenience of the help.

The TOXAWAY MILLS has one large hall which is used for church purposes, and this building was erected entirely by the cotton mill. One-fourth of the support of the church workers is from the cotton mill company. The attendance at the church is about one hundred.

The Toxaway Company erected a school building at a cost of \$2,000 and contributes annually \$250 towards the running of this school—there being two teachers engaged. Seventy-five per cent of the expenses of the Toxaway Mills School, however, are contributed by the county out of current taxes. The company has a neat library, to which it contributes \$100, and, as is the custom with most of the mills, contributions are made for the Fourth of July, Christmas and other occasions enjoyed by the mill help.

At the TUCAPAU MILLS, in Spartanburg County, there are three churches, with two buildings. The corporation contributes more than half of the total expenses, and it also donates funds annually towards the support of the ministers. The churches are well attended and the seating capacity, which is about nine hundred, is generally used.

The school building, which cost \$2,500, was built by the Tucapau Mills, and the company contributes annually towards the support of the teachers, and maintains at least one teacher, there being always two or three teachers at the school. The county funds are used to the extent of about \$3 per pupil in the schools.

There is a hall and lodge room at present connected with the village, and additional buildings are in contemplation, the idea of the corporation being to deal liberally with its help.

At the TYGER COTTON MILLS there are two churches that were built by the operatives. The cotton mill contributes annually towards the minister's fund.

The school, which is on the outskirts of the village, is supported by the county funds.

At the UNION-BUFFALO MILLS COMPANY there are two churches, built entirely by the mill corporation. Both of these churches are elaborate. The corporation contributes each year towards the support of the ministers and the attendance averages over four hundred.

There is a handsome school building at the Union plant and another at the Buffalo plant. These buildings were erected entirely by the corporation. In the case of the Union property the county funds are sufficient to support the school—costing the county about \$1,800.

At the Buffalo plant the county contributes about \$250 for the support of the school, and the mill corporation about \$900.

At Union there is a commodious hall, which cost the company \$1,000, and which is freely used by the help. In addition to the other uses this hall is used for the brass band, which is a popular organization.

At Buffalo there are two halls and an equal number of parks for the convenience of the help. The hall cost the corporation \$2,000. The office building at the Buffalo Mill is one of the finest of its kind at the South. It is the intention of President Smith to convert this building into a library for the help.

The VICTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at Greer's, has a handsome union church, which is used by the Methodist and Baptist denominations, alternating on Sundays. The Wesleyan Methodist denomination has its church, just across from the mill village. The corporation built the union church at a cost of about \$5,000, and it also contributes annually about \$400 towards the support of the churches, in addition to the heating, light and the sexton. The corporation, in addition, contributes each year to the Christmas tree of the Sunday-school.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$6,000 by the VICTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and the company contributes \$350 annually towards the support of this school, while the county gives \$500. The school is in the mill village and employs three teachers.

In the matter of "Welfare Work" it may be noted that there is a library, reading rooms, game rooms, bowling alley and a large hall, which is equipped with a stage, and other additional amusements. Over the library building is a hall, which is used by the various secret organizations, such as the Daughters of Rebecca, the Odd Fellows and Red Men. The corporation erected these various buildings at a cost of between \$6,000 and \$10,000. In addition to supplying the buildings the corporation employs a librarian, who, in addition to attending to the library, distributes the mail in the village. The corporation supplies the heat and lights of the various buildings. The base ball team at Victor prides itself on its record, and at the time of my visit to the mills it had just completed its victory of fourteen consecutive games. The kindergarten, which is maintained by the Victor Manufacturing Company, has been doing excellent work, and the encouragement has been so marked that the corporation is now erecting a building, which is to be used by the Y. W. C. A. and the kindergarten. The Victor Mills has just made provision for the support of the representative of the Y. W. C. A., and the kindergarten is maintained at a cost of \$1,000 annually, in addition to the cost of the schools.

The VICTORIA COTTON MILLS is located in the city of Rock Hill and is near the Arcade Mills. There is a substantial school building located between the Victoria and the Arcade Mill, which is supported in part by the public school funds and partly by these two cotton mills. The school is a part of the general system of the city of Rock Hill. In addition to the schools in the city there is a kindergarten, which is supported by the two cotton mills. The operatives attend the churches in the city.

The WALHALLA COTTON MILLS, in the town of Walhalla, has two churches. Methodist and Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists use a hall. The corporation contributes a hall for religious purposes. The membership of each of the churches is fifty, and the average attendance is one hundred and fifty.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$1,000 by the mill corporation, and

the company gives the use of the school building and supplies the heat and lights. The county operates the school as a part of the general graded school system of the town.

The WARE SHOALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY is situated on its water power, and is not in a town or city, but has built up a considerable community of its own.

The church building is now under construction and will be quite handsome. The corporation contributed largely towards the erection of the church.

The school building, which is for the present temporary, was built by the corporation, and the company now contributes one-half of the total expenses, and the county the remaining half. It is the purpose of the Ware Shoals Company to develop the "Welfare Work" later on, that is, as soon as the more important construction matters are given attention.

The WARREN MANUFACTURING COMPANY has two churches, with a population of 987, and the cotton mill contributed three-fourths of the total cost to each of these buildings. They supply \$100 per annum towards the support of the churches, and incidentally it may be noted that the Methodist Church has a membership of sixty and the Baptist number more than two to one, their number being 130.

In the matter of school facilities the Warren Manufacturing Company owns a superb school building, which was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and it contributes \$350 annually out of its treasury for the proper conduct of this school, and the county contributes \$900, against the \$350 contributed by the cotton mill. There are three teachers employed at this mill. The company is keenly alive to general "Welfare Work."

At the VALLEY FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY there are two churches near the mill village.

The school, which cost about \$1,500, is supported by the county. The mill corporation gave an acre of land in its village for the school building.

At the WATTS MILLS, in Laurens, there is one beautiful church, which was built entirely by the mill corporation. The corporation contributes annually towards the support of the minister. The church attendance is fully two hundred.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$6,000 by the company, and the two teachers employed are paid entirely by the county. No part of the support of this mill school comes from the county. The company is now building an auditorium, which will cost fully \$6,000, and does not stint in providing what may be for the real pleasure or benefit of its help.

The WHITNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY is some distance from the city of Spartanburg, and it now has one church. There is under construction a handsome granite church building, which is to be a union church, and the mill corporation has contributed \$5,000 towards the completion of this building, the remaining funds being raised by the operatives. The church attendance averages 35 per cent of the entire population in the mill village.

Two teachers are employed in the Whitney community, and the county contributes \$350 annually towards the support of the teachers.

At the WILLIAMSTON MILLS, in the town of Williamston, there is one church, which is used by the three corporations. The building cost the corporation \$3,000, and the company contributes annually the light, heat and part of the funds. The average attendance of the three churches is about two hundred.

The school facilities at Williamston are exceptionally good. The mill company erected the building in the village and it is a part of the general school system of Williamston. The school is maintained at the public expense by special levy of five mills, and is open for nine months in the year, and, of course, is free to all of the children residing in the district, including those at the Williamston Mills. For the special convenience of the younger children the trustees maintain a branch school, in which they teach the children of all ages from 4 years up. This special school is under the direct control of the superintendent of the graded school, and is in charge of one of the best teachers in the college faculty. The mill's contribution to the maintenance of this school by special levy is \$900, which, of course, does not include the regular constitutional levy.

The Williamston Mills has just completed the erection of a magnificent hall, equipped with light and heat, which is thrown open to the mill people for all purposes and on all occasions—lectures, shows and entertainments. The company is giving a series of lectures by such eminent lecturers as Dr. Poteat, of Furman; Prof. Clinkscales and others. It is the purpose of the corporation to establish a free circulating library and reading room. All provision will be made for this library during the coming winter. The young men of the village engage in a great many sports and have recently organized a brass band.

The WOODSIDE COTTON MILLS, in Greenville, has one church, which was erected by the corporation, and the company contributes about one-third annually of the expenses of the congregations.

The school building was erected at a cost of \$1,000, the entire expenses being borne by the corporation. There are three teachers employed in the Woodside School—one of these teachers being paid by the corporation and the second by the county. The company, among its other amusements offered the operatives, has an excellent brass band.

The WOODRUFF COTTON MILL, at Woodruff, has no church in the mill village proper, but the people of the town of Woodruff and those in the mill community are very closely allied, and the operatives are made welcome to any of the four churches in the town of Woodruff. The Baptist Church of the mill village uses the school building for their services. The Baptist Church has a membership of one hundred and fifty-two. The school, which cost \$1,000, was built entirely at the expense of the corporation. There are two teachers, who are paid \$600 a year, and this is contributed by the county—the mill corporation supplying the light, fuel and, incidentally, furnishing the building. It is the intention of the Woodruff corporation to build a handsome library and amusement hall during the present year. There is a flourishing band at Woodruff. The mill has been running for only about five years, and in that time the property and homes have been gotten in excellent condition, and now that the village proper is considered in high-class order, more attention is to be paid to "Welfare Work."

At the YORK COTTON MILLS there is one union church, which was built by the cotton mill corporation. The mill is not called on for much assistance to the church, as it is not part of a regular organization. The membership of the operatives at the York Mills is quite general in the churches in the city of Yorkville.

The cotton mill built the school building at a cost of about \$700. The school in the mill village is under the control and direction of the city trustees, as the school is in the new district, and the taxes on the mill property for school purposes amount to about five mills. The mill has a library, in which there are a

number of books, as well as current magazines and literature. The corporation is quite liberal to its operatives in the matter of prizes for entertainments, etc.

At the EXCELSIOR KNITTING MILLS, Union, there are two churches, which are liberally supported by the corporation.

The school building, which was erected at a cost of \$5,000, was paid for entirely by the corporation. The two teachers are paid by the public school fund. The mills has a well-equipped reading room.

The WESTMINSTER KNITTING MILLS has one church. The officers of the corporation are liberal in their support of the church, and the attendance is quite large. The mills being located in the town, the public schools are found most convenient, and the children connected with the mills attend the graded schools in the town of Westminster. All of the schools are free.

The BLUE RIDGE HOSIERY MILL, at Landrum, has no individual church, but the operatives attend the churches in the town of Landrum.

The OCONEE KNITTING MILLS is in the town of Walhalla, and the management aims at the employment of high-grade help. Many of the employees have their own homes, and are not entirely dependent upon their labors in the mill for daily support.

The grown folks attend the churches in the town and the children the public school.

Information with reference to other of the cotton and knitting mills is not available, and consequently cannot now be given. I only wish it had been given me. The details I have given may have been tedious, but they will give the people of the State a better appreciation of what the cotton mills have done for their help up to now, particularly in the matter of schools and churches. The purpose has been to summarize and perhaps this effort has prevented full justice.

At the EXCELSIOR KNITTING MILLS there is a Methodist Church, which has been aided by the company, and a reading room, where religious services are conducted by the Baptist denomination, as well as used for social purposes. This reading room was given to the community by Mrs Rebecca E. Nicholson, who is one of the few who are interested financially in the mill.

ARTICLE XXVI—Just a Word About Morals.

The moral tone in the mill communities is good. The people in the villages are as honest and as upright as any other similar sized group of our people. There are some black sheep and it cannot be helped; there always are. Some mill communities are better than others; the temptations may be greater in the larger communities. There are no police in the mill villages and the order is excellent. There is some drinking of liquor and the resulting festivities, but as a general thing the operatives are sober and well-behaved.

Loose morals, unfaithfulness or indecent living are not tolerated. Of course there are cases of immorality in a mill village, the same as in any other large community, that escape notice, but the temper of the people is to stop all such indecent or immoral things. It is quite in order for the superintendent or president to receive a request to make certain individuals leave the village, and, if upon inquiry or observation the charge be found to be well founded, excommunication follows. Sometimes the operatives themselves take matters in hand and do the disciplining. The help at some of the mills has taken a very firm stand in some cases, declaring "that they would not work side by side with a bad character." The result is inevitable.

The unfortunate cases in mill villages are more often due to the frightfully lax marriage laws in South Carolina. A man with evil designs may go from one section to another, marry a young woman in one village, get tired, move on to another mill, and, having left no official record in the first community of the marriage, leave the wife, and perhaps children, to do the best they can for themselves—feeling free himself to impose upon another woman.

These men who take advantage of the lax marriage laws, that require no record of marriages, are known as "luck weavers," and many is the home they have invaded and violated. There are occasional cases of women getting the upper hand on young men and inducing them to marry, and some women are said to have left their husbands, gone to new parts and there remarried; but in the vast majority of cases the wrong is against the woman, and they have the burdens and the sufferings.

In one mill village, with a population of 3,700, I made inquiry, and was told that there had been two illegitimate births.

In another mill, with a population of two thousand, I was told that in six years "two girls went wrong." There are about six hundred families in this community. At another mill of 25,000 spindles the observation was that "two girls had to leave the village and one couple was made to marry."

In several mill villages I was told that they had "grass widows." The husbands had gone to other communities.

The point I want to emphasize as strongly as possible is that the morals of the mill operatives, as a class, are good, and that it is a slander to insinuate that they have loose morals and do not have proper regard for the decencies of life.

Women in mill villages are, sometimes, imposed upon by men largely because they have little fear of being caught, because of the inadequate and lax marriage laws of the State. That is the whole matter in a nut-shell.

The desire to live as lawful man and wife is evidenced by the extremely early marriages among the operatives. It is a pity that so many of the girls allow themselves to undertake the burdens and responsibilities of motherhood as early as they do, but such is unfortunately the case. Early marriages are the rule, not the exception.

ARTICLE XXVII—The Consumption of Cotton.

The cotton mills of South Carolina, according to the United States census report for the year ending August 31, 1907, used 663,833 bales of cotton and "took for consumption" 709,728 bales of cotton. According to the figures of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, South Carolina mills consumed 695,683 bales. The total production of cotton for this State, according to the United States census, 1906-07, just issued, was 931,726 bales.

This represents a consumption by the South Carolina cotton mills, according to the census figures, of 72 per cent, or, to be exact, 71.8 per cent of the total production of cotton in this State.

The cotton mills in their reports to me indicate that their direct "takings" of cotton for 1907, which is rather their capacity than the actual amount of cotton used, were 793,671 bales. The mills in operation in South Carolina to-day can actually use that number of bales of cotton.

It is practically impossible to get an exact statement of the proportion of the crop of each county that is locally used, but the South Carolina mills, certainly in all the counties with large numbers of mills, use more than the local production so far as the numbers of bales is concerned.

In a statement filed with the South Carolina railroad commission in 1902, it is shown that at that time, when the spindles were fewer than they are now, Aiken, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Union, ten counties, used in the cotton mills of those counties more than 400,000 bales of cotton in excess of the production in the same counties. According to this report in 1902 all the South Carolina cotton mills used 715,779 bales, (these figures do not agree with the census,) and the production at that time in the counties having cotton mills was 593,221, or an excess in consumption of 220,143 bales. The counties showing deficiencies in the amount consumed as compared with the production in the same counties being 402,700 bales in excess of production for the twenty-seven counties with mills at that time. In 1902 Spartanburg consumed 124,652 bales of cotton, and the production for that county was 29,000 bales. They are now making finer goods. In other words, Spartanburg had to go out of its home county to buy 155,575 bales at that time. Spartanburg now has to buy 98,033 bales of cotton in excess of its home production, if it used all the home cotton produced. It is a very easy matter to figure out what this means to the home producer, and what this demand on the part of the South Carolina mills means to the South Carolina cotton planter.

To give more recent figures I make a comparison of the production, as shown by the census figures, and the consumption, as reported by the mills direct, that will be intensely interesting:

	Consumption of mills in	
	Cotton Production, same counties,	Mills
	1906. bales.	1906. bales. using.
Cherokee	12,466	5
Greenville	30,881	17
Newberry	34,793	3
Richland	10,549	6
Spartanburg	48,328	22
Union	15,436	5
Anderson	50,791	16
	203,244	483,995

These seven counties alone used 483,995 bales of cotton and their home production was 203,244 bales. In other words, the mills in these counties used 280,751 bales more than the same counties produced. The cotton mills buy where they can get the cotton they want—that is simple business.

A great deal of "Western" cotton is brought into this State, because the staple is longer and works "smoother." If the local cotton can be used as well, it is, of course, given the preference, as the use of home cotton saves freight and other expenses. Last year's staple was not near so good as that of the South Carolina crop for 1907.

The South Carolina cotton mills all use as much home raised cotton as possible. They prefer to use home cotton on account of the saving in freight and other charges.

Unfortunately the South Carolina staple is not suited for the finer grades of fabrics, on which so many of the mills are now engaged.

The output of the majority of the South Carolina mills consists of coarse goods, and they use all the Carolina cotton that they can, but where they require cotton of longer staple than is generally raised on the uplands of this State they buy it in Alabama or Mississippi; and, of course, it is a patent business proposition that they do not do this on account of any preference of buying away from home and paying freight charges, but simply because they cannot get the staple here that is necessary.

The mills in South Carolina use almost entirely what is known as upland cotton. Egyptian cotton is used at a number of the yarn mills. Sea island cotton is too expensive and fine to be used here. It goes into the manufacture of fine laces, silks, etc. There is a ready and constant demand by South Carolina cotton mills for all the "long staple" upland cotton raised here.

South Carolina is now planting on a limited scale some long staple cotton, such as the "Florodoro," "Allen," "Sunflower," "Debt Lifter," but there is not enough of it grown here. From what I can understand, wherever this long staple cotton is planted in the uplands and wherever it is intelligently handled and well fertilized, there is good money in it, and it would be a profitable thing to the farmers of the State, and very much desired by the cotton mills, if a great deal of this long staple cotton were raised in this State.

Obviously the cotton mills buy what cotton they need in the cheapest market, and whenever they can get Carolina raised cotton of such staple as they need they gladly buy it. The cotton mills generally have their own buyers, who enter into active competition with those representing outside cotton dealers, and with the demand for cotton always active, the farmer gets the maximum price for his product. The fact of the matter is that cotton manufacturers would rather see a high-priced cotton market than for cotton to be selling for a "song," because the firmer the price of cotton the better and the more constant the demand for the manufactured product.

I have gotten up at considerable pains a complete statement of the consumption of cotton by the cotton mills. This statement gives the consumption of each mill in South Carolina, as reported, together with the value of the product, and ought to prove exceedingly valuable and interesting. It follows:

	Number of bales cotton consumed by S. C. Mills, 1907.	Value of Manufac- tured product, 1907.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	10,000	\$ 763,000 00
Aetna Cotton Mills	4,000	400,300 00
Aiken Manufacturing Company	4,000	Not given.
American Spinning Company	12,000	980,465 32
Anderson Cotton Mills	10,238	894,817 00
Apalache Mills	2,700	340,000 00
Aragon Cotton Mills	2,800	300,000 00
Arcade Mills	2,500	200,000 00
Arcadia Mills	2,000	225,900 00
Arkwright Mills	7,500	500,000 00
Bamberg Cotton Mills	2,000	175,000 00
Banna Manufacturing Company	1,200	100,300 00
Batesville Mill	750	75,000 00
Beaumont Manufacturing Company	8,000	450,000 00
Belton Mills	12,000	1,500,000 00
Brandon Mills	6,500	652,733 66
Brogan Mills	7,000	1,000,000 00
Calhoun Falls Manufacturing Co.	6,000	250,000 00
Calumet Manufacturing Company	938	120,000 00
Camperdown Mills	3,000	300,000 00
Capital City Mills	844	200,000 00
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills	2,000	300,000 00
Carolina Mills	1,500	134,811 82
Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co.	3,600	300,000 00
Cheswell Cotton Mills	4,911	375,831 00
Chiquola Manufacturing Company	5,500	600,000 00
Clifton Manufacturing Company	22,000	1,680,000 00
Clinton Cotton Mills	3,000	500,000 00
Clover Cotton Mills	2,000	500,000 00
Columbia Mills Company	18,000	1,400,000 00
*Conneross Yarn Mill	2,000	200,000 00
D. E. Converse Company	5,500	600,000 00
Courtenay Manufacturing Company	4,000	500,000 00
Cowpens Manufacturing Company	2,750	240,300 00
Cox Manufacturing Company	3,000	400,000 00
*Darlington Manufacturing Co	6,000	600,000 00
Dillon Cotton Mills	2,700	200,900 00
Drayton Mills	2,400	500,000 00
Easley Cotton Mills	8,500	840,000 00
Edgefield Manufacturing Company	2,000	167,905 00
Enoree Manufacturing Company	10,500	850,000 00
Eureka Cotton Mills	4,300	230,300 00
Fairfield Cotton Mills	3,445	336,878 00
Fingerville Manufacturing Company	2,400	150,000 00
Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.	980	100,000 00
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co	2,500	350,000 00
Franklin Mills	2,650	200,090 90

	Number of bales Cotton Consumed by S. C. Mills, 1907.	Value of Manufactured Product. 1907.
Gaffney Manufacturing Company	9,600	900,000 00
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co	5,000	500,000 00
Glenwood Cotton Mills	3,300	375,000 00
Globe Manufacturing Company	1,800	150,000 00
Gluck Mills	1,674	350,000 00
Granby Cotton Mills	6,000	823,000 00
Graniteville Manufacturing Co	24,000	1,800,000 00
(Includes Vacluse)		
Greenwood Cotton Mills	5,000	400,000 00
Grendel Cotton Mills	6,500	750,000 00
Hamer Cotton Mills	1,500	161,315 24
Hartsville Cotton Mill	3,600	475,000 00
Hermitage Cotton Mills	1,800	225,000 00
Highland Park Manufacturing Co	2,250	350,000 00
Huguenot Mills	1,800	240,000 00
Inman Mills	2,732	300,214 46
Irene Mills	800	200,000 00
Issaquena Mills	1,650	400,000 00
Jackson Mills	7,000	496,000 00
Jonesville Manufacturing Company	3,000	500,000 00
Jordan Manufacturing Company		100,000 00
Lancaster Cotton Mills	16,000	1,800,000 00
Langley Manufacturing Company	20,000	1,400,000 00
Laurens Cotton Mills	4,800	504,573 00
Lexington Manufacturing Company	3,120	312,000 00
Liberty Cotton Mills	1,200	180,000 00
Limestone Mills	3,000	312,500 00
Lockhart Mills	11,000	900,000 00
Lydia Cotton Mills	2,500	400,000 00
Manchester Cotton Mills	3,000	250,000 00
Manetta Cotton Mills	12,000	1,000,000 00
Marion Manufacturing Company	1,800	160,000 00
Marlboro Cotton Mills	16,000	1,500,000 00
Mary Louise Mills	2,000	150,000 00
Maple Cotton Mills	4,000	400,000 00
McGee Manufacturing Company (imported) ..	500	400,000 00
Mill, Fort Mill Company	5,000	675,000 00
Fort Mill Manufacturing Company	2,000	300,000 00
Mills Manufacturing Company	3,898	395,900 00
Mollohon Manufacturing Company	3,600	500,000 00
Monaghan Mills	8,000	700,000 00
Monarch Cotton Mills	6,000	800,000 00
Middleburg Mills	2,375	273,000 00
Neely Manufacturing Company	3,000	230,000 00
Newberry Cotton Mills	15,500	1,350,000 00
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	2,450	300,000 00
Norris Cotton Mills Company	2,500	300,000 00
Octoraro Mill Company	800	80,000 00

	Number of bales Cotton Consumed by S. C. Mills. 1907.	Value of Manufactured Product. 1907.
Olympia Cotton Mills	12,000	1,240,000 00
Orange Cotton Mills	3,000	250,000 00
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co	3,000	300,000 00
Orr Cotton Mills	11,000	1,000,000 00
Pacolet Manufacturing Company	24,000	1,300,000 00
Palmetto Cotton Mills	900	130,000 00
Pelham Mills	4,359	329,850 42
Pelzer Manufacturing Company	36,000	2,500,000 00
Pendleton Cotton Mills	430	72,000 00
Pendleton Manufacturing Company	1,300	147,000 00
Pickens Cotton Mills	4,700	250,000 00
Piedmont Manufacturing Company	24,000	1,300,000 00
Pine Creek Manufacturing Co	3,000	300,000 00
Poe Manufacturing Company	7,500	620,000 00
Reedy River Manufacturing Co	4,161	240,000 00
Richland Cotton Mills	3,120	590,000 00
Riverside Manufacturing Company	4,000	375,000 00
Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Co	7,000	1,009,739 00
Saxa-Gotha Mills	1,500	150,000 00
Saxon Mills	3,500	360,000 00
Seminole Manufacturing Co (being finished) .. . . .	.....	.....
Seneca Cotton Mills	2,500	250,000 00
Southern Aseptic Laboratory, Columbia	2,000	150,000 00
Spartan Mills	12,900	1,663,800 00
Springstien Mills	3,000	450,000 00
Sumter Cotton Mills	1,420	105,500 00
Tavora Cotton Mill	1,060	100,000 00
Townsend Cotton Mill	2,480	230,000 00
Toxaway Mills	2,400	265,000 00
Tucapau Mills	3,000	700,000 00
Tyger Cotton Mills	2,000	150,000 00
Union-Buffer Mills Company	26,000	2,635,000 00
Valley Falls Manufacturing Co	780	75,000 00
Vardry Cotton Mills	1,000	110,000 00
Victoria Cotton Mills	1,650	160,000 00
Victor Manufacturing Company	6,600	867,731 00
Walhalla Cotton Mills	3,600	400,000 00
Walterboro Cotton Mills	900	76,000 00
Warren Manufacturing Company	4,500	500,000 00
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co	12,000	1,200,000 00
Watts Mills	2,400	500,000 00
Whitaker Cotton Mills	1,200	90,000 00
Whitney Manufacturing Company	9,600	737,737 00
Williamston Mills	4,000	400,000 00
Woodruff Cotton Mills	4,140	452,840 88
Woodside Cotton Mills	6,000	600,000 00
Wylie Mills	2,700	275,000 00
York Cotton Mills	2,000	240,000 00
Totals	791,156	\$73,623,193 80

*Buy yarns.

KNITTING MILLS.

Name.	Bales consumed.	Value manufac- tured product
Excelsior Knitting Mills	1,800	\$300,000 00
Oconee Knitting Mills	*	50,000 00
The Westminster Knitting Mills	*	35,000 00
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill	*	100,000 00
Aling & Green Knitting Mills	110	21,600 00
Manning Knitting Mills	*	40,000 00
Ashley Manufacturing Company	*	50,000 00
Walhalla Knitting Mills	*	45,000 00
C. H. Tilton & Sons	*	122,902 00
Crescent Manufacturing Company	*	120,000 00
Bowling Green Knitting Mills	*	40,000,00
Totals for knitting mills only	1,910	\$923,902 00
*Buy yarns.		
Grand totals	793,471	\$74,552,095 80

ARTICLE XXVIII—The Mills as Town Builders.

The local demand for cotton by the mills in this State has had an admitted effect on the price of the product, and the more cotton used in this State the more the demand for the raw material. The greater the number of spindles in South Carolina the greater the demand for cotton; and the agricultural interest should be in thorough sympathy with the cotton mills in their desire to secure labor with which to run their plants.

Aside from the purchase of cotton for the mills the location of these properties has had a most marked effect upon the general industrial and land conditions. It is entirely safe to say that real estate in the immediate vicinity of cotton mills has enhanced at least double the original values. Of course the general prosperity of the State, the ever increasing industrial movement and the increased prices of cotton have had their influence, but it is admitted on all sides that nothing has done more towards bringing about the increased values of land than the location of cotton mills.

The people of Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Chester, Rock Hill and other communities, where there are numbers of cotton mills, all testify to this fact. Any intelligent person in these cities will readily give credit to the builders of cotton mills as the real builders, the beginners of the industrial prosperity of these thriving communities.

When I was at Honea Path I talked to several men, among them Mr Shirley, who told me that the establishment of a cotton mill in any community increased land values three or four times for several miles around, and that land within a radius of ten miles of any of the cotton mills in the Piedmont section had fully doubled in value since the advent of the cotton mills. This is thought to be a conservative estimate in all mill sections of this State.

The increase in land values has been brought about, of course, by the opportunities for trade into the new markets that the cotton mills bring. Chickens and eggs are worth twice as much as they were before the smoke began to puff out of the chimneys of the cotton mill; and so it has been with all provisions. Cotton, of course, is closer to a good cash market.

The thousands of operatives in the various cotton mill communities have given increased business to the stores, and it could not be different, because the thousands of dollars paid out each two weeks in any one of the cotton mill communities goes for the purchase of food, clothing and other legitimate expenses. All of this obviously tends to the upbuilding of the commercial life of the various towns. In Anderson, for instance, the pay roll of the various mills in that immediate community aggregates \$381,900. All this money gets into circulation thereabout in one way or another.

In a recent article Mr Arthur W. Page, in the *World's Work*, gives a pen picture of the new conditions that have been brought about by the cotton mills in Spartanburg. He writes as follows:

"What they have done for Spartanburg is more remarkable. There are about 50,000 bales of cotton grown in Spartanburg County. This used to be bought for mills in England and other parts of the United States and shipped away. With cotton selling at ten cents a pound, the country would get \$2,500,000 for its 50,000 bales. Now the mills buy this cotton and manufacture it into cloth, which is worth on an average about twenty-five cents a pound. When shipped away from

Spartanburg in this form the county gets \$7,250,000 for that same 50,000 bales of cotton. But the mills manufacture about 200,000 bales of cotton grown outside the county, and that 200,000 bales increases in value about \$19,000,000 from the time it comes into the county until it is shipped away again. The mills have made a direct increase in the county's yearly income of about \$23,750,000. The farmers have been benefited by this more than any other class. They used to sell cotton to the local merchants under the ruinous credit system. Now a bale of cotton is seldom seen in Spartanburg. There is a mill on every road leading into town and the mills pay cash. Instead of paying interest to a merchant for credit, the farmer puts his money into the bank and draws interest himself. And he gets more for his cotton, also, since the mills pay a little higher than the market price for local cotton, because they do not have to pay freight on it. Before the mills came the farmers had practically no market for anything but cotton. The mill villages and the town now need more food than the local farmers can supply; so they can sell their food products up to prices elsewhere, plus the freight to Spartanburg. I heard a housekeeper complaining that 'frying-size' chickens used to cost only ten or twelve cents apiece, while now they cost that much a pound. The sheriff used to be busy foreclosing mortgages. Now the farmers have about \$3,000,000 deposited in the banks in Spartanburg, and there are four farmers' banks in other parts of the county. The mills are not wholly responsible for this, but they, more than any other contributing cause, helped the farmer from poverty to progress; from a condition in which the banks had to 'run' the farmers, to the condition where the farmers 'run' the banks.

"The mills mean \$23,750,000 a year to the county in money. They mean much more than this in human progress. There are 20,000 people in the mill village, most of whom have been brought out of the loneliness of farm life or isolation of the mountains into touch with progress."

Mr John T. Rhett, secretary of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, in response to my inquiry as to what the cotton mills had done for Spartanburg in the way of increasing values, writes me thus:

"There are in Spartanburg County thirty-seven mills of various sizes. These mills annually consume 250,000 bales of cotton, five times the amount raised in the county. It is estimated that these mills have increased the annual income of the county \$23,000,000. The mills also turn loose in Spartanburg considerably over a half million dollars in dividends annually.

"The addition of such an industry as cotton manufacturing could not but increase the value of real estate in Spartanburg County very greatly for several reasons.

"1. The cotton mills have been located in all parts of the county. There have arisen small towns wherever the mills have been erected, and the property, which was formerly on the market as farming lands, is now sold on the basis of city lots, which has elevated values very much. The mills located in the vicinity of the larger towns have developed the outskirts of these towns; so that the property has become very valuable, while before the coming of the mills the property was not rated as city property.

"2. The enormous increase in the annual income of the county of Spartanburg, caused by the coming of the mills, has caused a general prosperity, and desirable property was soon purchased by those participating in the benefits. With the general prosperity came the desire to own homes and real estate. With ready purchasers always in sight there was a constant demand for real estate, and with the demand came the increase in value.

"3. The dividends annually paid out in Spartanburg go to swell the bank accounts of the people in the county, and this money is soon reinvested. Real estate is considered an excellent investment in Spartanburg, and many of the dollars paid out by the mills go to purchase real estate. There is always a demand for good real estate, and there is a large amount of property changing hands in this county each year.

"There have been many reasons for the advance in the real estate in Spartanburg County, but there is but little doubt that the cotton mill industry has been the most important factor in this advance. New mills are being projected from time to time in this county and the old mills are constantly enlarging. There is every reason to presume that there will be as great an advance in the real estate of Spartanburg in the next few years as there has been in the past."

Mr Ed H. DeCamp, in writing me of the improved conditions at Gaffney, and what the cotton mills have done for that community, says:

"It is an extremely difficult matter to say with any degree of accuracy what effect the cotton mill industry has had upon the increased values of real estate in Gaffney. Certain it is, however, that it has contributed no little to the population and the business of the place, and necessarily it has exerted its influence upon the real estate. Simply to illustrate the rapid increase in Gaffney dirt values, we will say that fifteen years ago a vacant lot on Limestone street, which is now the principal business thoroughfare of the town, sold for less than \$500. A year later, after the establishment of the first mill, which was a small, \$900,000 corporation, this same piece of land sold for \$750; a year later it sold for \$1,000, and a year after that for \$1,500. To-day the owners would not consider a proposition of \$15,000 for the lot, although the improvements now on it could easily be made for \$5,000. Gaffney has four mills, viz: The Gaffney Manufacturing Company, the Limestone Mills, the Irene Mills and the Globe Manufacturing Company. The aggregate pay rolls of these amount to \$22,000 per month, or nearly \$1,000 for each work day in the month. The majority of the operatives live in houses belonging to the company for which they work, although many of them own homes of their own. There isn't a bank in the town that does not boast of numbering among its depositors many of the operatives. All the mills close down about noon on Saturday, and so congested are the sidewalks from that time until dark that often the pedestrian is forced to elbow his way through the throng. It is a pleasing sight to watch them flitting about to and fro in the warm weather; the girls dressed in neat white organdie or light percale and calico; some with a bright piece of ribbon, tied here and there about their person, so as to lend color to the surroundings, and the boys and men in clean white shirts, with cuffs and collars, and neat ties, and store bought clothes and patent leather shoes. Personally the average mill operative that dwells in the Piedmont region is attractive. True, many of them are without education, except the most elementary sort, but they are, as a rule, honest and upright, and are doing what they can to add to the wealth and happiness of the world. In morals they will compare favorably with the balance of the world. All in all, we would say that the cotton mills have done a great deal towards building the town of Gaffney, and so well pleased are the people with cotton mills that they continue to add to the old plants and build new ones, as evidenced by the fact that the Irene Mill has recently doubled its capacity; the Gaffney Manufacturing Company is now engaged in installing an additional 20,000 spindles, which will give them 91,648, all told, and the erection of the Merrimac Mills, which will have 10,240 spindles. This last named mill will be run by electrical power, supplied from Broad River."

In writing of the conditions in Greenville and what the cotton mills have done for that wide-awake city, Mr Alester G. Furman has this to say in a personal and interesting way:

"It is, of course, not proper to credit the immense increase in value of real estate in Greenville altogether to our industrial plants, but in my opinion at least 60 per cent of this increase in value can be traced entirely to this source. To illustrate this increase in values I will give you the following data:

"Immediately adjacent to the Brandon Mill in 1901 a tract of land was bought adjoining the village for \$150 per acre. One-third of this property was divided into one-quarter-acre lots and sold out chiefly to operatives in the cotton mills at the rate of \$400 per acre in 1905. The balance of this property was put on the market and sold at the rate of \$1,600 per acre; and since that time various purchasers of the small lots have disposed of them on a basis of from \$2,200 to \$2,500 per acre. Adjoining this tract, five years ago, thirty acres was sold for \$6,000, and during the present spring this was disposed of for \$15,000, and is now being subdivided into city lots, and will bring an average of \$2,000 per acre.

"Over between the Woodside and Monaghan Mills there was a tract of land, which was bought for \$100 per acre and divided up into two hundred building lots, and all sold out on the basis of \$300 per acre.

"Beyond the Monaghan Mills, on what is known as the 'Finlay place,' the Riverside Land Company has opened up a large addition. It purchased about three hundred acres around \$100 per acre, and has disposed of about one hundred acres of it at prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,000 per acre.

"Between the Poe Mills and the city of Greenville I bought in 1905 for the Mountain City Land and Improvement Company a tract of land, consisting of nine acres, for \$300 per acre. This land was divided into thirty lots, and at this time there are twenty-eight houses standing on the property. The property realized the purchasers about \$6,500. Referring again to these sales, I wish to say that they were generally made on the instalment plan of payment, and that in the writer's experience he has not had a single purchaser to not carry out his contract. There have been changes in ownership prior to the final settlement being made on a lot, but invariably this was due to the first purchaser receiving a profit on his contract by selling same.

"While the cotton mills all own houses immediately surrounding their factories, the managements encourage the operatives in purchasing homes immediately adjoining the mill property, it having the effect of making the employees more contented, and less inclined to move from one village to another. I cannot give the exact figures, but I should think that the mill operatives in this section have within the last eighteen months bought and paid for 800 lots, ranging in price from \$150 to \$375 per lot."

But these are simply types. Such reports would come from every other community in the State where there are cotton mills. So, why repeat? The cotton mills that W. B. S. Whaley built in Columbia started the real and substantial boom in the Capital City, and so it has been in every part of the State. The cotton mills have brought prosperity without hurt.

When it is considered that the cotton mills in this State pay out annually in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 for labor alone, it must be appreciated that this money has to go into circulation, and it is certain as a simple economic proposition to have a considerable tendency towards the development of the communities where this money is expended. Almost every day one sees in the newspapers an

account of the organization of some cotton mill, and generally these enterprises are being started where their good effects have been appreciated. These cotton mills in South Carolina will continue to be built as long as the labor supply is adequate, and that is the only fundamental difficulty in this State, provided practical cotton mill men are put in charge of these properties, and they are not interfered with by hostile legislation.

I have gotten up a statement of the amount of the annual pay roll by each cotton mill. This shows how great a volume of money is distributed in the mill communities for labor. It is well worth study:

Amount of Annual Pay Roll 1906-1907.	
Abbeville Cotton Mills	\$ 85,000 00
Aetna Cotton Mills	80,000 00
Alken Manufacturing Co	104,000 00
American Spinning Company..	146,869 60
Anderson Cotton Mills	218,342 95
Apalache Mills	70,000 00
Aragon Cotton Mills	40,000 00
Arcade Cotton Mills	27,500 00
Arcadia Mills	35,000 00
Arkwright Mills	66,536 34
Bamberg Cotton Mills	40,000 00
Banna Manufacturing Co	18,000 00
Batesville Mill	7,662 96
Beaumont Manufacturing Co..	80,000 00
Belton Mills	175,000 00
Brandon Mills	112,209 05
Brogan Mills	190,000 00
Calumet Manufacturing Co....	30,000 00
Camperdown Mills	90,000 00
Capital City Mills	36,000 00
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills	35,000 00
Carolina Mills	25,773 15
Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co	80,000 00
Cheswell Cotton Mills	60,000 00
Chiquola Manufacturing Co....	100,000 00
Clifton Manufacturing Co	250,000 00
*Clinton Cotton Mills .. . . . . .	.....
Clover Cotton Mills	70,000 00
Columbia Mills Company	290,000 00
*Conneross Yarn Mill .. . . . . .	.....
D. E. Converse Company	98,838 00
Courtenay Manufacturing Co..	75,000 00
*Cowpens Manufacturing Co.... . . . . .	.....
Cox Manufacturing Company..	63,000 00
Darlington Manufacturing Co..	125,000 00
*Dillon Cotton Mills .. . . . . .	.....
Drayton Mills	60,000 00
Easley Cotton Mills	181,000 00

	Amount of Annual Pay Roll.
Edgefield Manufacturing Co...	36,000 00
Enoree Manufacturing Co	124,000 00
Eureka Cotton Mills	42,000 00
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70,000 00
*Fingerville Manufacturing Co .....	.....
Fork Shoals Manufacturing Co.	10,000 00
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co	50,000 00
Franklin Mills	40,000 00
Gaffney Manufacturing Co	145,000 00
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co	75,000 00
Glenwood Cotton Mills	61,807 38
Globe Manufacturing Co	15,000 00
Gluck Mills	88,500 00
Granby Cotton Mills	135,000 00
Graniteville Manufacturing Co	230,000 00
(Includes Vaucluse) .. .. .	.....
Greenwood Cotton Mills	68,736 00
Grendel Cotton Mills	99,143 30
Hamer Cotton Mills	24,224 75
Hartsville Cotton Mills	70,000 00
Hermitage Cotton Mills	55,000 00
Highland Park Manufacturing Co	75,000 00
Huguenot Mills	50,000 00
Inman Mills	49,949 40
*Irene Mills .. .. .	.....
Issaquena Mills	36,000 00
Jackson Mills	73,000 00
Jonesville Manufacturing Co... ..	100,000 00
*Jordan Manufacturing Co .....	.....
Lancaster Cotton Mills	221,000 00
Langley Manufacturing Co... ..	214,000 00
Laurens Cotton Mills	122,500 00
Lexington Manufacturing Co.. ..	48,500 00
Liberty Cotton Mills	36,000 00
Limestone Mills	60,000 00
Lockhart Mills	160,000 00
Lydia Cotton Mills	75,000 00
Manchester Cotton Mills	60,000 00
Manetta Cotton Mills	150,000 00
Marion Manufacturing Co	24,800 00
Mariboro Cotton Mills	180,000 00
Mary-Louise Cotton Mills	13,000 00
*Maple Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
McGee Manufacturing Co	35,000 00
Mill, Fort Mill Company, (Fort Mill Manufacturing Co)	135,000 00
Mills Manufacturing Co	80,639 90
Mollohon Manufacturing Co.... ..	100,000 00
Monaghan Mills	170,000 00

	Amount of Annual Pay Roll
*Monarch Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
*Middleburg Mills .. .. .	.....
Neely Manufacturing Co	20,000 00
Newberry Cotton Mills	145,000 00
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	45,254 70
Norris Cotton Mills Co	53,000 00
Octoraro Mill Company	10,000 00
Olympia Cotton Mills	246,000 00
Orange Cotton Mills	50,000 00
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co	38,000 00
Orr Cotton Mills	175,000 00
Pacolet Manufacturing Co	187,712 16
Palmetto Cotton Mills	28,000 00
Pelham Mills	50,000 00
Pelzer Manufacturing Co	425,000 00
*Pendleton Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
Pendleton Manufacturing Co... .. .	113,500 00
*Pickens Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
Piedmont Manufacturing Co... .. .	240,000 00
Pine Creek Manufacturing Co	55,000 00
Poe Manufacturing Co	180,000 00
Reedy River Manufacturing Co.	54,584 00
Richland Cotton Mills	84,000 00
Riverside Manufacturing Co... .. .	50,000 00
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.. .. .	95,500 00
Saxa-Gotha Mills	30,000 00
Saxon Mills	65,000 00
Seminole Mfg Co, (being finished) .. .. .	.....
Seneca Cotton Mills	50,000 00
Spartan Mills	231,000 00
Springstien Mills	100,000 00
Sumter Cotton Mills	17,000 00
Tavora Cotton Mills	13,250 00
Townsend Cotton Mill	23,400 00
Toxaway Mills	42,000 00
Tucapau Mills	120,000 00
Tyger Cotton Mills	35,000 00
Union-Buffalo Mills Co	464,000 00
Valley Falls Mfg Co	26,000 00
Vardry Cotton Mills	14,000 00
Victoria Cotton Mills	56,500 00
Victor Manufacturing Co	166,755 47
Walhalla Cotton Mills	50,000 00
*Walterboro Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
Warren Manufacturing Co	91,000 00
Ware Shoals Mfg Co	120,000 00
Watts Mills	90,000 00
*Whitaker Cotton Mills .. .. .	.....
Whitney Manufacturing Co... .. .	79,000 00

	Amount of Annual Pay Roll.
Williamston Mills	80,000 00
Woodruff Cotton Mills	71,858 68
Woodside Cotton Mills	120,000 00
*Wylie Mills .. . . . . .	.....
York Cotton Mills	36,000 00
Knitting Mills	186,721 00
Grand total	\$11,495,430 77

PAY ROLL KNITTING MILLS.

Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union	\$ 60,000
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mills, Landrum... .. .	16,800
Coonee Knitting Mill	7,500
Corona Mills, Anderson	10,000
Ashley Manufacturing Co, Newberry	30,000
G. H. Tilton & Sons, Columbia... .. .	10,000
Westminster Knitting Mill	10,000
Crescent Manufacturing Co, Spartanburg	42,420
Pay rolls, knitting mills..... .. .	\$186,721
Grand total, pay rolls cloth and knitting mills	\$11,495,430 77

The mills that kindly supplied the data as to the pay rolls show an aggregate of \$11,495,430 77. I never like to guess, but if the data were available from the other mills (Clinton, Conneross, Cowpens, Dillon, Fingerville, Irene, Jordan, Maple, Monarch, Middleburg, Pendleton, Pickens, Whittaker and Wylie) the total would easily run over the \$12,000,000 mark. This means a million dollars a month in wages. No other industry in this State, of course, can compare in the amount of wages paid. It is a simple A B C proposition to figure what this means to each of the communities where the money is spent.

ARTICLE XXIX—What Carolina Mills Make.

The people of the State do not realize how great a variety of goods is made of cotton, and into what lines of manufacturing the South Carolina mills have gone. It was not very many years ago that practically all of the mills in this State were engaged in the manufacture of heavy goods or what are known as the coarser grades of cotton fabrics. To-day they are making all qualities of cotton fabrics. They have not yet engaged in making odds and ends on account of the difficulty in selling, and because the standard shirtings and sheetings, and plain print goods find a readier market and the cash returns come in quicker. The newer mills are rather inclined to engage in the manufacture of what are known as convertibles, out of which ladies' shirt waists or gentlemen's shirts are made, and some of the most successful of the newer mills, such as Saxon and Drayton Mills, are engaged in the manufacture of lawns that weigh as little as twelve yards to the pound. The weight of the goods to the yard is indicative of the coarseness or fineness of the fabric. In other words, a print cloth that weighs 7.30 yards to the pound is of lighter weight and does not consume as much cotton as a cloth weighing 4.75 yards to the pound. The South Carolina cotton mills have established an international reputation on what are known as export goods, and the products of the South Carolina mills—Pacolet, Piedmont, Pelzer, Clifton, Whitney, Union-Buffalo and others—are at the head of the list for Chinese and Manchurian trade. Any report of the Asiatic trade that is picked up will show that the best prices obtain for South Carolina brands. These goods are what are known as 2.85; in other words, they weigh 2.85 yards to the pound. At the time of writing there was no demand for export goods, because of the fact that the Chinese markets have been overstocked for some time. The varied output of the cotton mills of South Carolina is a matter of intense interest, and the manufacturers in this State would do well, in my opinion, to enter largely the work of publicity and exploit their cotton products. At this time practically all of the goods made in this State are sold through commission houses, and a few of the mills have their own brands, but make what are known as standard goods for printing or converting. The time will come in this State when the manufacturers will have sufficient capital and take advantage of brands they will establish, and thereby get a bonus on the price of plain goods on account of the superior quality of the goods made and the desire for them in the markets. The time will come when the mills will get more closely in touch with the direct buyer. There is no question about the fact that the Southern goods are as well made, and the reports of special commissions indicate that in foreign markets they are in special demand, because of the superior quality of the cotton and the general character of the goods. It will be interesting to know that the United States census in its report for the year 1905 shows that the South Carolina cotton mills during that year manufactured 862,000,000 square yards of cloth goods. This seems to be almost beyond the conception of most of us. The following is a summary of the various classes of goods made by the mills in this State, together with the number of square yards made by South Carolina cotton mills:

SQUARE YARDS.

81,000,000—Plain cloths, coarser than 28 yarns.	
333,000,000—Plain cloths, finer than 28 yarns.	
248,000,000—Sheetings and shirtings.	
45,000,000—Drills and sateens.	
17,000,000—Fancy.	
26,000,000—Ginghams.	
5,000,000—Duck.	
88,000,000—Drills.	
6,000,000—Drills, denims.	
14,000,000—Bags and bagging.	
<hr/>	
862,000,000 square yards.	

There are a number of mills in this State, such as Camperdown, Vardry, Batesville, Pelham, Fountain Inn, Fork Shoals, Marlboro Cotton Mills, Maple, Dillon, Hamer, Octoraro and others, that devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of yarns that just at this time are not in great demand at good prices. In the city of Anderson, for instance, just to show the variety of goods that are made, the Anderson Mills make four-yard sheeting and wide print cloths. The Brogan Mills devotes itself to outing flannel, out of which pajamas and night-gowns are made. This mill not only makes the cloth, but does all the dye work and napping. The Cox Manufacturing Company manufactures yarns up to the 50's. The Townsend Cotton Mill makes twines and carpet warps. The Orr Cotton Mill devotes its energies to wide and narrow print cloths. The Gluck Mills makes fine lawns, running as high as 13 1-2 and 14 yards to the pound. The Riverside Manufacturing Company manufacture yarns up to No 30's.

At quite a number of the mills, such as the Saxon, Watts and the Victor, the "Dobby" looms are used for the manufacture of fancy weaves, such as are generally used for shirt waists and shirt patterns. Beautiful styles, designed and manufactured by Southern mills in this new line, are attracting a great deal of attention in the cotton goods market. There are a great many of the fancy designs on the market, made out of print cloths manufactured by South Carolina mills. The Spartan Mill, for instance, has an imitation English dress goods on the market that is beautiful, and one of the best sellers on the market. Goods that are made here, after they leave the "converters," are hardly recognizable, as they are given such beautiful finishes by printing or otherwise. The basis is supplied in "the browns" by the Carolina mills.

The South Carolina mills are entering to some extent into the manufacture of towels, bedspreads, Turkish bath towels, bath mats, fine damask tablecloths. The Irene Mills, in Gaffney, is turning out a very fine quality of mercerized damask towels. The Jordan Manufacturing Company, of Gaffney, and the Messrs Graham, of Greenville, have built up a considerable trade in towels, and a great many people would be surprised to know how considerable a business the Lexington Manufacturing Company has established with its every day bed ticking. The great trouble is that when a cotton mill manufactures one particular grade of goods, unless it be standard sheetings or print cloths, the market is likely to be overstocked. I do not know that it would be particularly interesting for me to go into details concerning the construction of the various classes of goods that are made by the South Carolina cotton mills, and on that account I am simply

giving for general consumption a summary of the various grades of goods made by the South Carolina cotton mills, of which the following is a synopsis, arranged by counties, at best unsatisfactory:

WHAT THEY MAKE.

The Abbeville Cotton Mills—Sheetings.
 Aiken Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, shirtings, drills, prints.
 Graniteville Manufacturing Company, (includes Vaucluse)—Sheetings, shirtings and drills.
 Langley Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, shirtings.
 Warren Manufacturing Company—Print cloths, standard.
 Anderson Cotton Mills—Print cloths, standard.
 Belton Mills—Sheetings, shirtings and drills.
 Brogan Mills—Flannels and dress goods.
 Conneross Yarn Mill—Yarns.
 Chiquola Manufacturing Company—Print cloths, wide and narrow.
 Cox Manufacturing Company—36-2, 40-1 and 40-2 yarns.
 Gluck Mills—Lawns and sateens.
 Jackson Mills—Sheetings, 36", 4 and 4.50 yards for domestic export trade.
 Orr Cotton Mills—Sheetings and print cloths.
 Pelzer Manufacturing Company—Sheetings and drills.
 Pendleton Cotton Mills—Yarns.
 Pendleton Manufacturing Company—Coarse yarns.
 Riverside Manufacturing Company—Cotton yarns.
 H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill—Carpet warps and No 2 yarns.
 Toxaway Mills—Print cloths.
 Williamston Mills—Print cloths.
 Bamberg Cotton Mills—Sheetings and yarns, 6-yard sheetings.
 Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Company—Yarn, cloth and bags.
 Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company—Print cloths and yarns.
 Gaffney Manufacturing Company—Wide print cloths.
 Globe Manufacturing Company—Lace curtain yarns.
 Irene Mills—Mercerized tablecloths, fine goods.
 Limestone Mills—Print cloths, sheetings.
 Whitaker Cotton Mills—Hosiery yarns, 10's to 40's.
 Eureka Cotton Mills—Yarns, 4 to 30.
 Manetta Cotton Mills—Cotton blankets, cotton flannel, yarns.
 Springstien Mills—Staple ginghams.
 Wylie Mills—Yarns.
 Walterboro Cotton Mills—38.2 and 36-inch, sixty-four square goods.
 Darlington Manufacturing Company—Print cloths and fancies.
 The Hartsville Cotton Mill—Print cloths.
 Edgefield Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, shirtings and yarns.
 Fairfield Cotton Mills—Print cloths and two-ply skein yarn.
 American Spinning Company—35", 36", 38", 40", 52", 60" sheetings, ply yarns.
 Batesville Mill—Cotton yarns, 14's.
 Brandon Mills—Sheetings and print cloths.
 Camperdown Mills—Fancy yarns and staple ginghams.
 The Carolina Mills—Print cloths and bag goods.
 Fork Shoals Manufacturing Company—Cotton yarns, mostly No 20.

Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company—2 to 5-ply yarns.
 Franklin Mills—Four-yard and 5-yard sheetings and 4.30 drills.
 Huguenot Mills—Cottonades, chevlot, plaids, outing, towels.
 Mills Manufacturing Company—Fine twills.
 Monaghan Mills—Print cloths, fancy dress goods and shirtings, shade cloth.
 McGee Manufacturing Company—Blankets, both cotton mix and wool.
 The Pelham Mills—Yarns, 6, 15 to 16.15.
 Piedmont Manufacturing Company—Sheetings and drills, also some yarns.
 F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company—Fine convertible cotton cloths.
 Reedy River Manufacturing Company—Sheetings and drills.
 Vardry Cotton Mills—Yarns, black and white.
 Woodside Cotton Mills—Print cloths.
 Greenwood Cotton Mills—Sheetings and drills.
 Grendel Cotton Mills—Shirtings and sheetings.
 Ninety-Six Cotton Mill—Print cloths.
 Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, drills and print cloths.
 Hermitage Cotton Mills—33 1-2, 60-52.6" fine sheetings.
 Pine Creek Manufacturing Company—4.25 sheetings.
 Lancaster Cotton Mills—Print cloth, sheetings and yarns.
 Banna Manufacturing Company—Yarns.
 Clinton Cotton Mills—Fancy stripes, cords, lawns.
 Laurens Cotton Mills—Print cloths, sateens and fancy shirtings.
 Lydia Cotton Mills—Fine shirtings and plain wides and sateens.
 Watts Mills—Fine lawns.
 Lexington Manufacturing Company—Six-ounce bed tickings.
 Middleburg Mills—Tickling and shirtings.
 Saxa-Gotha Mills—Shirtings, 28-36 yarns.
 Dillon Cotton Mills—Yarns.
 Hamer Cotton Mills—Ply yarns from 14 to 32-inch, 2, 3 and 4-ply.
 Maple Cotton Mills—Yarns.
 Marion Manufacturing Company—Two-ply lace curtains, yarns.
 Marlboro Cotton Mills—Yarns.
 Octoraro Mill Company—Cotton yarns from No 12 1-2 to No 24 1-4.
 Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company—Brown shirtings.
 Mollohon Manufacturing Company—Print goods and fancy goods.
 The Newberry Cotton Mills—Heavy sheetings and drills.
 The Cheswell Cotton Mills—Heavy sheetings, shirtings and drills.
 The Courtenay Manufacturing Company—Print cloths.
 Seneca Cotton Mills—5.35 sheetings.
 Walhalla Cotton Mills—Print cloths and sheetings.
 Orange Cotton Mills—Twine and rope.
 Orangeburg Manufacturing Company—Brown shirtings.
 Calumet Manufacturing Company—Yarn.
 Easley Cotton Mills—Convertible and export sheeting.
 Glenwood Cotton Mills—Print cloths.
 Issaquena Mills—28", 64 by 60 print goods.
 Liberty Cotton Mills—Wide print cloths and sateens.
 Norris Cotton Mills Company—Wide convertibles.
 Pickens Cotton Mills—Print cloths and wide goods.
 Capital City Mills—Fine sheeting.

Columbia Mills Company—Duck, rope and twine, heavy duck, sail cloth.
 Granby Cotton Mills—Print cloth constructions.
 Olympia Cotton Mills—Print cloth constructions.
 Palmetto Cotton Mills—Fancy cotton weaves.
 Richland Cotton Mills—Sheetings and drills.
 Apache Mills—Fancy weaves.
 Arcadia Mills—38 by 72, 39", 4.75 sheetings.
 Arkwright Mills—Heavy drills.
 Beaumont Manufacturing Company—Cloth and yarns.
 Clinton Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, drills and print cloths.
 D. E. Converse Company—Sheetings and print cloths.
 Cowpens Manufacturing Company—Sheetings.
 Drayton Mills—Lawns.
 Enoree Manufacturing Company—Brown cotton sheetings and drills.
 Fingerville Manufacturing Company—Yarns, 14.2 to 30.2.
 Inman Mills—Fine sheetings.
 Jordan Manufacturing Company—Turkish towels and crochet bedspreads.
 Mary Louise Mills—Fine and coarse yarns.
 Pacolet Manufacturing Company—Brown sheetings and drills.
 Saxon Mills—Print cloth and fancies.
 Spartan Mills—Sheeting, shirting, print goods, converters.
 Tucapau Mills—Print cloths, 27", 64 by 60, 7.60.
 Tyger Cotton Mills—Cotton sheetings.
 Valley Falls Manufacturing Company—Fancy weaves.
 Victor Manufacturing Company—Converters, striped Madras, checked Madras, dimities.
 Whitney Manufacturing Company—Sheetings, 4-yard, 5-yard, 2.5-yard goods.
 Woodruff Cotton Mills—Shade cloth and sheetings.
 Sumter Cotton Mills—Cotton yarns.
 Aetna Cotton Mills—Fine sheetings.
 Jonesville Manufacturing Company—Hosiery yarns, hosiery and cloth.
 Lockhart Mills—Four-yard to 2.5 sheetings.
 Monarch Cotton Mills—Sheetings, standard print cloths.
 Union-Buffalo Mills Company—Sheetings and drills, wide print cloths.
 Aragon Cotton Mills—Sheeting, 43-inch.
 Arcade Cotton Mills—Wide print cloth, 68 by 72, 39-inch.
 Clover Cotton Mills—Fine combed yarns, using Egyptian cotton.
 Fort Mill Manufacturing Company—Ginghams.
 Highland Park Manufacturing Company—Cotton ginghams.
 Mill, Fort Mill Company—Ginghams.
 Manchester Cotton Mills—Bed tickings, yarns.
 Neely Manufacturing Company—Coarse yarns.
 Victoria Cotton Mills—Ginghams.
 Tavora Cotton Mills—Hosiery yarns.
 York Cotton Mills—Medium fine cotton yarns, 40 1-2.
 The Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills—Denims, shirtings, etc.

KNITTING MILLS.

Excelsior Knitting Mills—Cotton yarns, cotton hosiery and paper boxes.

Oconee Knitting Mills—Cotton seamless hosiery.

The Westminster Knitting Mills—Socks.

The Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill—Medium grade hosiery.

Alling & Green Knitting Mills—Hosiery.

Manning Knitting Mills—Hosiery.

Ashley Manufacturing Company—Knit goods, underwear, seamless half hosiery.

G. H. Tilton & Sons—Hosiery.

Crescent Manufacturing Company—Knit underwear, fancy goods, boys' and children's.

Bowling Green Knitting Mills—Hosiery and underwear.

Corona Mills, Anderson—Women's and children's hose.

Jonesville Manufacturing Company—Men's and women's hosiery.

It may, however, be interesting to know that what are classed as the finer grades of goods made in South Carolina by such mills as Drayton and the Capital City Mills, of Columbia, are built up in this fashion:

9-yard goods, 40 inches wide, 72 by 60 pick, 55 yarns for the warp and 75 for the filling.

10-yard goods to the pound, 36 inches wide, 72 by 60 pick, 55 warp and 75 filling.

14 yards to the pound, 28 inches wide, 68 by 56 pick, 55 warp and 75 filling.

On the 7.30 print cloths, which is a very general style of construction, they are 28 inches wide, 64 by 60 pick, 29 1-2 warp and 37 filling. Another frequent construction is on goods that weigh 5.15 yards to the pound; they are 38 1-2 inches wide and 64-64 pick, 29 1-2 warp and 37 filling. A number of the mills are making goods that weigh 4.25 yards to the pound, and run their pick up as high as 90-92. One of the big sellers is on 5.35 yards to the pound of cotton goods, which measure 38 1-2 inches in "the brown," (that is, before being bleached,) 64 by 60 pick, 40 for the filling yarn and 30 for the warp yarn.

It is not within the range of this series of articles on the South Carolina cotton mills to indicate or tabulate the prices that now obtain for the goods—they fluctuate terribly. It is sufficient to say that just at this time the South Carolina cotton mills, where properly managed and where the labor supply is ample, are making money. The prices are not near as steady nor as good as they were a few short months ago, and the demand is not so good. The demand for goods just now is somewhat unsettled; until a few months ago it was strong.

The cotton mills are very like the farmers and other industries, and have their good and bad years. Just at this time, when the farmers are hopeful of prosperity with good prices for cotton, the cotton mills are obtaining fair prices for their products, and they are sharing their good fortune with their operatives. They would to-day like to get the prices of six months ago, and hold these prices, but cotton and the product are a little "off" just now. Quite a number of mills in this State are manufacturing gingham, particularly those around Chester and Greenville. They have their own dye houses and put the manufactured product on the market. The great bulk of the goods in this State, however, is turned out in what is known as "the brown;" that is, they are unbleached, and the bleaching and converting process is generally done in the North and East. There is one bleachery at Greenville—the Union Bleachery and Finishing Company—which is doing a remarkably successful business, and has practically all the work that it can undertake.

The outlook is that there will be more such bleacheries in time in this State. Most of the cotton mills sell their products in an unbleached condition, but a number of them are having the bleaching and converting done on their own account, and in that way are getting the benefit of increased prices for the product that is entirely finished. Some of the mills are cultivating direct dealing with the wholesale and consuming trade. Most of the cotton mills sell through commission agents, and they have done good service to the South Carolina cotton mills. The commissions for selling goods run all the way from 2 to 4 per cent; the rate varying according to the class of goods, the financial strength of the mill, whether advances are to be made or not, the insurance of the payment of all sales and kindred business considerations. Some mills insure their own sales, and it is altogether a complex question and one hardly of general concern, as each mill makes its own arrangements. The yarn mills pay higher commissions and guarantees than the cloth goods mills, as their sales are smaller in volume.

ARTICLE XXX—Immigration or Emigration.

If the cotton mill industry in South Carolina is to grow, more help is needed, and the sole question in this connection is: Where is the help to come from? There is a diversity of opinion as to the best answer. A great many people are of the opinion that the industry has grown faster than it should have, and that it is quite enough for this one State to offer employment in its cotton mills for 64,000 people and for it to consume 700,000 bales of cotton.

There are others who think that South Carolina, on account of its superior climatic conditions, and because of the eminent successes of those who have gone into the business, should continue to expand industrially. That cotton mills can succeed here there is no longer any question. The help that is here has been "spread as thin" as it can be. Of course, the labor-saving devices are important factors, but they do not keep pace with the increase of spindles. This State is to-day making very much finer goods than it did several years ago, and the slump in the demand for export goods has forced many of the mills that were working on the heavier grades of goods to manufacture finer cloths, and as a result fewer operatives are needed in these particular mills. It may be that as the industry develops in that way the demand for help will not grow as much as some of the mill presidents fear. New mills, of course, demand additional labor from some source.

Last year, as is known, the cotton mills through their association, and in cooperation with State Commissioner E. J. Watson, introduced upon two separate occasions foreign labor into this State. The experiment showed that foreign labor could be gotten, and that foreigners could be used in the cotton mills of this State without friction. There have been no further efforts along this line, and the committee on immigration of the Manufacturers' Association, which has done much excellent work, while given carte blanche as to further operations, determined to wait awhile on further developments, as there is an improvement in the labor situation, and it is better this fall than it has been for some time.

During the past year or two the cotton mills have been very liberal in their campaign for securing new help, and in addition to the efforts that have been made, in connection with the introduction of foreign labor through the department of immigration, I have a note in which this significant statement is made: "I find from the chairman of the committee of immigration that between 3,500 and 3,900 people have been brought into the cotton mill villages from the mountainous country of Tennessee and North Carolina during the last two years, and are supposed to be somewhere in this State." I think that the consensus of opinion is that fully seventy-five per cent of all of these people remain in the cotton mills. This is the number reported to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and it does not include those who came of their own accord to seek work from outside the State nor does it include the operatives brought to the mills by the independent action of the cotton mills and not reported to the Association. There were probably five hundred people brought over on the "Wittekind." Of this number but few remain in the cotton mills of this State. Not because of any fault in the experiment, but because of the restlessness and the desire to do better on the part of those who came.

It was not to be expected that each of the passengers who came over on the "Wittekind" could be cross-examined, and a great many who reported themselves

as being cotton mill operatives had probably never seen a cotton mill; but those who were real cotton mill operatives, and who went into the mills of this State are pleased with their work and satisfied with the pay. Then it may be asked why these are not there still? There are a variety of reasons. One is that they had never seen any other cotton mill in the South or the New England States and imagined that the conditions and pay are better elsewhere. In fact I understand that one lot of fifty or seventy-five went from a cotton mill in this State to a plant at Columbus, Ga, simply because they wanted to see what the conditions there were. And then a great many of them were persuaded that the opportunities of the West were greater than those of the South, and some of the men and women who came to this State as mill operatives are now on the farms of Nebraska. But the greatest difficulty seemed to be in getting the Belgians accustomed to the conditions here. Everything seemed so strange and new to them, and as one of them expressed it to me, "it was unthinkable that he had been in Columbia for a week had not had a bottle of beer." But the experiment was successful in a great many ways, and whenever this State appreciates the necessity of bringing foreign labor here the laborers know that they will get good pay and the mill presidents know that they can get the labor to come; and if they go from one mill to another they will relieve the stress wherever they may go. It is to be noted that the understanding was that skilled mill operatives were not wanted on the initial trip of the "Wittekind;" able-bodied and industrious men and women were desired rather than skilled operatives. It takes little time to train a willing worker. The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association bore the expenses of the "Wittekind" experiment.

Mr Walter S. Montgomery, in talking the matter over, said that he was satisfied that there were as many of the original or native operatives in Spartanburg County as ever, but that they were scattered to such an extent as to give the impression that they were not all there, and that a general roll call would show that there were no fewer of the original help than ever, but that they were badly scattered. He is a great believer in the North Carolina and Tennessee help, and thinks there are still a great many workers who can be gotten from these States. Mr Jno B. Cleveland is also of the opinion that the real source of supply is from other States of this Union rather than from abroad.

Mr Hammett did not have any of the "Wittekind" people at the Chiquola Mills, but he is decidedly of the opinion that foreign help is absolutely essential to the cotton mills as well as to the farmers if this State is to continue to grow.

Mr Rennie, of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, who is a close observer, and who is as familiar with the conditions of the New England cotton mills as he is with those in this State says "If there is to be any further development of the cotton mills in the South that it will have to be by the introduction of foreign labor."

Mr LeRoy Springs agrees with Mr P. H. Gadsden, of Charleston, in the opinion that the hope of this State is in bringing labor here for the farmers, and he believes if the farms are brought up to their full opportunities that the mills will have plenty of help. At present 75 per cent of the operatives in the cotton mills of Lancaster are native and the remaining 25 per cent are scattered, mostly from North Carolina. Mr Fewell, of Rock Hill, had 17 of the "Wittekind's" passengers at his mills, and he found them an expensive experiment; but he thinks that there are great possibilities in this method of providing new help. Mr Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, believes that the native help is the best, and that although cotton may

be bringing fancy prices that there will always be enough native help to supply the demands of the smaller mills. Mr W. E. Beattie is convinced that the "Wittekind" experiment made has established the fact that foreign help will assimilate with South Carolina help.

Capt Ellison A. Smyth, president of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association, who took a keen interest in the experiment of the "Wittekind," is convinced that foreign labor can be used in the South Carolina cotton mills. He does not wish to see foreign labor brought here unless it is necessary, because of the better understanding with home talent, but he is satisfied that the efforts already made have been in the right direction. Mr Aug W. Smith, who is now at the head of the Union-Buffalo properties and Woodruff, is satisfied that the real solution of the labor problem is in foreign help. It is to be noted that the Union-Buffalo Mills on their own account brought in considerable North Carolina operatives.

Mr W. G. Smith, of Orangeburg, is of the opinion that the time is coming in this State when outside labor will have to be brought in, and he believes that the possibilities of foreign labor are splendid.

There is no particular use for me to go over the story of the help brought here by the "Wittekind." There are some of them still in this State, and they seem to be perfectly satisfied. When I was at Pelzer I found that eighteen or twenty had just returned there after having gone to Georgia on a little investigation trip of their own. Most of them were at work in the cotton mills and were doing very well and were pleased. One of the number seemed to know a great deal more about gardening than he did of cotton mill work, and was engaged in trimming the trees of the property. There were about seventy-five of these immigrants in Columbia, but at this time there is but one family here; the others have scattered and are engaged in various lines of work. Some of them may, of course, drift back, but as in all works of this kind there has to be a good deal of experimenting. The proportion of those who remain, while it may be small, very small, is beneficial to the State at large. A number of the "Wittekind" passengers went to Anderson, but so far as I could ascertain there were only a few of them left at the Orr Cotton Mills. I talked to Mr Rudolph Fast, who is engaged in the machine shops, and he is making \$1.75 per day. He seems to be very much pleased with his work; to such a degree that he wrote home and induced his friend, Emery Striskahl, to come over and join him in the machine shops at the Orr Mills. I talked to both of these men while there, and they told me that they were getting along very well and liked everything here except the biscuits, and they suggested that they did not know what they would do without the bread of Mr Oltman, who is a German baker, and who has been at Anderson for a number of years. At Anderson I found a number of Germans who came over here about twenty years ago, who are at work in the cotton mills. Among those who came over here at that time were the Langs and Rondas, who came as a result of the efforts of the late Col Crayton and others.

At Union I found a family of Segaskeys, who had been at work at Union and the Poe Mills, and I am sure there were foreigners who had gone to work in other mills. At Chester there were at one time as many as fifty of the "Wittekind" passengers, but when I was there in August there were three of the number at work.

The most interesting and most successful effort with the introduction of foreign labor in any of the mills is at Monaghan, where Mr Thos F. Parker, who is the

chairman of the committee of immigration of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association, has demonstrated beyond question the fact that foreign labor can be brought to the cotton mills of South Carolina; that they can work side by side with the already established help, and that the foreign laborers can be made perfectly satisfied with local conditions, the most difficult phase of the undertaking. At the time of my visit to Greenville there were from thirty-five to fifty Belgians at work in the mill. The first time I went to Greenville I talked to a young Flemish boy, Chas Dumalder. He said he was making between \$1.20 and \$1.50 per day, and was entirely satisfied, and that he had been working in Belgium at 50 cents per day, and that everything went well with him here. Dumalder speaks English very well, and is a bright young fellow. He thought that the conditions in South Carolina cotton mills were altogether satisfactory. On the occasion of my second visit to the Monaghan Cotton Mills I made special effort to look into the foreign labor proposition, and talked to several of the Belgians who were then at this mill. I met a Mr Louis Braeckelaere, who seems to be somewhat of a leader with the Belgians. I found Mr Braeckelaere at his home, and at the same time I talked to three or four of the Belgians who were working in the mills. Mr Braeckelaere told me that there was no comparison between the pay of the Belgians in their native mills and what they made in South Carolina. A weaver in Belgium made about \$3.60 per week, and the same weaver in this State was making \$7.50. The board in Belgium was about \$2.10 per week, and here it was \$2.50. In fact Mr Braeckelaere was himself boarding a number of the operatives at this price, and it is interesting to note that these prices of \$2.50 per week included not only board and lodging, but washing and the repairing and tending of the clothes. Mr Braeckelaere said that there was no difficulty at all for the operatives to make plenty of money and for them to be satisfied, but that where the Belgians were not operatives, and had had no previous experience or skill in mill work that they were not doing so well, and found it difficult to make sufficient money with which to be satisfied.

While I was at Mr Braeckelaere's home he talked to me for some time about the antagonism in Belgium that the efforts of Commissioner Watson and his (Braeckelaere's) individual work had brought about. He gave me a little book in which he had undertaken to reply to an address delivered by Mr Persoons before the House of Parliament in Belgium. It seems that Mr Persoons delivered an address before the Belgium Parliament, insisting that the Belgians should be kept at home and complaining of their coming to this State. Mr Braeckelaere presented a paper in reply, and this document has been translated in English by one of his friends.

In this little book Mr Braeckelaere has these interesting comments, as translated in Belgian:

"Nothing is easier than to get thousands of persons to South Carolina, but the main thing is to keep them there. The first feeling which the emigrant undergoes is disparaging. Everything seems so strange and so unusual; the language, the way of living, the morals, the prospects are so different from ours that they need a lot of courage to overcome this feeling.

The work of migration has to go on very slowly, and only to take place where countrymen are already established.

If they want emigrants in those places where there are none, then the best thing to do is to send to those places some of the families already established in South Carolina.

Still more than for the cultivation of cotton they need husbandmen, Belgians, especially the Flemish, are known to be the best ground workers, and it is my intense wish to introduce them into South America, but for servants it is improper. It is especially the question of the kitchen which is still an impossible thing to surmount. For peasants who would come over with some money and would work and live here with some of their countrymen it would be for them a sure fortune. Everything grows so richly and for one everything there is a good market place. One Fleming is worth three negroes. The cultivation of cotton, which needs so little tending would, by the careful work of our Flemish people, give nicer harvest and a greater benefit.

The South Americans (he means South Carolinians) have little foresight and take little pains: his everlasting white shirt and stand-up collar never leaves him, it is his pride and he is satisfied with it.

It will be noted that the translation of Mr Braeckelaere's views is not altogether faultless, but it conveys his impression of the situation here. In concluding his argument in reply to the complaint of the Belgian member of Parliament, he makes this conclusion: "The new comers prefer to go to large towns, to crowd together, to be in want, to have no future, and to tire out their lives by impudicity and alcohol,"—"impudicity" is not explained.

The chief point of my interview with Mr Braeckelaere was that the Belgians are making more money than they made in Belgium, that they are satisfied, that they are sending money home, that they want more of their own people to come here, their chief grievance, and that there are thousands of their fellow countrymen who can be brought here with the slightest effort. Mr Braeckelaere told me that he was satisfied that he could get as many as 1,000 operatives to come to South Carolina, and that if they were selected from actual operatives that he was convinced that they would be satisfied with the pay and satisfied with conditions in this State. He has made a visit to Belgium and induced some of the Belgians to accept work in the mills, but for the present his efforts in this direction are not being sought, as the Monaghan Mills seem to be amply supplied with labor at this time. Mr Braeckelaere told me that some of the Belgians who had come here had heard a great deal about work and pay in the New England mills, and that they had gone there in the hope of making more money, but after having gone to New England cotton mills they returned to Greenville, and were then at work there, having found that they could net more money in the Southern mills. He said that the foreigners brought here to go into the cotton mills were more attracted to the West than by the cotton mills outside of the State. He told me of the visit of the Belgian minister to this State, and agreed with Baron Moncheur that the operatives were well cared for in this State and the promises that had been made had been carried out. While I was at Mr Braeckelaere's house the dinner meal was served and a number of the Belgians came in for dinner, and at that time I made inquiry as to the menu. They had for breakfast, two eggs each, a cup of coffee and some cakes. Some times when they did not have eggs they had cheese. No meat was served for breakfast. For dinner the menu was soup, tomatoes, beans, fresh meat and once a week veal or fresh pork in season. Generally potatoes were served, but when potatoes were not available or high, rice was substituted. At night milk and rice were served, together with bread and ham or meat that had been left over from dinner. On Sunday chocolate was served with currant bread or some other dessert; sometimes sardines were served as an extra dish. This was the usual bill of fare on a basis of \$2.50 a week, which

included lodging, washing and sewing. It is to be noted that soup was served every day, and the Belgians thought that potatoes were very high and that milk was selling higher than it ought. At all events all of these Belgians seemed satisfied, and if this number are successful and happy at Monaghan there is absolutely no reason why foreign laborers should not prosper, and why they should not make good citizens. While I was at Mr Braeckelaere's one of the number received a letter from a friend who had left there and sought work elsewhere, asking him if he could return to Greenville and get employment; and I found that some of them were also sending money to Belgium for some of their kin.

Mr Thos F. Parker has the satisfaction of knowing that not a piece of machinery at the Monaghan Mills is idle. He takes the advanced position that it is the duty of every man in a position to do so to advance the condition of his help, and that no mill president or executive has a right to debase his fellow citizen, nor has he the right to do anything that will cheapen the labor and not fit the laborers for the more advanced positions of life. The South, he thinks, has been accustomed for a long time to have people begging for work. The conditions are now changed, and his idea is that if the mills now continue to improve conditions, and make living in the mills more attractive that they will attract to the mills labor that does not now care to go there.

To the energy and effort of Mr Thos F. Parker is very largely due the success of tiding over the crisis in this State in the matter of labor and of the establishment of the fact that foreign labor can be brought over here and that it will not be antagonistic to the operatives already in the mills.

I have before me a very enthusiastic letter, written by Karl Palme, apropos of conditions in this State. He is rather violent in some of his views, and it would have been better for him to have given facts and less criticism. His views, as a foreigner, will be apt and interesting. He wrote as follows:

Jonesville, S. C., November 4, 1907.—Mr E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Immigration, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: The New York Commercial of Thursday, October 31, 1907, published an article headed: "Finds Peonage Blight is Hampering the South."

As a foreigner myself, who has been in the mill business in Russia, Austria, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and now in South Carolina, and having had plenty of opportunity to see mills in Germany, Bohemia and a great many States of the United States, take herewith the liberty to say that there is no State in the Union where a laborer is treated with as much consideration as here. The employer is standing shoulder to shoulder with his help—has a good word for them, and is ever ready to care for their needs. I can even say that a stranger not acquainted with the help, officers and owners of the mill would be unable to distinguish them outside of the mill. You will find in Europe and Northern mills that the laborer must stay in his class and be considered nothing more than a machine.

It is true that wages in the North are slightly higher, but not like Miss Quackenbush mentions, and if you will consider the expenses of living North you will easily find that the South pays comparatively higher wages than the North; and I must say from what I know of the South, having lived two years in Tennessee and one in South Carolina, that I am inclined to doubt the statement made by Miss Quackenbush, and rather believe that it is nothing else but misrepresentation of affairs intended to stem the tide of immigration to the South.

Statistics will show plainly that the South is destined to be the centre of textile manufacturing, being supported by its proximity to the cotton fields, the wonderful climate, low cost of living and the democracy of this hospitable people.

I feel that I am in position to speak intelligently in this matter, as I am neither from the North nor the South; but am a subject of the Government of Austria—having been in this country for eight years, five years in Philadelphia and three in the South, and for ten years previous in the textile mill business in Europe, which gives me a vast opportunity to judge the situation of labor.

The Yankee sees all the points just as well as I do, and as he cannot fight the South with "sword and gun," as it is a part of the Union, he will not shrink from using the newspapers in America and Europe to discourage labor from coming South. It is a proven fact that they even distributed maps in European ports where all territory below Mason and Dixon's line is printed in black with the slight remarks on the bottom: "Black part only inhabited by colored race."

Two years ago I spent a solid week studying the handling of immigrants at Ellis Island, and in spite of the protecting rules of the American Government not to destine any immigrants to any part of the United States, I found, and if you will investigate you will also find, that the immigrants are ticketed like freight or cattle for all Eastern, Western and Northern roads and landed like freight—and from what I can see and also from personal interviews with Hungarian, Russian, German and Polish interpreters, it seems to me that these men must have some reason to boycott the South. The only laborers they are willing for the South to have are the Italians, and very few of them.

¶ If I had known when landing in New York eight years ago the real condition of the South I would never have stopped off Mason and Dixon's line, as the opportunities for willing hands and brains are much greater down here than in any other part of the Union; and I can advise any industrious foreigner to come to this section where land is still cheap, where living expenses are moderate and temptation to dissipate is very limited. There are millions of acres of good land lying idle in the South, and many landlords looking for good families to bring them into cultivation, either on a basis of yearly rentals or to sell on easy terms. And just as many foreigners experienced in running small farms are looking for an opportunity to earn themselves a home.

It will not be very hard for you, if you visit New York, or Philadelphia, to find what is called "sweat shops," filled with all the nationalities tied to work in these places, they get much lower wages than in the South, and they only stay there because they have not the means to move. The most horrible and unsanitary conditions can be seen in the large Northern cities on the back streets, where these people are forced to live. If Miss Quackenbush is able to find anything comparing with this in the South I would be very glad to know where they are. Manufacturing in the South is comparatively young and alone out of this reason you will not be able to find many old mills. The most of those I have seen are nice, light, airy sanitary structures with every modern improvement regardless of cost. The mill village is generally on a hill and as the houses are built out of wood the insurance companies see to it that they are not crowded like they are in cities. Every family has a little garden with his house—and if you will take the trouble to visit a few of the mill villages you will find that at least 50 per cent of the operatives have their own milk cows, plenty of chickens and in many places I have seen the mills give them free pasture for their cattle.

The average rental in this section is from 50 to 75c per room per month, which amounts for a four-room house, to \$34 per year. These houses are well built—painted outside and sealed or plastered inside with two open fire places and stove flues.

Attached hereto you will find a comparative schedule of wages from 1896 to 1907 at the knitting mill of the Jonesville Manufacturing Company. You will see clearly that the wages have been raised enormously, in some instances 400 per cent. I do not believe there is another section of the United States that will show the same percentage of increase.

I hope I have not imposed on you with this long letter; but I felt that justice ought to be done by telling the truth about the conditions in the South. Yours very truly,

Karl Palma.

There are in the cotton mills in this State a number of superintendents who had their early training in the New England cotton mills. Such men as Wilbur, and Winslow and Rennie, and others who have made marked successes of their lives. When they left New England the cotton mills there were in charge of native help. Some of these men have gone back to the mills with which they were connected twenty years ago, and they now find that there is not ten per cent of the labor American born; and they think that the Southern mills will in time go through this same process. It is interesting to read the story of the changes of the labor conditions in the New England mills, and how to-day practically the entire operative force in these mills are foreigners. If the South Carolina cotton mills in time have to bring in foreign laborers to supply the operative force, no one need have any fear, if any can be shown in the selection of the people and the existing State law is followed.

	1896.	1907.
	Per day.	Per day.
Knitting	\$1 75	\$3 00
Topping	1 87	2 50
Looping	1 75	3 50
Inspecting	50	70
Ribbing	25	1 00
Engineer	40	1 50

The question may be made political, and this is not the proper place to enter into the pros and cons of immigration; suffice it to say that it is generally agreed that any county is helped by desirable, honest and industrious workers, whether they go on the farms or into the cotton mills. If new operatives come here those already here will be advanced and secure the better positions; but this is not a paper on immigration. It is to be remembered that the existing statute laws of South Carolina contemplate only the introduction of "desirable" settlers. Native help is, of course, always preferred, and the development of the mill industry in South Carolina is one in which the question of labor enters, just now, more than any other single factor.

ARTICLE XXXI—Capitalization of the Mills.

Dry details of figures are not always interesting, but it is a matter of concern to the people of this State to know that there is about \$100,000,000 invested in the cotton mill industry and its collateral branches. The United States census for 1905 indicated that the total investment was \$82,337,429. This included lands, buildings, machinery and cotton supplies.

Commissioner Watson in his recent announcement figures that at this time the investment aggregates \$103,821,912. This includes the one hundred and fifty-nine establishments in the State, embracing knitting mills, power plants, bleacheries, etc. It also represents the premium on the stock, as well as bonds in the various corporations. In other words, where the actual investment is \$100,000 and the stock happens to sell for 150, this premium on the stock is not included in the capitalization. Some cotton mill presidents like to see their stock quoted at a good premium, and figure the investment upon the market value of the stock—while it may be better to figure upon a more conservative basis and estimate values upon the actual cash investment.

I am giving a list of the various cotton mills in South Carolina, together with their capitalization. This statement gives the capital stock only at par. It does not include any premiums on any bond or special issues further than the stock issues, which are given at par and only as far as reported:

	Capitalization. Stock Only.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	\$ 700,000
Aetna Cotton Mills	350,000
Aiken Manufacturing Co	400,000
American Spinning Company....	600,000
Anderson Cotton Mills	600,000
Apalache Mills	500,000
Aragon Cotton Mills	200,000
Arcade Cotton Mills	98,700
Arcadia Mills	200,000
Arkwright Mills	200,000
Bamberg Cotton Mills	140,000
Banna Manufacturing Co	75,000
Batesville Mill, (Putnam estate)	Not given
Beaumont Manufacturing Co....	260,000
Belton Mills	700,000
Brandon Mills	450,000
Brogan Mills	500,000
Calhoun Falls Mfg Co	400,000
Calumet Manufacturing Co	77,000
Camperdown Mills	100,000
Capital City Mills	233,600
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills..	500,000
Carolina Mills	80,500
Cherokee Falls Mfg Co	200,000
Cheswell Cotton Mills	200,000
Chiquola Manufacturing Co	333,000

	Capitalization. Stock Only.
Clifton Manufacturing Co	800,000
Clinton Cotton Mills	200,000
Clover Cotton Mills	200,000
Columbia Mills Company	700,000
Conneross Yarn Mill	Not given
D. E. Converse Company	500,000
Courtenay Manufacturing Co....	200,000
Cowpens Manufacturing Co.....	120,000
Cox Manufacturing Company....	200,000
Darlington Manufacturing Co....	1,000,000
Dillon Cotton Mills	147,500
Drayton Mills	600,000
Easley Cotton Mills	365,000
Edgefield Manufacturing Co....	120,800
Enoree Manufacturing Co	700,000
Eureka Cotton Mills	150,000
Fairfield Cotton Mills	250,000
Fingerville Mfg Co	50,000
Fork Shoals Mfg Co	75,000
Fountain Inn Mfg Co	200,000
Franklin Mills	85,000
Gaffney Manufacturing Co	851,000
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co	500,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills	239,800
Globe Manufacturing Co	50,000
Gluck Mills	450,000
Granby Cotton Mills	708,300
Graniteville Mfg Co	600,000
(Includes Vaulcluse)	
Greenwood Cotton Mills	282,300
Grendel Cotton Mills	350,000
Hamer Cotton Mills	100,000
Hartsville Cotton Mill	324,300
Hermitage Cotton Mills	150,000
Highland Park Mfg Co	645,100
Huguenot Mills	140,000
Inman Mills	300,000
Irene Mills	50,000
Issaquena Mills	200,000
Jackson Mills	325,000
Jonesville Manufacturing Co....	314,000
Jordan Manufacturing Co	25,000
Lancaster Cotton Mills	775,000
Langley Manufacturing Co	700,000
Laurens Cotton Mills	350,000
Lexington Manufacturing Co....	150,000
Liberty Cotton Mills	136,000
Limestone Mills	187,500
Lockhart Mills	1,300,000

	Capitalization, Stock Only.
Lydia Cotton Mills	180,000
Manchester Cotton Mills	233,500
Manetta Cotton Mills	200,000
Marion Manufacturing Co	75,500
Marlboro Cotton Mills	963,800
Mary Louise Mills	50,000
Maple Cotton Mills	98,300
McGee Manufacturing Co	100,000
Mill, Fort Mill Company	200,000
Fort Mill Manufacturing Co.....	200,000
Mills Manufacturing Co	355,600
Mollohon Manufacturing Co.....	500,000
Monaghan Mills	700,000
Monarch Cotton Mills	400,000
Middleburg Mills	125,000
Neely Manufacturing Co	60,000
Newberry Cotton Mills	400,000
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills	200,000
Norris Cotton Mills Company....	250,000
Octoraro Mill Company	30,000
Olympia Cotton Mills	2,743,200
Orange Cotton Mills	75,000
Orangeburg Mfg Co	200,000
Orr Cotton Mills	800,000
Pacolet Manufacturing Co	2,000,000
Palmetto Cotton Mills	137,500
Pelham Mills	200,000
Pelzer Manufacturing Co	1,000,000
Pendleton Cotton Mills	25,750
Pendleton Manufacturing Co.....	34,170
Pickens Cotton Mills	250,000
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.....	800,000
Pine Creek Manufacturing Co....	300,000
Poe Manufacturing Co	500,000
Reedy River Mfg Co	200,000
Richland Cotton Mills	289,700
Riverside Mfg Co	215,000
Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.....	450,000
Saxa-Gotha Mills	87,500
Saxon Mills	300,000
Seminole Manufacturing Co.....	600,000
Seneca Cotton Mills	316,500
Spartan Mills	1,000,000
Springstien Mills	100,000
Sumter Cotton Mills	39,200
Tavora Cotton Mills	40,500
Townsend Cotton Mill	25,000
Towaxay Mills	196,000
Tucapau Mills	462,100

	Capitalization. Stock Only.
Tyger Cotton Mills	100,000
Union-Buffalo Mills Company....	7,000,000
Valley Falls Mfg Co	175,000
Vardry Cotton Mills	75,000
Victoria Cotton Mills	100,000
Victor Manufacturing Co	684,200
Walhalla Cotton Mills	176,000
Walterboro Cotton Mills	100,000
Warren Manufacturing Co	500,000
Ware Shoals Mfg Co	1,000,000
Watts Mills	300,000
Whitaker Cotton Mills	33,800
Whitney Manufacturing Co.....	350,000
Williamston Mills	300,000
Woodruff Cotton Mills	350,000
Woodside Cotton Mills	600,000
Wylie Mills	150,000
York Cotton Mills	150,000
Total	\$54,809,920

KNITTING MILLS.	Capitalization.
Excelsior Knitting Mills	\$150,000
Oconee Knitting Mills	15,000
The Westminster Knitting Mills	20,000
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill	33,000
Alling & Green Knitting Mills	10,000
Manning Knitting Mills .. .. .	.....
Ashley Manufacturing Co	30,000
G. H. Tilton & Sons	10,000
Crescent Manufacturing Co.....	48,600
Bowling Green Knitting Mills	14,700
P. P. Bush Knitting Mill	25,000
Corona Knitting Mills	50,000
Knitting mills	\$391,300

MISCELLANEOUS.

Southern Aseptic Laboratory	\$ 60,000
Union Bleachery and Finishing Co....	294,000
Southern Shuttle and Bobbin Co	50,000
American Press Cloth Co	65,000
	\$ 469,000
Cotton mills (capital stock).	54,809,920
Grand total	\$55,278,920

It is a matter of unusual concern, and ought to be the occasion for great pride to know that most of the investments in cotton mill stocks is by South Carolinians. It is altogether safe, and I say it with whatever responsibility there may be as to my reliability, that at least 75 per cent of all the money invested in cotton mills in this State is that of South Carolinians. In the early days of the cotton mills, when the people of South Carolina had neither the money nor the confidence they now have in these enterprises, a great deal of the capital came from commission men and their friends, and quite a considerable portion of the machinery was paid for in stock. The machinery people, as a rule, preferred the cash, and as soon as they could convert their stockholdings into cash disposed of the stock, and on that account most of the stock that was originally used in payment of machinery drifted into the hands of South Carolina holders.

When I was in Spartanburg recently I was told that within the last six months as much as a half million dollars of New England and Eastern stock had found its way to Spartanburg in that time. A great deal of cotton mill stock is held in Charleston, and perhaps the next largest holders are by the people of Greenville and Spartanburg. But much of the stock is now in the hands of farmers who have helped to build up these enterprises, and some of it is held by the operatives. As I've already stated, most of the stock is held by South Carolina investors.

With a very few exceptions the presidents of the cotton mills of this State, as will be seen by the above list, are native born. Such men as Capt Ellison A. Smyth, Dr S. M. Orr, Allen Jones, J. H. Maxwell, John B. Cleveland, T. K. Elliott, H. D. Wheat, Thos E. Moore, S. E. White, Capt W. P. Roof, Arthur Barnwell, Frank Hammond, J. H. Morgan, C. C. Twitty, J. C. Plonk, Capt John H. Cope, Geo A. Wagener, W. F. Cox and J. A. Brock have all been working for the upbuilding of this State for more than a generation. Their interests have always been identical with that which is best and most progressive.

Of the generation of younger South Carolinians who are forging to the front as cotton mill presidents, and who are doing so much to bring this State to the forefront in industrial leadership, there are many notable examples. Among them are such men as the Montgomervs, Victor Montgomery, Walter S. Montgomery and J. H. Montgomery, J. L. Westervelt, the Parkers, Lewis W. and Thos F., Robert E. Ligon and D. P. McBrayer, H. C. Townsend, A. H. Twitchell, Jas P. Gossett, Zack F. Wright, Thos. E. Moore and J. M. Geer, the Lucases, W. E. and his younger brother, Edwin W.; J. Adger Smyth, Junior, F. J. Inglesby and Lewis D. Blake and Geo M. Wright. Then in Spartanburg the young men are coming in the front with Arch B. Calvert, John A. Law, H. A. Ligon and D. L. Jennings to the forefront. In the Rock Hill, Yorkville and Lancaster group there are such men as LeRoy Springs, W. J. Roddey, J. G. Wardlaw, G. H. O'Leary, W. B. Moore, J. H. Barron, B. D. Heath, Alex Long, R. T. Fewell, and among all these are men who are not only leaders in the cotton mill development, but generally take the lead in progressive movements.

Then the Grahams, R. L. and C. E. who have built their business up from the bottom; men like W. E. Beattie, F. W. I'oe, J. K. Durst, W. H. Sartor, W. M. Coleman, W. M. Hagood, N. B. Dial, Ja A. Chapman, J. A. Carroll, Alfred Moore, George Sumner, R. P. and W. M. Hamer, W. Slackhouse, J. F. Cleveland, L. M. McBee, Paul Sanders, John T. Woodside, R. G. Gaines and T. Heber Wannamaker and Col W. G. Smith, of Orangeburg.

H. G. Carrison, G. A. Visanska, Aug W. Smith, Emslie Nicholson, O. P.

Mills, M. S. Bailey, all natives of Carolina, who were successes in their various lines of industry and merchandising or banking before they went into the cotton mill business. It was a comparatively easy thing for them to succeed at the head of a cotton mill, having already equipped themselves for such work.

Capt W. A. Courtenay, when he retired from the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, left it in the hands of his son, Mr Campbell Courtenay; and when Mr D. K. Norris died he left the Norris Cotton Mill to the management of his kinsman, Mr Tom N. Norris.

When Mr A. Foster McKissick was called to take charge of the Grendel Cotton Mill, and later on the Ninety-Six mills, he had gone through the training process as an expert.

And then, again, there are such men as Mr J. D. Hammett, whose people have for three generations been identified with the cotton mills of this State; his father having been the head of the Piedmont Mills, and his grandfather having established the plant at Batesville. This Batesville Mill is unique, being now in charge of the only woman president of a cotton mill in the South, Mrs M. P. Gridley.

The executive officers of the "Horse Creek Valley" group live in Augusta, but this is simply an accident of residence. The Barretts, the Hickmans and the Verderys have all for a lifetime had interests identified with those of South Carolina, and, while they are technically Georgians, they would all perhaps rather live on this side of the Savannah River than in Augusta, and perhaps the day will come, and not far distant, when they will come over to North Augusta, in this State, and be a few miles closer to their "pet" cotton mills on the Carolina side. Thos Barrett, Jr, T. I. Hickman and E. F. Verdery, while they live on the Augusta side of the river, have very large interests in this State and are keenly interested in the upbuilding of everything in South Carolina.

Mr D. A. Tompkins, a native of this State, has done much to develop the industry. Mr Ben Riegel, at the head of Ware Shoals, has come here to build up a great property and identify himself with this State. Then there are such workers and successful men as R. Z. Cates and W. E. Cheswell, and Grange S. Coffin, and Robert Chapman, of McColl; W. M. Webster, Capt D. J. Winn.

P. E. Fant is one of the newcomers at the head of a large plant. Mr Chas K. Oliver, long identified with the successful Columbia Mills, went to Baltimore to take charge of the general property, and is now the head of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Company—one of the strongest textile corporations in the country. Among the commission merchants who have shown their faith in Carolina mills is Derring, Millekin & Co, and their representative, Mr Millekin, is at the head of the Darlington Mills. The Millekens are largely interested in several large mills in this State—they invested in South Carolina many years ago.

ARTICLE XXXII—General Review and Mill Directory.

It has been a source of very great pleasure to note the widespread interest that has been taken in this series of articles on "The Cotton Mills of South Carolina." I do not flatter myself that the interest has been because of the manner in which the articles have been prepared, but rather in the subject matter itself. This is the final article of the present series. Some will rejoice, but my fear is that much that should have been recorded has had to be left out.

My chapters on the early history of the industry have been the occasion of many letters. Among the interesting data is a letter from the distinguished Thomas Taylor, of Columbia, relative to early manufacturing in South Carolina, and particularly bagging. The letter is given with all of its eccentric spelling, through the courtesy of Mr Ben F. Taylor, of Columbia. It reads:

Columbia, 28th, March, 1809.

Dear Son

This will serve to tell you we are all well and to request you to try and get me a flying shuttell and send up by your brother John. By applying to Mr. frinod expect you will hear where they are to be got as he told me they were making them sum where in town. We are going on well with the common shuteli But my Irish man says wee will do doubell if wee had the flying shutteli Gasgard weaves me 12 yds a day 1-4 yds wide of as good bagging as ever was packed i have 325 lbs of cotton put into 4 2-4 yds of cloth not one bag has a singel thred gave way & are the nicest bags I ever saw all made out of the infearer yellow coton i began in february & have got 600 yards ready which is sufficient for the balance of my present crop.

I never shall purchis another coten bag nor negro clothing sheats nor counterpins were I a young man the expearance & that wise meashure of the Imbargo that our government first look. and to liv as long as i have done I should more than doubell the fortune i have made by this mode of saving.

am with due respects your well wishing father

Thos Taylor

Mr Henry Taylor

Mr William D. Sullivan, of Tumbling Shoals, has kindly written me about a mill that Major Richard Simpson and Col Wm Downs erected on South Raburn Creek, nine miles west of Laurens C. H., in Laurens County, about 1826. The mill was subsequently sold to the Whites, of Georgia.

But there must be an end.

The cotton mills have done very well. They are feeling the present day stress, as is indicated by the unanimous adoption of this resolution at a meeting of manufacturers, held November 26, 1907, at Greenville:

"It is the judgment of this conference that it is not advisable for the manufacturers of cotton goods, who have sold their production on forward sales, to cancel such sales, even when a forfeit is paid by the buyer, unless the financial responsibility of the buyer becomes such as to make it advisable to make a cash settlement rather than take the risk of a delivery on the sale."

The financial stress has, as may be noted, not only had its effect on the price of raw cotton, but only temporarily, it is hoped, on the manufactured product.

A great deal has recently been published relative to new cotton mills. They will continue to be established, and every new mill means much to the industrial

prosperity of the community in which it may be built. Let those who build see that they have and can hold labor. Let labor—operatives, workers—ever be before the mill president!

There are many cotton mills in the chrysalis that may or may not be realized. The list I'm here giving is not speculative. It represents the prospective mill enterprises that have gone so far as to apply to the Secretary of State for charters:

Name.	Capital.
Greeleyville Cotton Mill, Greeleyville	\$ 150,000
Highland Cotton Mills, Newberry	300,000
The North Augusta Knitting Mills, North Augusta.	6,000
Wymojo Yarn Mills, Rock Hill	150,000
Blacksburg Mills, Blacksburg	100,000
The Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw	150,000
Mishna Mills, Union	300,000
Acme Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill ..	5,000
W. S. Gray Cotton Mill, Woodruff	160,000
Leesville Cotton Mill, Leesville	100,000
Lockmor Cotton Mill, Yorkville	100,000
Merrimac Mills, Gaffney	150,000
Chapin Manufacturing Company, Chapin ..	75,000
Charleston Waste Mill, (prepared) Charleston ..	300,000
Total	\$2,046,000

Over two millions in projected cotton mills!

There are other projects in excellent formative shape, but they have not yet begun work, as far as reported, nor have they been chartered.

By way of conclusion, I want to present a directory, showing the location, postoffices of the cotton mills of South Carolina, together with the present executive heads as far as can be ascertained. The list changes, but it is as up-to-date as possible and will be of general interest. It follows:

The following is the location of the mills and the presidents of the corporations:

Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C., G. A. Visanska.
 Aetna Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., W. H. Sartor.
 Aiken Manufacturing Company, Bath, S. C., Thos Barrett, Jr.
 American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C., J. H. Morgan.
 Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., R. E. Ligon.
 Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
 Aragon Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., Alex Long.
 Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., R. T. Fewell.
 Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., H. A. Ligon.
 Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., R. Z. Cates.
 Bamberg Cotton Mills, Bamberg, S. C., John H. Cope.
 Banna Manufacturing Company, Goldville, S. C., Geo M. Wright.
 Batesville Mill, Batesville, S. C., Mrs M. P. Gridley.
 Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., D. L. Jennings.
 Belton Mills, Belton, S. C., Ellison A. Smyth.
 Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., J. I. Westervelt.
 Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., J. A. Brock.

Calhoun Falls Manufacturing Company, Calhoun Falls, S. C., W. F. Cox.
 Calumet Manufacturing Company, Liberty, S. C., H. L. Clayton.
 Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., C. E. Graham.
 Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
 Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., Hamilton Carhart.
 Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C., J. I. Westervelt.
 Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C., J. C. Plonk.
 Cheswell Cotton Mills, Westminster, S. C., W. E. Cheswell.
 Chiquola Manufacturing Company, Honea Path, S. C., J. D. Hammett.
 Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, S. C., A. H. Twitchel.
 Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., M. S. Bailey.
 Clover Cotton Mills, Clover, S. C., G. T. Riddle.
 Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C., C. K. Oliver.
 Conneross Yarn Mill, Anderson, S. C., R. L. Farmer.
 D. E. Converse Company, Glendale, S. C., A. H. Twichel.
 Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C., Campbell Courtenay.
 Cowpens Manufacturing Company, Cowpens, S. C., R. R. Brown.
 Cox Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C., W. F. Cox.
 Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C., G. H. Milliken.
 Dillon Cotton Mills, Dillon, S. C., W. M. Hamer.
 Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., Arch B. Calvert.
 Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., G. M. Geer.
 Edgefield Manufacturing Company, Edgefield, S. C., D. A. Tompkins.
 Enoree Manufacturing Company, Enoree, S. C., Grange S. Coffin.
 Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., LeRoy Springs.
 Fairfield Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., T. K. Elliott.
 Fingerville Manufacturing Company, Fingerville, S. C., J. B. Liles.
 Fork Shoals Manufacturing Company, Fountain Inn, S. C., W. P. Nesbitt.
 Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company, Fountain Inn, S. C., R. L. Graham.
 Franklin Mills, Easley, S. C., J. M. Geer.
 Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C., T. E. Moore.
 Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C., W. M. Coleman.
 Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., W. M. Hagood.
 Globe Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C., W. M. Webster.
 Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., Robt E. Ligon.
 Granby Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
 Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C., T. I. Hickman.
 (Includes Vauluse.)
 Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., J. K. Durst.
 Grendel Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., A. F. McKissick.
 Hamer Cotton Mills, Hamer, S. C., W. M. Hamer.
 Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, S. C., C. C. Twitty.
 Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., H. G. Carrison.
 Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., E. H. Johnston.
 Huguenot Mills, Greenville, S. C., R. L. Graham.
 Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., Jas A. Chapman.
 Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., H. D. Wheat.
 Issaquena Mills, Central, S. C., R. G. Gaines.
 Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C., D. P. McBrayer.
 Jonesville Manufacturing Company, Jonesville, S. C., Emalie Nicholson.

Jordan Manufacturing Company, Wellford, S. C., C. E. Rodgers.
Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., LeRoy Springs.
Langley Manufacturing Company, Langley, S. C., Thos Barrett.
Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C., N. B. Dial.
Lexington Manufacturing Company, Lexington, S. C., W. P. Roof.
Liberty Cotton Mills, Liberty, S. C., J. P. Smith.
Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C., J. A. Carroll.
Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C., Alfred H. Moore.
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., M. S. Bailey.
Manchester Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., J. H. Barron.
Manetta Cotton Mills, Lando, S. C., B. D. Heath.
Marion Manufacturing Company, Marion, S. C., W. Stackhouse.
Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C., Robert Chapman.
Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C., B. E. Wilkins.
McGee Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., Henry P. McGee.
Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., Allen Jones.
Mill Fort Mill Company, Fort Mill Mfg Co, Fort Mill, S. C., LeRoy Springs.
Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., O. P. Mills.
Maple Cotton Mills, Dillon, S. C., W. M. Hamer.
Mollohon Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C., Geo Summer.
Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., Thos F. Parker.
Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., P. E. Fant.
Neely Manufacturing Company, Yorkville, S. C., W. B. Moore.
Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., Z. F. Wright.
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, Ninety-Six, S. C., A. F. McKissick.
Norris Cotton Mills Company, Cataeeche, S. C., T. M. Norris.
Octararo Mill Company, Clio, S. C., C. M. Worth.
Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
Orange Cotton Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., T. H. Wannamaker.
Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, Orangeburg, S. C., W. G. Smith.
Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., S. M. Orr.
Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Pacolet, S. C., Victor M. Montgomery.
Palmetto Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., W. P. Roof.
Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C., Arthur Barnwell.
Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth.
Pendleton Cotton Mills, Pendleton, S. C., D. P. McBrayer.
Pendleton Manufacturing Company, Autun, S. C., D. P. McBrayer.
Pickens Cotton Mills, Pickens, S. C., W. M. Hagood.
Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., W. E. Beattie.
Pine Creek Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., Malcomb Campbell.
Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., F. W. Poe.
Reedy River Manufacturing Company, Reedy River, S. C., J. H. Maxwell.
Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
Riverside Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C., D. P. McBrayer.
Royal Bag and Yarn Company, Charleston, S. C., Geo A. Wagener.
Saxa-Gotha Mills, Lexington, S. C., Allen Jones.
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., John A. Law.
Seminole Manufacturing Company, Clearwater, S. C., Thos Barrett, Jr.
Seneca Cotton Mills, Seneca, S. C., Malcomb Campbell.
Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., W. S. Montgomery.

Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., LeRoy Springs.
 Sumter Cotton Mills, Sumter, S. C., D. James Winn.
 Tavora Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., G. H. O'Leary.
 Townsend Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C., H. C. Townsend.
 Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., D. P. McBrayer.
 Tucapau Mills, Wellford, S. C., J. F. Cleveland.
 Tyger Cotton Mills, Fairmont, S. C., J. B. Lee.
 Union-Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C., Aug W. Smith.
 Valley Falls Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., W. P. Roof.
 Vardry Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., L. M. McBee.
 Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., W. J. Roddey.
 Victor Manufacturing Company, Greer, S. C., Lewis W. Parker.
 Walhalla Cotton Mills, Walhalla, S. C., Edwin R. Lucas.
 Walterboro Cotton Mills, Walterboro, S. C., Paul Sanders.
 Warren Manufacturing Company, Warrentonville, S. C., E. F. Verdery.
 Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., B. D. Riegel.
 Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., W. E. Lucas.
 Whitaker Cotton Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., C. M. Smith.
 Whitney Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., John B. Cleveland.
 Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C., Jas P. Gossett.
 Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C., Aug W. Smith.
 Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., John T. Woodside.
 Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., T. K. Elliott.
 York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C., J. G. Wardlaw.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Southern Aseptic Laboratory, Columbia, S. C., G. A. Guignard.
 American Press Cloth Company, Columbia, S. C., John J. Seibels.

KNITTING MILLS.

Corona Mills, Anderson, S. C., G. W. Evans.
 Cross Hill Hosiery Mills, Cross Hill, S. C., P. S. Bailey.
 Blue Ridge Hosiery Mills, Landrum, S. C., Joseph Lee.
 Ashley Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C., John A. Blackwelder.
 Crescent Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., D. D. Little.
 Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C., Emslie Nicholson.
 Oconee Knitting Mills, Walhalla, S. C., R. T. Jaynes.
 Westminster Knitting Mills, Westminster, S. C., W. P. Anderson.

It is to be noted that the postoffices as given are of the mills, and not necessarily of the home addresses of each of the presidents. I trust that what I have written has been of interest, and still more do I hope that it will be of service in giving proper credit and placing this great industry, of my native State, before the people of the nation as the facts warrant.

(The End.)

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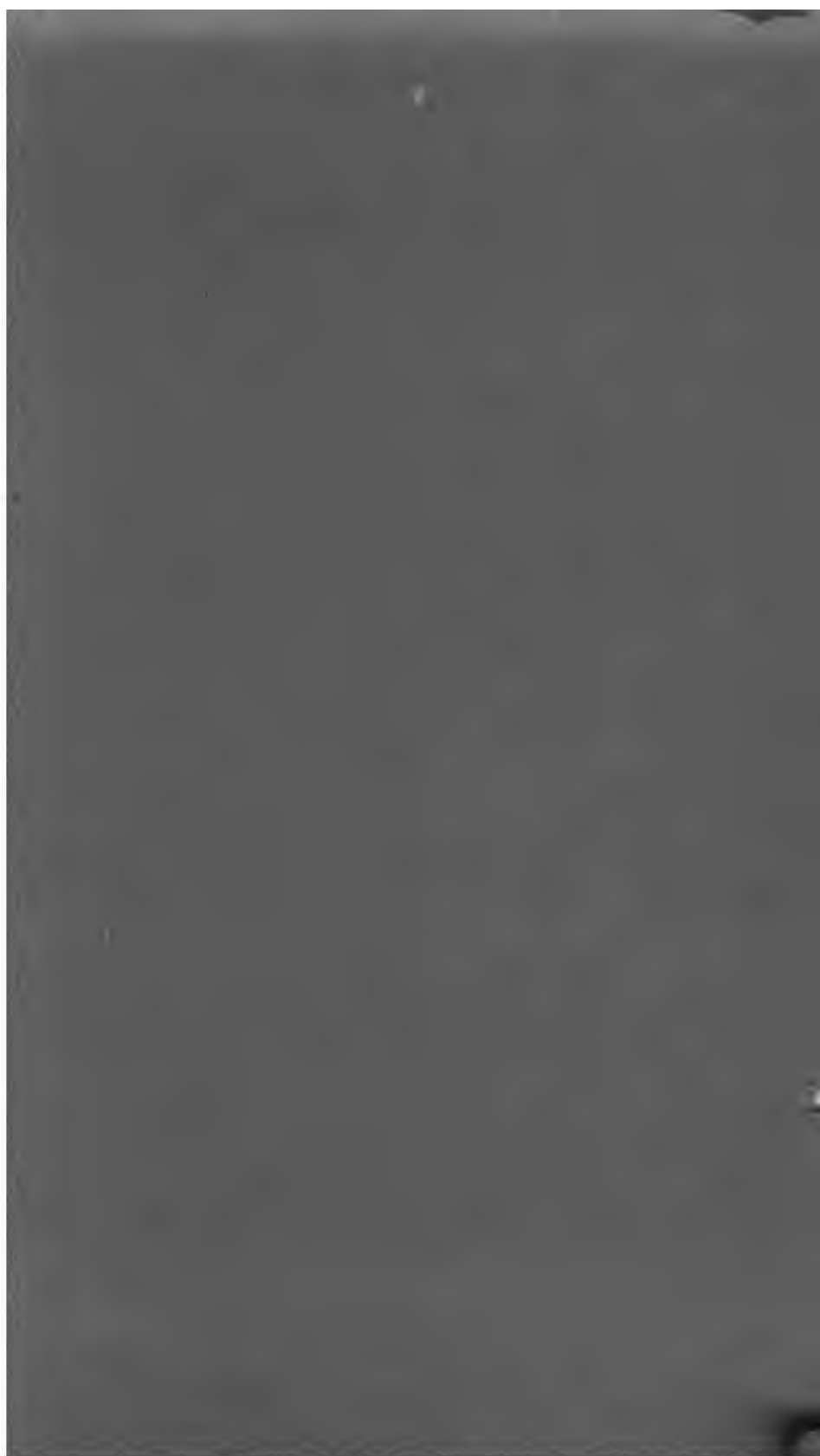
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